

A History of Northumberland.





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A
HISTORY
OF
NORTHUMBERLAND

ISSUED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY HISTORY
COMMITTEE

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ANDREW REID & COMPANY, LIMITED

LONDON
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT & COMPANY, LIMITED

1904





BRINKBURN PRIORY FROM THE SOUTH EAST.

A
HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

VOLUME VII.

THE PARISH OF EDLINGHAM

WITH THE CHAPELRY OF BOLTON

THE PARISH OF FELTON

WITH THE CHAPELRY OF FRAMLINGTON

THE CHAPELRY OR PARISH OF BRINKBURN

By JOHN CRAWFORD HODGSON, F.S.A.

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ANDREW REID & COMPANY, LIMITED, PRINTING COURT BUILDINGS

PREFACE

On the publication of another volume of the History of Northumberland, the Committee desire to offer to the subscribers a few words of explanation and acknowledgment. Of the six volumes already issued, three have been devoted to parishes in the southern part of the county, and three to parishes north of the Wansbeck. The present volume belongs to the second of these divisions, and comprises the history of the parishes and chapelries of Edlingham, Bolton, Felton, Framlington, and Brinkburn.

The preparation of the volume has occupied more than two years, during which time the Committee have suffered an irreparable loss by the death of their valued colleague, Mr. C. J. Bates, who, from the inception of the work, had been indefatigable in his efforts to promote and carry out the original design of the undertaking. To a profound and original knowledge of the history of Northumberland from the very earliest times, Mr. Bates added a comprehensive acquaintance with European as well as English history, both ecclesiastical and civil, derived from wide reading added to foreign residence and travel. Imbued with the spirit of the older historians, he spared no labour to secure fidelity of translation, amplitude of detail, and accuracy of description. In addition he possessed a rare and suggestive insight, almost it might be called instinctive, into the heart and inwardness of any subject engaging his attention. By these qualities all his contributions to this work, many and copious as they were, were invariably characterised.

As he has had to acknowledge in former volumes, the editor has gratefully to express his personal obligation to the Duke of Northumberland and the Rev. William Greenwell, for reading each chapter in MS.

before it was sent to the printer. Mr. Greenwell's assistance has lightened and brightened toil, and his cheerful collaboration has been one of the consolations of editorship. To his facile pen is due the account of the great medieval House of Gospatric, occupying no less than ninety-three pages of the volume. To Professor Garwood, as was the case in former volumes, is due the chapter dealing with the geology of the district, and Mr. R. O. Heslop, F.S.A., has written the account of Watling Street.

Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., has contributed the architectural descriptions, accompanied by plans, of the medieval buildings, ecclesiastical and military, remaining in the district, viz., Brinkburn priory, the churches of Edlingham, Felton, and Framlington, the castle of Edlingham, the towers of Lemington, Overgrass, etc.

Mrs. Hugh Fenwick has contributed substantially to the cost of illustrating Brinkburn. The illustrations throughout the volume have been mostly prepared from drawings made on the spot by Mr. R. S. Bertram, and from photographs taken by Mr. Worsnop and Mr. Joseph Freeman. Mr. W. H. Charlton has given a pen and ink drawing of Weldon-hall, now taken down.

In the interesting but laborious study of the devolution of property, and the transmission of landed estates, generous aid has been afforded by the Duke of Northumberland, Sir John Swinburne, bart., the Dean and Chapter of Durham, Captain Burrell, Mrs. Hugh Fenwick, Dr. J. C. J. Fenwick, Mr. Beresford Lisle, Mr. W. H. Pawson, Mr. Cuthbert Riddell, Mr. John Tate of Newbiggin, Mrs. Charles Thorp, and Mr. S. F. Widdrington, who have given free access to their muniments, and facilitated the work of transcription.

The Rev. C. B. Carr, the Rev. J. M. Russell, and the Rev. F. H. Waller have permitted full and free access to the parish registers of Framlington, Edlingham, and Felton, and have given valuable help and

assistance in other ways, as have also Mr. R. L. Allgood, the Rev. E. Barnett, Mr. G. F. Boyd, Mr. Oswin Charlton, Mr. T. E. Forster, Mr. C. W. S. Goodger, the Rev. P. T. Lee, the Rev. R. C. Macleod, Mr. Robert Middlemas, Mr. Richardson of the Newcastle Free Library, Mr. H. B. Thompson, Mr. T. W. Thompson, Mr. T. A. Thorp, the Rev. William Thorp, Mr. H. M. Wood, Mr. Robert Wrigley, Mr. Stephen Sanderson, Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland, and others. By their co-operation, the descent of local families, always a fascinating but at the same time a difficult department of county history, has been rendered clear, concise, and, it is hoped, accurate. Fifty-six pedigrees in the present volume testify to the value of their services.

The editor desires to express his personal obligation to the members of the Committee who have read his proofs, and to Mr. Cuthbert Riddell and Mr. Thomas Tate, and others, who have rendered similar service.

The Committee have to express their great regret at the retirement of Mr. Crawford Hodgson from the post of honorary editor. He has occupied that position for eight years, and under his superintending care four volumes have been produced. The approval bestowed upon these volumes by the subscribers to the History, and the favourable opinion of an outside critical judgment, amply testify to the ability, industry, and painstaking labour which Mr. Hodgson has devoted to them. The relationship between the Committee and the editor has been of the most cordial and agreeable kind, and his resignation will be a personal loss to every member with whom he has been associated during the tenure of his office. This will, however, be to some extent relieved by the active interest which, as one of the Committee, Mr. Hodgson will still apply to the work.

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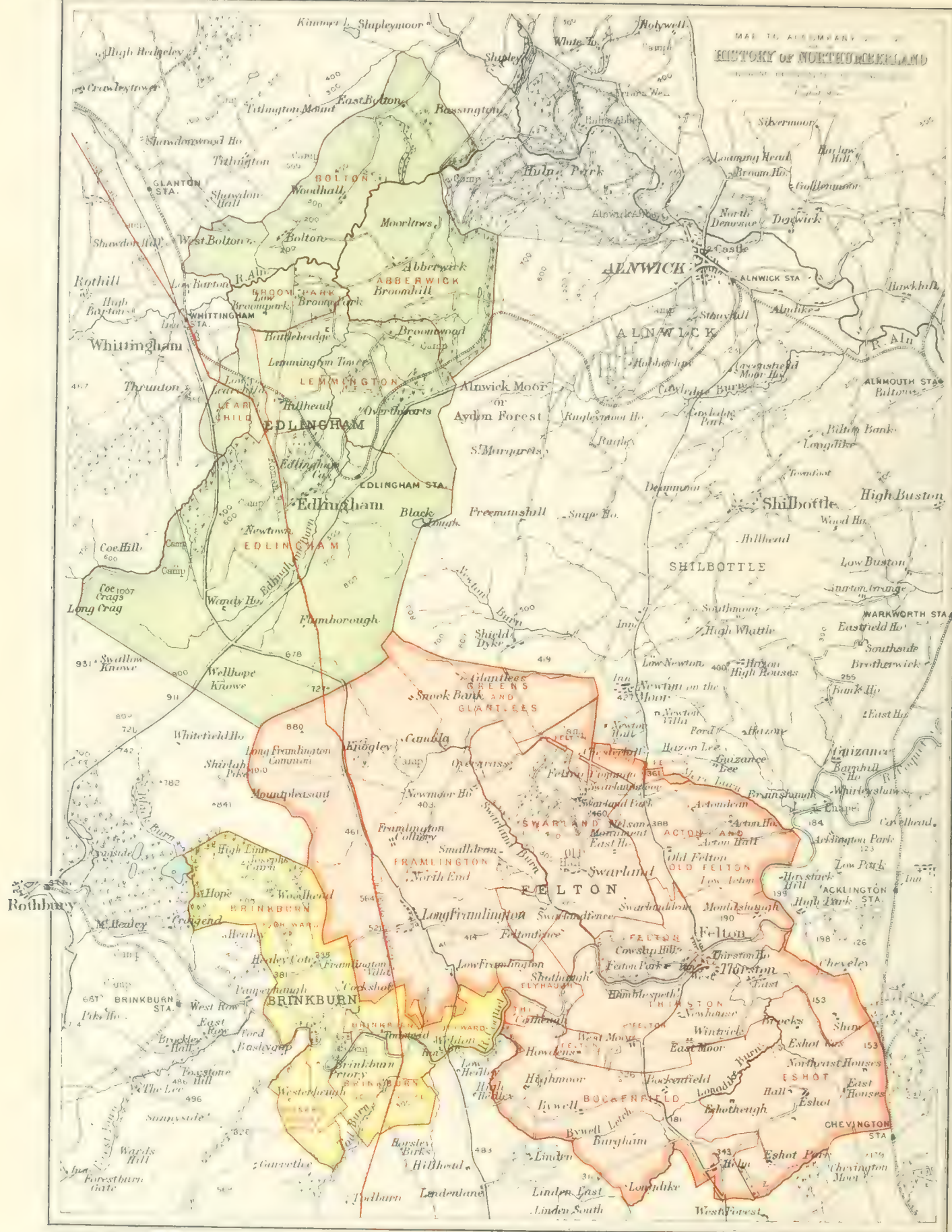
ISSUED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY HISTORY COMMITTEE

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

- Page 47, note 9, for '778' read '788.'
- Page 143. The last two lines of the page represent note 3, the distinguishing number of which has dropped out.
- Page 185, for 'Pendwick' read 'Prendwick.'
- Page 209, line 20, for 'Carmes' read 'Cames.'
- Page 212, line 27, for 'Bamburht' read 'Bamburgh.'
- Page 278, to the list of 'vicars of Felton' add 'circa 1244, Peter, vicar of Felton (*Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 55),' and 'before 1266, Henry, vicar of Felton (*ibid.* pp. 47, 56)
- Page 280, line 12, for 'Mary Forter' read 'Mary Forster.'
- Page 316, line 3, for 'Philip Bavington' read 'Philip Babington.'
- Page 379, line 2, for 'Edward Acton's' read 'Edward Lisle of Acton's.'
- Page 390, line 21, for 'la Paynted Hall' read 'le Paynted Hall.'
- Page 394. 1560. Robert Horsley and John Horsley, plaintiffs, and Lancelot Hasyllrigge, deforciant: the manor of Swarland, 20 messuages, 4 cottages, 10 tofts, 1 water mill, 20 gardens, 10 orchards, and 5s. rent in Swarland and Glanteles: to be held by the said Lancelot for his life, and after his decease to remain to Agnes his wife; and after her decease to the heirs of the bodies of the said Lancelot and Agnes for ever, and failing such to the right heirs of the said Lancelot for ever. *Feet of Fines* (Northumberland), Michaelmas Term, 2 Elizabeth.
- Page 398. It is very possible that descendants of the Heselriggs of Swarland, through the Bulmans, may still linger in or near Newcastle. On June 22nd, 1777, Hazelrigg Bowes, son of Hazelrigg Bulman and Mary his wife, was baptised (*St. John's Register*, Newcastle). The name of Hesilrigg Bulman appears in the Newcastle poll book of 1777; and as of Middle Street, cabinet maker and carpenter, he occurs in Whitehead's *Newcastle Directory* of 1778, p. 13. Hezelrig, son of [.....] and Margaret Bulman was baptised by the Rev. William Turner at the Hanover Square chapel on November 4th, 1798; and on July 8th, 1801, Mary Bulman of the Groat Market, widow of Hazelrigg Bulman, was buried, aged 66 (*St. John's Register*, Newcastle). At the election of Members of Parliament in 1832, 1835, 1836 and 1837, Hezlerigg Bulman of the Dogleap Stairs, tailor, voted as a free burgess, and his name appears in White's *Newcastle Directory* of 1847, p. 31, as of that place, shoemaker and clothes dealer.
- Page 408, line 14, for 'Dorothy Metcalf' read 'Anne Metcalfe.'
- Page 412. 1561. Robert Horsley and John Horsley, plaintiffs, Lancelot Hasyllrigge and Thomas Lisle, deforciant: 4 messuages, 4 gardens, 2 orchards and lands in le Frythe and Glanteles; the said Thomas to hold the same for 99 years at the yearly rent of 4d., if demanded; grant of the reversion of the said premises and the said rent to the said Lancelot. *Feet of Fines* (Northumberland), Easter Term, 3 Elizabeth.
- Page 475, note 2, for 'R. H. G. Lisle' read 'R. and G. Lisle.'
- for 'Two Misses Thornton' read 'Two Miss Thorntons.'
- for 'proprietor' read 'impropriator.'



A

HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

EDLINGHAM, FELTON AND BRINKBURN.

THE district proposed to be dealt with in the following pages comprises the two ancient parishes of Edlingham and Felton, with their respective chapelries of Bolton and Framlington, and the chapelry or extra-parochial place of Brinkburn. It embraces an area of above 52 square miles, and extends from East Bolton on the confines of Eglington parish for 14 miles southward to the southern boundary of Eshott, with a greatest width of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Acton on the east to an affluent of the Coquet called the Black burn on the confines of Rothbury parish. It is divided into two unequal portions by the beautiful Coquet, fully described in a former volume, and on the northern side of the river is the rolling Rimside moor, asserted by the old stage-coach drivers to be the coldest and bleakest part of the journey from Newcastle to Coldstream, being only exceeded by the next stage near the Pow burn, where the winds sweep down from the Cheviots through the valley of the Breamish.

GEOLOGY.

The rocks which occupy the portion of the county dealt with in the present volume include representatives of nearly every division of the Carboniferous series in Northumberland, from the Coal-measures on the

south-east near Chevington station, down to the Rothbury beds of the lower Tuedian or Cement-stone group on the west. The following table shows the beds developed in the district :—

		Post-glacial	{	Alluvium and river terraces.
			{	Peat bogs and old lake beds.
			{	Sands, gravels and kames.
		Glacial	{	Cheviot drift.
			{	Northumberland boulder clay.
		Upper Carboniferous	{	Coal-measures and millstone
			{	grit.
			{	Calcareous division.
			{	Carbonaceous division.
			{	Fell sandstone group.
			{	Cement stones.
Lower Carboniferous	{	Bernician		
		Tuedian		

In the district under review there is a strange and unusual coincidence between the parish boundaries and their geological structure, especially in its northern portion. Thus the eastern boundary, from the river Aln to Glantlees, practically coincides with the outcrop of the highest beds of the Fell sandstone series, while the western boundary is roughly parallel to and almost coincides with a large fault which enters the district near Windy Marsh on Rimside moor and runs north-north-east to the Eglingham burn, near Shipley moor. This fault is an important feature in the district, as it runs parallel to the strike of the beds and causes a repetition of the Fell sandstone series, giving it a wider outcrop than would otherwise be the case. In the Felton and Long Framlington districts, however, the boundaries are much more arbitrary. In the northern portion the beds belong chiefly to the Fell sandstone group which give rise, on account of their comparative durability, to the range of hills forming the water-parting between the southern tributaries of the Aln (the Edlingham burn and the Coe burn), and the northern feeders of the Coquet (the Swarland burn, the Mere burn and others). Thus, while the surplus water from the Black-lough flows to the Coquet by Newton burn, the drainage from the neighbouring peat bog to the south finds its way into the Aln by Widehope and Edlingham burn.

These Fell sandstone beds, dipping to the south-east and forming an escarpment to the north-west, pass out of the district in a westerly direction on Long Framlington common, to form the Rothbury and Simonside hills. These beds form the highest ground in this part of Northumberland,

rising to 820 feet at Cloudy Crag, 708 feet at Townlaw Cairn, 885 feet at Bigge's-pillar, and 1,010 feet at Shirlah Pike on Long Framlington common, close to the western boundary of the parish. This point, together with Long Crag, 1,047 feet, just outside Edlingham parish, form the highest points in Northumberland east of a line running north and south through Rothbury. The Fell sandstone series is not rich in fossils, and those which do occur are chiefly remains of plants. Among them an interesting new species, *Lepidodendron Harcourti*, was discovered by a former rector of Rothbury in these grits near Hesleyhurst, while the sandstone overlying the Debdon coal contains examples of another large species.

The beds belonging to the Carbonaceous division are not well seen here except in the neighbourhood of Alnwick moor, and the name is not a happy one for this district. The lower beds of the calcareous division enter the district at Glantles and strike across country in a south-westerly direction to Pauperhaugh on the Coquet, while the upper limit of the series runs from Mouldshaugh by East Thirston and Wintrick to the south-east boundary of Bockenfield township near Helm. Five well-marked limestones crop out from place to place in this area, namely, the Fell Top, Little, Great, Four-fathom and Five-yard. The three lower beds occupy a narrow strip less than a mile wide between Newton and Brinkburn. Owing, however, to the thick deposit of drift, these beds only appear on the surface in isolated patches, to wit, a small outcrop in the neighbourhood of Brinkburn and Swarland burn respectively, and a larger spread between Overgrass and Newton. These beds, where exposed, yield a fair assemblage of characteristic fossils. The best locality is in the neighbourhood of the old Brinkburn ironworks.

Here the Four-fathom or Eight-yard Limestone contains good examples of the characteristic *Saccamina Carteri*, from which it derives its name of the 'spotted post.' 'Specimens of this generally occur thickly clustered together, but sometimes they are scattered more sparsely through the limestone. Where a rock is freshly broken, they appear as round, shining bodies, varying somewhat in size, the largest being about an eighth of an inch in diameter. On weathered pieces of limestone they stand out from the surface, and are then seen to be slightly pointed; sometimes two or more are attached to each other by their pointed ends.' In this

district also, but more especially in the neighbourhood of Alnwick, we find remains of the rare annelid, *Serpulites carbonarius*. Most of the fossils occur in the limestones, but some are found in the shales. At the base of Brinkburn ironstone shale there is a fossiliferous band called the 'cockle-shell bed.' 'Some fragments may be found in the waste heap which lies by the limestone quarry about one-third of a mile north of New Houses, and nearly the same distance west of Healey Cote. Three or four species of *brachiopoda* and a coral occur here, but the most interesting fossil is a trilobite which was first discovered (in Northumberland) by the late Mr. G. Tate at the Farne Islands, and was by him called *Griffithides Farnensis*. At present this trilobite is not known to occur south of Brinkburn, but it has been found in Scotland.'¹ The limestone exposed in the quarry by the waste heap is the Eight-yard Limestone. Fossils also occur in the impure limestone known as the 'Red Bed,' to the west of the Coquet, and the interesting form, *Posidonomya Becheri*, also occurs in several of the shale-beds beneath the Shilbottle coal, near the base of the calcareous division. The coals associated with these limestones have been extensively worked in the district, especially the Shilbottle coal, which underlies the Six-yard Limestone, and also the seam associated with the Great Limestone above, old pits being frequently found dotted along the outcrop of both of these seams.

The first recorded colliery sinking at Newton was in 1804; here a seam of coal, 2 feet 9 inches, was met with below the Great Limestone, at a depth of 184 feet from the surface. Other records are preserved of borings in the Hunter or Dyke Head pit in 1835.² Here it is the Shilbottle seam which is worked at a depth of 300 feet. In this boring the coal is said to occur immediately below the Little Limestone, but this is evidently a mistake, as the Four-fathom and Six-yard Limestone were pierced in the boring before the seam was reached. In Long Framlington colliery,³ and all sections in this district, a small limestone bed, 15 inches to 18 inches thick, puts in about 20 feet to

¹ Tate, *Guide to Rothbury*.

² The Hunter pit has not been worked for many years, the pit at Newton village having taken its place.

³ The new pit now working at Long Framlington is 82 fathoms or 492 feet from the surface to the Shilbottle seam, 2 feet 9 inches thick. *Ex inf.* Mr. T. E. Forster

25 feet below the Six-yard Limestone, which is locally called 'Little Limestone,' but is quite distinct from the bed of this name situated above the Great Limestone. The coal beneath this limestone does not appear to have been worked within the limits of the district under notice, but old pits are found immediately to the south of Thorney-haugh, and the seam has been extensively worked in the neighbourhood of Chirm. It was the water from this seam which formed the Wingates Spa, an account of which was published in 1792 by Dr. S. Davidson of Rothbury; the source of supply was ultimately destroyed by the workings in the colliery, and the spa is now dry. Ironstone was worked until a few years ago at Brinkburn. This ironstone occurs in the form of concretionary bands in the Shale overlying the Six-yard Limestone, 60 feet above the Shilbottle coal. Iron must also have been formerly worked on the moors in the Fell sandstone ranges in the north and west, where old slag heaps are frequently met with, which may possibly be of Roman age. The beds belonging to the Millstone Grit and Coal-measures call for no special mention, as they are continuous with those described in the fifth volume of this work.

No outcrop of the Great Whin Sill occurs in this portion of the county, though it is found immediately to the south of Ward's Hill, and reappears to the east, near Newton burn, the south end of the Alnwick range. In the former of these exposures it is associated with the Great Limestone; in the latter, at Freeman's Hill, it appears to be situated low down in the Bernician beds somewhere in the Carbonaceous division, but the beds are so drift-covered and so much disturbed to the south-east of Alnwick, that the exact horizon of the beds associated with the basalt is difficult to determine. The Whin must, however, underlie the district somewhere along a line joining Glantlees and Pauperhaugh, though there seems to be no record of the rock having been met with in any of the colliery shafts in the neighbourhood.

The only Whin Dyke which enters the parishes under review is the well known Acklington Dyke, exposed in the bank of the Coquet, half-a-mile to the south of Brainshaugh, and again further west between Swarland and Swarland Park; it crosses the outcrop of the limestone beds at Besom Inn, where it dies out, but it reappears to the north and also to the south at Debdon Mill.

Brown clay (no stones)	12	6
Gravel	1	10
Loamy clay (no stones)	24	0
Fine blue clay (no stones)	30	8
Loamy clay (no stones)	30	0
Strong clay (stones)	18	4

Denuded 6 yard line —

The recent river deposits include numerous patches of old river terraces, and, in places, what appear to be small Lake deposits of fine clay. One of these at Thirston, close to the south end of Felton bridge, was worked for fire-clay from about 1650 up to 1780. The raw material was carried on the backs of ponies to Newcastle and to Howdon Pans, to be used for the making of retorts for the glass houses, but was eventually superseded by the cheaper ballast clay brought by ships.

The western portion of the townships comprised in this volume is intersected by the track of a military way, forming what is called the eastern branch of Watling Street in Northumberland. On its way north it passes through Brinkburn (South), Long Framlington and Edlingham, and its course throughout these townships is more or less distinct.

Before particularising its local features, it may be well to note its relation to other lines of communication, as well as the general character and purpose of the causeway. To do this it will be necessary to extend somewhat the scope of observation.

Its common name is the Devil's Causey. Near the Roman Wall it is popularly known as Cob's (or Cobb's) Causey, and the name 'Cob' is supposed by country people to be the name of a giant.¹ Both names connect the origin of the road itself with the work of a supernatural being; and it is believed to have been constructed by diabolic or, at least, mysterious agency. Nor need this credulity cause surprise when it is considered that for generations the road has been regarded as a freak; its persistence in ascending heavy and almost impracticable gradients and in traversing vast wastes, leading nowhere, seems incomprehensible, and may sufficiently explain the belief in its supernatural origin. A loop, connecting its southern extremity with the Stanegate at Walwick Chesters (*Cilurnum*),² is known as the Caryl Gate (Carlisle Street), a name also applied to the riverside road leading from Newcastle by Howford to the Stanegate.

The Devil's Causey leaves the main line of Watling Street at or near Beuckley, one mile and a half north of Portgate on the Roman Wall.³ From this, Watling Street continues on its way to High Rochester (*Bremenium*), in a north-westerly direction, and the Causey takes a north-east course until near Brinkburn, when it bears to the north, until it strikes the Tweed near Berwick. Its length from Beuckley to the Tweed is 55 miles 6 furlongs.⁴

Its continuity has been interrupted in places, especially on river banks and where tillage has ploughed out all trace of it; but it is conspicuous for considerable distances in other parts, and, even where grass-grown, or hardly visible above the surrounding moorland, it is still to be traced, so that it is clearly shown to be a branch road from Watling Street, connected by a loop, as we have seen, with the line of the Wall at *Cilurnum*, and so with the Stanegate to the west.

Further north, a cross road leaving High Rochester on the east connected that outpost with the Devil's Causey at Thrunton.

¹ 'It has the name of Cob Causeway, perhaps from cobble-stones, with which the foundation has been laid.' MacLauchlan, *Survey of the Eastern Branch of Watling Street*, 1864, p. 1. This supposition is not only incompatible with local tradition but with the fact that the road pavement is of hewn stone, not of 'cobble,' or waterworn, stones.

² Horsley, *Brit. Rom.* pp. 95, 144.

³ See vol. iv. of this work, p. 217.

⁴ MacLauchlan, *supra*, p. 48.

The width of the Causey was about 25 feet.¹ This would allow ample space for traffic in Roman times, as may be seen by an examination of the wheel tracks and the clearance allowed in the gateways of the stationary camps.² The Devil's Causey is considerably wider than the Maiden Way in the valley of the South Tyne.³

The road bed of the Devil's Causey was regularly built—'paved,' says Horsley, 'with pretty large stones'⁴—with a ditch on each side, still distinctly visible.⁵ Mr. Hodgson says: 'It is a rough pavement between two rows of stones larger than the rest, and apparently having a row of larger stones all along its middle.'⁶ This concurrent testimony and the present aspect of the causeway sufficiently attest a carefully planned structure intended for permanent service, and its character appears to leave no doubt of its Roman origin. Its origin is still more clearly shown when it is viewed in connection with the system of Roman road communication, of which it forms so important a member.

Horsley hesitated to acknowledge it to be Roman because of the absence of important military stations on its route and from the low appearance of the roadway.⁷ Mr. Hodgson, however, supposed that, in accordance with a usual custom, the Romans may have levelled their camps if compelled to evacuate the district, to prevent the natives from using them.⁸ With regard to the objection that the present appearance of the road shows so little above the surface, it may be said that, under conditions seen elsewhere, it might well have been entirely buried.⁹ There can be little doubt that on its original construction the *agger* of the causeway throughout stood well above the level of the adjacent ground. Notwithstanding his hesitation, Horsley observes: 'I know no

¹ 'I measured exactly its breadth (half-a-mile east of Long Witton), which I found to be 8 yards and 4 inches.' Horsley, *Materials for History of Northumberland*, 1729, p. 11. 'On Harnham moor, I found it by two admeasurements 25 feet 7 inches broad.' Hodgson, *History of Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. pp. 256-7 n.

² See the worn grooves in the sill-stones at Birdoswald (*Amboglanna*). 'These grooves must have been produced by a carriage or carriages having wheels about three inches broad and about four feet apart.' H. Glassford Potter, *Arch. Ael.* vol. iv. p. 65. The gateway of the *porta principalis* at *Amboglanna* measures 11 feet 2 inches, and that of the east gate 10 feet 3 inches, between the entrance pillars. *Ibid.* pp. 66-7.

³ The Maiden Way is almost exactly 21 feet broad. W. Bainbridge, *ibid.* p. 39.

⁴ Horsley, *Materials for History of Northumberland*, p. 11.

⁵ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 256-7 n.

⁶ *Ibid.* pt. ii. vol. i. p. 349 n.

⁷ Horsley, *Brit. Rom.* p. 449; *Materials for History of Northumberland*, p. 11.

⁸ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 256-7 n. ⁹ Cf. Darwin, *Vegetable Mould*, 1892, p. 174.

Roman military way that it resembles so much as those causeys which accompany the Roman walls both in England and Scotland.¹ 'This opinion,' adds Hodgson, 'favours the conjecture that it was made by Agricola's army.'² The careful surveys of the Causeway from end to end made by Mr. Henry MacLauchlan, by direction of the then duke of Northumberland, in the years 1857-8-9, have established the Roman character of the work.

The system of road communication towards the northern frontiers of the Roman empire is found in the first, second and fifth iters of the Antonine itinerary. The compilation of the data accumulated in this work is attributed to the commencement of the reign of Antoninus Pius, or about A.D. 138.³ This work, however, only gives the main thoroughfares. Iter 1 begins at the northernmost outpost at High Rochester (*Bremenium*). Iter 2 begins at the Camp of the Scouts at Birrens (*Blatum Bulgium*). Both lines, passing southward, unite at Catterick Bridge (*Cataractonium*) in Yorkshire and are continued on one hand to *Pretorium*, probably on the Humber, and on the other to the seaports on the English channel. The two exploratory camps, at Birrens and High Rochester in Northumberland, are believed to correspond with the limits of the British province at the date of the record. As the itinerary includes the posts throughout the whole Roman empire, and as its routes and distances were based upon the public records, whose files of documents included the journeys of officials, on civil or military duty or the details of a progress by an emperor himself,⁴ it may well be that tables of main roads only are included, or that 'some of the most magnificent specimens of the imperial highways are unnoticed in that document.'⁵ The fact, however, remains that the Devil's Causey is not mentioned therein, and that our knowledge of it is limited to an observation of the road itself and its relation to the whole system of Roman intercommunication.

The Devil's Causey suggests comparison with the branch road in the county of Durham, connecting Watling Street with the Roman stationary camp at South Shields (*Caer Urfe*); *Ostium Tynae fluminis, quod Tynemutha dicitur*.⁶ The offshoot from Watling Street leading from

¹ Horsley, *Materials for History of Northumberland*, p. 11.

² Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 257 n.

³ Hodgson-Hinde, *Northumberland*, p. 20.

⁴ Guest, *Origines Celticae*, vol. ii. p. 102, etc.

⁵ Hodgson-Hinde, *Northumberland*, p. 23.

⁶ Higden, *Polychronicon*, lib. i. c. xlv.

Binchester (*Vinovium*) to Newcastle (*Pons Aelii*), again branches eastward from the crest of the hill at Eighton, where its traces appear in the Leam, or Wrekendike.¹ There is reason to suppose that the Venerable Bede had an itinerary of the Wrekendike before him when he wrote his history.² It may be that this itinerary was of ancient origin, and that it was by no means a solitary example of a road book of the Roman by-ways extant as late as the eighth century.

In the absence of documentary reference to the Devil's Causey, appeal has been made to the fictitious document, the so-called Richard of Cirencester's *De Situ Britanniae*. It presents an alluring supply of information on this obscure topic, but closer examination exposes its imposture.³

The comparison just made between the Durham Wrekendike and the Devil's Causey shows the manner of keeping Watling Street in touch with the seaboard by oblique lines of communication. There is another point. These two branch ways are respectively identified in name with the *Icenhilde weg* and Erming Street. 'Wrakendike,' so called as early as the thirteenth century,⁴ is referred to in the next century as the terminal portion of Rickeneld Streete.⁵ The Devil's Causey, in like manner, is identified in name with Erming Street.⁶ These, with the Foss and Watling Street,⁷ were the four great roads protected by the king's peace in time of the Confessor, a privilege confirmed by the Conqueror. The desire to couple the names of roads with those of the favoured 'Four Ways' would be a natural one.

¹ Cf. Horsley, *Brit. Rom.* p. 451; *Arch. Ael.* vol. ii. p. 123; Guest, *Origines Celticae*, ii. p. 220.

² See Bede, *Hist. Eccl.* bk. iii. c. xxii. par. i. end, where the distance is given.

³ 'I will not insult the reader by quoting a patent forgery. I allude to Dr. Bertram's clever fabrication (Rd. of Cirencester's *De Situ Britanniae*) merely to show the reader that I have not overlooked it.' Guest, *supra*, p. 202 n. See also Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 146.

⁴ *Arch. Ael.* vol. ii. p. 129.

⁵ *Polychronicon, supra*. Higden wrote about the middle of the fourteenth century. See also Guest, *supra*, vol. ii. p. 223. In pre-Conquest charters the form appears 'Icenhilde weg'; in later documents 'Hikenild' and 'Rykeneld Strete.'

⁶ The forms 'Hereman' and 'Hermin' are applied to the Devil's Causey. In a Saxon charter the southern road is called 'Earminga Straet.' *Earminga* is the genitive case plural of *Earning*, meaning 'street of the Earnings.' Other Saxon charters contain the form 'Waetlinga Straet,' i.e., 'street of the Watlings.' Cf. Guest, *Origines Celticae*, vol. ii. pp. 232, 234, 320.

⁷ The compilation known as the laws of Edward the Confessor were drawn up probably early in the twelfth century (Ashley, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 195). It contains the following reference to the four ways: 'Alia quam habent iiii chimini, scilicet Watlingstrete, Fosse, Hikenildstrete, Ermingstrete, quorum duo in longitudinem regni alii vero in latitudinem distenduntur. *Ancient Laws and Institutes of England*, 4to edition, vol. i. p. 447. As to the laws of William I., the Holkham MS. in French mentions four ways: Watlinges Strete, Erminge Strete, Fosse, Hykenild; the Harleian MS. in Latin mentions only three ways: Watelingestrete, Erminge Strete, and Fosse. *Ancient Laws and Institutes of England*, 4to edition, vol. i. pp. 478, 479, viz.: 'In tribus stratis regis id est Watelingestrete, Erminge-strete et Fosse, qui hominem per patriam transeuntem occiderit, vel assultum fecerit pacem regis infringit.' *Ibid.*

The main road of Watling Street continues past High Rochester, crossing the Cheviot range at an altitude of 1,640 feet, descending on its northern or Scottish face, and placing the mountain chain between it and the seaboard. A permanent line of communication, in Roman times, along the eastern face of this lofty line of hills must have been a military necessity, and this is exactly met by the course pursued by the Devil's Causey.

Its north-east course from Beuckley has been already described. It veers northward as it approaches the township of Brinkburn (South), and continues more or less in the same direction for nine miles, through the townships of Long Framlington and Edlingham. In approaching the valley of the Coquet from the south, the Causeway descends rapidly for three miles, from a height of 500 feet above sea-level on Todburn moor, whence it slopes, in a course parallel to the Tod burn, and approaches the river across the 200 feet contour line. The exact point of its passage across the Coquet is uncertain; the changing course of the stream having obliterated all trace. But the line is visible in the gradient beyond, Brinkburn bearing 'about 1,300 yards west of the place where the Causeway crosses the river.'¹

From the Coquet northward the Causeway rises through the fields on the opposite bank on a gradient steeper even than its descent on the southward side; and at a distance of two and a half miles from the river it reaches an altitude of 564 feet, at an ordnance bench mark half a mile west of Long Framlington. As the Causeway dips toward the burn beyond, it joins with the 'Old North Road' from Newcastle to Edinburgh, the two running together for a mile and more.² An eminence called Hall Hill, a fortified post, described in 1825 as possessing a triple entrenchment,³ is conjectured to be of Roman origin. Mr. MacLauchlan admits, with doubt, the evidence of the Roman character of the works.⁴ A conjecture that it might possibly have been the *Alauna Amnis* of Richard's itinerary must be discarded for reasons mentioned above.

Before reaching Knogley, on Long Framlington Common, the present road divides and the right branch skirts the six hundred feet contour line; both forks avoiding the eminence immediately in front. But

¹ H. MacLauchlan, *Memoir written during a Survey of the Eastern Watling Street*, p. 14.

² The first coach from Newcastle to Edinburgh travelled by the new road recently opened, by Wooler and Kelso, and commenced running in connection with the London coach, from the Bull and Post Boy, in 1763.' Hodgson-Hinde, *Arch. Ael.* vol. iii. n.s. p. 249.

³ Mackenzie, *View of Northumberland*, vol. i. p. 492.

⁴ *Survey*, p. 16 n.

the Causeway keeps right on to the summit, crossing the boundary line between Long Framlington and Edlingham townships at a height of over seven hundred feet above the datum line. Its course is plainly visible. Not far from Knogley, iron-furnace slag is found, the scoriae of an ancient bloomery, or bole-hill, possibly Roman.

The course of the Causeway as it descends, after entering Edlingham township, is obscure for a mile or so. It must have followed a direction nearly parallel to the burn, for the line is resumed immediately below the demesne lying to the west of Edlingham, but considerably to the east of the course it holds up to that point. Three-quarters of a mile west of Edlingham village, and six hundred yards west of the Causeway, stands a camp, on a commanding elevation, near Newtown. It is 'quadrangular, if not rectangular,' in form; Mr. MacLauchlan supposes it to be Roman.¹

Between High Learchild and Low Learchild the Causeway makes a sharp bend westward, coming well into view once more, 'with a ditch on each side, still very distinctly visible.'² It then resumes its northerly direction, running on straight for the Tweed. Between the northern boundary of Edlingham township and Thrunton, just beyond Learchild, the western Roman way from High Rochester joins the Causeway, having for some distance flanked its western side, thus linking it again with Watling Street.

In its later course, and by way of the westward turn above referred to, the Devil's Causey appears to have been engineered to effect a gentler gradient, in marked contrast to its usual character up to this point. The circumstance is more observable because of the opposite feature exemplified in the heavy gradient of the adjacent modern turnpike. Of the latter it was observed: 'One great objection to some of these roads is, the many steep banks they are disgraced with.' 'It seems the original setters-out of these roads had a predilection for climbing and descending steep banks. This is notorious on both the roads upon Rimside moor, without even the plea of being nearer; as the leveller road would have been nearer, travelled in much less time, and with far less fatigue.'³ Another writer says: 'What renders this instance of the sapience of our old road surveyors more striking is, that, by skirting the east side of Rimside hill,

¹ MacLauchlan, *Survey, supra*, p. 19.

² Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. p. 257 n.

³ Bailey and Culley, *Agriculture in Northumberland*, 1813, p. 169.

the road might have been easily formed upon the remains of a Roman military way.'¹ Yet another writer denounces the 'intolerable roads and frightful moors,' as they appeared here in the eighteenth century.² The contrast is singular; for the military causeway, to this point, has kept an almost undeviating line up hill and down. Here, however, it grades with comparative ease along a contour line. The reason seems to be the cover on the left hand afforded by the road approaching from *Bremenium*, which led the Roman engineer for once to discard his usual precaution.

As the old north road crosses the track just followed another contrast is suggested. The year 1763 saw the first coach connection from London to Edinburgh through Newcastle, Wooler and Kelso rendered practicable by the new road then recently completed. From this date we may look back 1,500 years to find during the Roman occupation of Britain a perfect system of main and branch roads ramifying in every direction; the main lines furnished with posting stations, indicated in distance tables for the traveller, and guarded by scouts picketed at intervening defiles. It was then possible to travel from Edlingham to London on the Roman paved way with the utmost speed, and to proceed thence to the coast, there to embark at any of the three ports where heavily oared galleys waited their passengers: to pass through Gaul, by similarly built roads, from post to post, and, so, on to Rome itself. Thus we read the Antonine itinerary. But after the Romans abandoned Britain an interval of 1,340 years elapsed before such quick and complete communication was again available.

The Rev. John Hodgson, basing his opinion on the remarks of Horsley, favours the conjecture that this Causeway was one of the oldest of the Roman works in these parts.³ If this be a correct surmise we have been treading here in the footsteps of Vespasian's general, Cnæus Julius Agricola. No greater contrast could be made than a realization of the stir and stress accompanying the march of the conqueror compared with the now desolation of the moors traversed by the causeway. Its pavement is in many parts green with the growth of centuries, where it has remained disused; and so it has remained an object of wonderment, if not of dread, as the Devil's Causey.

¹ Mackenzie, *View of Northumberland*, 1825, vol. i. p. 125.

² Mark's *Survey*, 1734, p. 83.

³ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. iii. pp. 256-7 n.

EDLINGHAM PARISH.

The parish of Edlingham, comprising an area of 12,545 acres, is bounded on the north and north-west by the parish of Eglingham, on the east by Alnwick, on the south by Framlington and Rothbury, and on the west by Whittingham and Eglingham. It is divided into six townships, of which Edlingham, Learchild and Lemington are members of the barony of Gospatric,¹ while Bolton, with Broom-park and Abberwick, are detached manors belonging to the barony of Wark-on-Tweed.² It has a greatest length from north to south of eight miles, with a width of from three to four miles.

THE HOUSE OF GOSPATRIC.

The earliest notice of Edlingham occurs in Simeon's *History of the Church of Durham*, where, under the form Eadulfinham, it is found associated with the adjoining Eglingham (Ecgwulfinham), among the places given to Saint Cuthbert, in 737, by King Ceolwulf, when, resigning the throne, he became a monk at Lindisfarne. Ceolwulf had also given Breghesne (possibly Brainshaugh) and Werceworde (Warkworth), at which place he had built a church. It does not appear that he had built a church at any of the other four villas he gave to St. Cuthbert, namely, Wudecestre (Woodhorn or Wooden at the mouth of the Aln), Hwittingaham (Whittingham), Edlingham and Eglingham.³ The churches at these places, according to the writer of the 'Recapitulatio' of *Symeon's History*, were consecrated by Bishop Egred (831-847).

The theory of John Mitchell Kemble,² that place-names, into whose composition the syllable 'ing' enters, had a patronymical origin, being

¹ *Testa de Nevill*, Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. m. vol. i. p. 213.

² *Ibid.* p. 211.

³ *Symeonis Opera* (Rolls Series), ed. Arnold, vol. i. pp. 47, 202. 'Intravit autem (Rex Ceolwulfus) Lindisfarnense monasterium, Sancto Cuthberto secum conferens thesauros regios et terras, id est, Breghesne et Werceworde cum suis appendiciis, simul et ecclesiam quam ibidem ipse aedificaverat; alias quoque quatuor villas, Wudecestre, Hwittingaham, Eadulfinham, Ecgwulfinham. Accepta itaque tonsura in praefato monasterio monachicam cum monachis vitam ducere, et post imperium regni terrestres coelesti regno gaudebat militare,' p. 47. 'Priusquam Scaldingi venirent in Anglicam terram dederunt Ceolwulfus rex et episcopus Esred Sancto Cuthberto quatuor villas, scilicet, Wudacestre et Hwitinham et Eadwulfinham et Ecgwulfinham, et ecclesias harum villarum consecravit idem episcopus,' p. 202. 'Praeterea memoratus Ecgreus episcopus, aedificans ecclesiam in loco qui dicitur Geinforde, donavit eam Sancto Cuthberto. Condidit etiam Billingham in Heorternysse et duas alias villas, Ileclife et Wilegeclife, ad australem plagam fluminis Taise, quas Sancto Cuthberto ad victum sibi servantium dedit: similiter et Wudecestre, et Hwitingeham, et Eadulfinham, Egwilingeham, donante rege Ceolwifo, antiquitus S. Cuthberti fuerunt.' *Historiae recapitulatio, Symeonis Dunelmensis Opera*, ed. Hodgson-Hinde, Surt. Soc. p. 68.

² Kemble, *Saxons in England*, vol. i. p. 59; appendix A, p. 449.

the settlement of a family or stock, has not been maintained by a more careful examination and scientific study of the numerous instances where such names occur. In the case of Edlingham, however, the site may almost certainly be regarded as the ham, the homeplace, of a community of Angles, the relatives and dependents of a man called Eadwulf. There was at Bamburgh a family who claimed a royal descent, and who persistently carried on the name of their ancestor Eadwulf from generation to generation, as they also transmitted their high rank and important position among the officials of the earldom.¹ It is not improbable that the man who gave his name to Edlingham was one of the Bamburgh Eadwulfs, nor is it impossible that the great house of Gospatric, whose principal branch afterwards became the lords of the serjeanty of Beanley, of which Edlingham was a member, may have been related to the family of Eadwulf and so may have had an earlier connection with the place than that given them by the grant of Henry I.

Edlingham must have been occupied in prehistoric days, for it possesses advantages for settled habitation in all respects equal to those of the surrounding districts, where the discovery of stone and bronze weapons and implements, and the occurrence of fortified strongholds and of places of burial bear testimony to an abundant population in those times. Nothing, however, in the shape of weapon or implement has been recorded as having been found there, nor have any prehistoric burials either of burnt or unburnt bodies been noticed within the limits of the parish.

Besides the name of the place itself, nothing speaks of an owner until it is found in possession of the family of Gospatric, ultimately earls of Dunbar and March. With a great Celtic origin, allied to the line of the Scottish kings by the marriage of his grandfather Crinan the Thane, hereditary lay-abbot of Dunkeld, with Bethoc, the heir of her father Malcolm II., the first Gospatric added to that descent the blood of the royal stock of Wessex through the marriage of his father Maldred with Algitha, daughter of Earl Uchtred, by his wife Elfgiva (*Aelfgifu*), daughter of Ethelred II.,² king of England.³

¹ Bates, *History of Northumberland*, pp. 78, 80.

² The ordinary spelling of names of persons has been retained as far as possible. This may not commend itself to those who demand that the strictly etymological form should be adopted, but is one which seems to be more conformable to the requirements of a work which appeals to the general reader.

³ *Symeon, ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 199. *Symeon of Durham*, ed. Hodgson Hinde, Surt. Soc. p. 92.

The name Gospatric (Gwas Patric, servant of Patric) was not at the time uncommon, but Gospatric, the son of Maldred, probably got it from his mother's half brother, the son of Earl Uchtred by Sigen, daughter of Styr the son of Ulf, who was treacherously killed in 1064 at the king's court by command of Queen Edith (Eadgith), for the sake of her brother Tosti.¹ A story much to the credit of Gospatric, the son of Maldred, when he was young, if it refers to him, is told by the author of one of the Lives of Edward the Confessor. When Earl Tosti, with the new archbishop of York, Aldred, and others, were returning from a pilgrimage to Rome in 1061, and were attacked by robbers, Gospatric, to save Tosti from capture, declared himself to be the earl.² The youth, however, may have been Gospatric, the son of Uchtred, killed three years later at the instigation of Queen Edith.

Though Gospatric was not in the direct line of hereditary descent, for his mother, a daughter of Earl Uchtred, was by his third marriage, and there were descendants by his first wife, Ecfrida, daughter of Bishop Aldhun,³ he was made earl of Northumberland by King William, to whom he had made a large payment of money for the office.⁴ This took place towards the end of the year 1067, possibly at Christmas, when the earldom was vacant by the murder of Copsi,⁵ a trusted and prudent councillor of Earl Tosti, who had become earl on February 4th of the same year, by the deprivation of Oswulf.⁶ Oswulf seems not only to have been deprived of the earldom but outlawed, for it is said that he lay hid, in hunger and poverty, in the woods and mountains, where he gathered together a band of men in a condition similar to his own. With these, on March 11th, 1067, he surprised Copsi when feasting at Newburn on the Tyne, and on his taking refuge in the church it was set on fire, and Copsi, attempting to escape, was beheaded at the door by Oswulf, who himself not long afterwards was slain by the lance thrust of a robber.⁷

Gospatric did not long remain faithful to the king from whom he had obtained the earldom, for in 1068 he took part in a conspiracy against William in the interest of Edgar the Etheling, and the restoration of

¹ *Chronicon Florentii Wigorniensis* (1848), ed. Thorpe, vol. i. p. 223.

² *Lives of Edward the Confessor* (Rolls Series), ed. Luard, p. 411.

³ Symeon, *ibid.* vol. i. p. 215. ⁴ *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 199. ⁵ *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 198. ⁶ *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 198.

⁷ Symeon, *ibid.* vol. ii. p. 199.

an English king. The rising at first made great headway, and beyond the Humber there was the most intense disturbance; all places, woods, marshes, river-mouths and towns were fortified. York, the great city of the North, was in a white heat of passion, which the pious zeal of the Archbishop Aldred, in vain strove to suppress. This powerful insurrection, though it included among its supporters the two Mercian earls, Edwin and Morker, and the great northern lords, Arkill the Thegn, Merlesweyn, Gospatric, and others of lesser note, speedily came to naught. Edwin and Morker betrayed the cause of their English brethren, and William advanced without opposition to York, where the keys of the city were delivered to him by the citizens, who had lost hope of a successful resistance. Arkill, the greatest power of the Northumbrians, made his peace, giving his son as a hostage, and Bishop Ethelwin of Durham, coming to York, intervened between William and Malcolm, king of Scotland, and brought them to conclude a treaty of peace.¹ Gospatric fled into Scotland in company with the Etheling, his mother and sisters, and many others, including Merlesweyn. He appears to have had the earldom then taken from him, but the accounts given of the circumstances are not clear. It is, however, certain that in January, 1069, William appointed Robert of Comines (Cumin) to a position of such authority, that if it was not officially the earldom, it was possessed of many of its powers.² It is, however, possible that his authority, as Orderic states, extended only northwards as far as the Tyne. Robert Cumin at once set out with what proved to be an insufficient body of followers to bridle the rebellious North. On his approaching Durham he was warned by the bishop, Ethelwin, that it would not be safe to occupy the town. It would have been well if Cumin had followed the prudent advice of the bishop, who had local knowledge of the mind and intentions of the people. He entered the city and at first there was no disturbance, but he acted with folly and his men with cruelty, and the next morning, January 31st,

¹ *Ordericus Vitalis Historia Ecclesiastica*, ed. J. P. Migne, 1855, tom. 188, cols. 313, 314.

² *Ord. Vital.* col. 316. 'Anno tercio regni sui Guillelmus rex Dunelmensem comitatum Rodberto de Cuminis tradidit.' *Symeon*, *ibid.* vol. ii. p. 186. 'Misit Rex Willelmus Northymbris ad aquilonalem plagam Tinae comitem Rodbertum cognomento Cumin tercio regni sui anno.' *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, ed. Thorpe, vol. i. p. 343; ed. Plummer (1892), vol. i. p. 202. 'Millesimo lxxviii. Her on thissum geare. Willelm cyng geaf Rodberde eorle thone eorldom on Northhymbraland. Tha comon tha landes menn togeanes him 7 hine ofslogon 7 ix. hund manna mid him.' *Symeon*, in his *History of the Church of Durham*, says that William made him earl over the Northumbrian people. *Symeon*, *ibid.* vol. i. p. 98.

the men of Northumberland broke down the gates, and attacked Robert in the bishop's house ; it was set on fire, and with the exception of one or two, for the accounts differ, the earl and all his people were slain.¹

The discontent and turbulent condition of the North still continued, and in the latter part of the year 1069, a fleet which had been sent by the Danish king (Sweyn), with a large body of men under the command of his sons and his brother Osbern, to invade and conquer England,² after harassing the eastern coast without much success, entered the Humber.³ It was there joined by a fleet bringing Edgar the Etheling, and many other banished Englishmen from Scotland. To these were added numerous members of great English houses, among them Waltheof, son of Siward, earl of Northampton and Huntingdon, and the men of Northumberland with Gospatric at their head. For a time the invasion was successful, and York, after it had been set on fire by the garrisons of its two castles, was taken by assault on September 21st, 1069. King William was at the time in the west of England, where, as well as on the Welsh borders, there had been a formidable and widespread insurrection against him, which, to a great extent, had been subdued. When the fall of York became known to him he rapidly advanced northwards, and found the city deserted by the allied force of Danes and English.⁴ William at once commenced to put down the rebellion by such widespread and complete devastation as has scarcely ever been surpassed. An appalling picture of the desolation of the burnt up and ruined land, and of the misery of its wretched and starving inhabitants is given by the Chroniclers.⁵

Gospatric, though not present in person, took the oath of allegiance by proxy, and made his peace with King William, as Waltheof, the son of Siward, had already done personally.⁶ The king was at the time passing fifteen days near the mouth of the river Tees, where he had come, after a most harassing march through the hills of Cleveland, to put down a body of insurgents entrenched on what they thought was an impregnable

¹ *Symeon*, *ibid.* vol. ii. p. 187.

² *Ord. Vital.* cols. 317, 318.

³ *Flor. Wigorn.* ed. Thorpe, vol. ii. p. 3. *Ord. Vital.* cols. 317, 318.

⁴ *Ord. Vital.* cols. 317, 318.

⁵ *Ibid.* cols. 319, 320. *Flor. Wigorn.* vol. ii. p. 4. *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* ed. Thorpe, vol. i. p. 342 ; ed. Plummer, vol. i. p. 204. *Symeon*, vol. ii. p. 188.

⁶ *Ord. Vital.* col. 320.

position, which, however, they abandoned during the night before William arrived.¹ This took place in December, 1069, when Gospatric, now in the king's favour, was reinstated in the earldom. Whether it was regranted or not is uncertain. It appears doubtful if he had ever been actually deprived of it, in spite of what is said about Robert Cumin having been appointed earl just before his death. Anyhow, during all the time in question, the great stronghold of Bamburgh, the centre of the earldom, was in the possession of Gospatric, though it might have been held against the will of the king. William was not then sufficiently strong in his hold on the northern parts of England to warrant his coming to an issue with a great landowner so powerful as Gospatric, who also possessed much influence with the English. But he bided his time.

Whilst Gospatric was making his submission to William, Bishop Ethelwin and the congregation of St. Cuthbert, fearing for their own safety and that of their church, on the 11th of December, 1069, had fled from Durham, carrying with them the body of the saint, to take refuge at Lindisfarne.² This proceeding, we are told, was strongly urged upon them by Gospatric, who, we are further told, on the pretext of saving them, had carried off the greater part of the ornaments of the church.³ In connection with this journey of Bishop Ethelwin and his brethren, who spent the first night at Jarrow, in the church of St. Paul, the second at Bedlington, and the third at Tuggal, Simeon tells a picturesque story which probably contains an element of truth. When on their journey they had reached the north side of the Tyne, they came in conflict with a great man in those parts named Gillomichael, the servant (*puer*) of Michael, who, as the narrator says, would more fitly have been styled the servant of the Devil. He inflicted many injuries on them, hindering them in their journey and otherwise afflicting and plundering them, doing them all the ill he could. He did not go unpunished. On their arrival at Lindisfarne, an old clerk, Ernan by name, was sent back to Durham to report on the doings there, and on what had happened to the church. Night overtaking him on the road, he laid himself down in a field to sleep, and there had a vision. The narrator tells the story, he says, as he had frequently heard it from the old clerk. Carried in his vision to Durham, Ernan stood in the church, where before the altar

¹ *Ord. Vital.* col. 320.

² *Simeon, ibid.* vol. i. p. 100.

³ *Ibid.* p. 103.

he saw two men of the highest dignity standing with their faces turned towards the east. The one of middle age, habited solemnly in episcopal vestments, who, by his appropriate dress and countenance, honourably commanded reverence, he recognised to be a bishop. The other, who stood on his right side, clothed in a red-coloured garment, was of tall stature, having a face rather long with a slight beard, and had the form of a most beautiful youth. After a time, turning their eyes from the altar to the church, the bishop, as if deeply moved at its desolation, exclaimed 'Woe to thee, Gospatric! Woe to thee, Gospatric! My church thou hast robbed and turned into a desert.' Ernan, anxious to approach them, but fearful of doing so, was addressed by the younger man by his name, and asked if he knew who the bishop was, and on his answering no, he was told it was his lord the holy bishop Cuthbert. Ernan then fell at the bishop's feet and besought him to help his church in her distress. After bowing to the altar the two left it with slow and decorous step. When they came to the door the younger passed on a little in advance, while the bishop stopped in the doorway, and looking back on Ernan, who had stayed behind, said, 'Ernan, knowest thou who that youth is?' and on his answering 'I know not, my lord,' he replied 'He is Saint Oswald.' They then passed on together to the south side of the city, when they halted, and the bishop, calling to Ernan, bid him look below, where he saw a profound deep full of the souls of men. There he saw Gillomichael, tortured with the most fearful pains, lying in the foulest place, cut through in every part with a sharp knife and suffering unbearable torments. The miserable man was shrieking, and emitting without ceasing dread howlings and pitiable cries, with no intervening relief. On St. Cuthbert telling him he was Gillomichael, and that he was suffering these miseries, being dead, Ernan replied that he was not dead, for he had been in his own house that night at supper in health and unhurt, and was expected on the morrow to be at a banquet prepared for him at a certain place. Cuthbert then told him he was truly dead, and that he and those Ernan saw suffering with him were tormented because they had broken his peace and inflicted injury on his people. Ernan then awoke and mounting his horse rode off hurriedly, urging his companions to follow him. When they asked him in wonder why he was in such haste, he told them of the man's death and how he came to know of it. They did not

believe him, and jeered at him for his credulity. After journeying all night they turned aside a little from the road to hear mass in a church hard by. The people there, after their wont, asked Ernan for news, and when he told them of the death of Gillomichael, they said it was untrue as they knew that he was well the day before. But presently some of Gillomichael's people arriving, they heard from them that their master had died that night, and on Ernan enquiring at what hour it had happened, he learnt that it was at the same time as that when he had seen him dead, and had been shown him by St. Cuthbert undergoing the terrible sufferings he had witnessed. When afterwards Ernan told Gospatric of these intolerable torments and what the saint had said about him he shook with fear, and presently walking barefoot to the island (Lindisfarne) where the sacred body was, he sought pardon by prayers and gifts for the offences he had committed against him.¹

Shortly after his reconciliation with King William, Gospatric did good service to the king by making an inroad into Cumberland, whence in the same year, 1070, Malcolm, the Scottish king, had invaded England, treating the land and its inhabitants with a barbarity equal to that with which shortly before William had devastated the country farther south. In the course of his invasion Malcolm passed through the valley of the Tees into Cleveland, and thence turning northwards he occupied Hartness, passing into and raiding with much ferocity the patrimony of St. Cuthbert.² He does not appear to have entered Northumberland, where the lands of Gospatric were situated, which possibly he may have spared on account of the intimate relations of blood and of policy existing between them. If this was the case it makes the conduct of Gospatric, in attacking Malcolm's territory of Cumberland, difficult to understand, except that he was influenced by fear of William and the desire to conciliate him.

Malcolm was then at Wearmouth, where he had been joined by Edgar the Etheling, and many of the English who had taken part with the Danes in their unsuccessful invasion. Whilst there, he had burned the church of St. Peter,³ originally erected by Benedict Biscop in 674, of which considerable portions still exist. It had been laid waste during the Danish ravages in 867, but had been partly rebuilt and again occupied before

¹ *Symeon, ibid.* p. 102 *seq.*

² *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 191.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 190, 191.

the Norman Conquest. Gospatric had meanwhile returned unopposed from Cumberland, and had carried back with him to Bamburgh the spoil he had acquired there.¹

After his peace had been made with William, Gospatric appears to have remained, at least outwardly, in the king's favour, who appointed him to conduct the new bishop of Durham, Walcher, a native of Lorraine, from York to Durham, where he arrived at mid-lent, 1070.² The selection was a prudent one on the part of William, for Gospatric was not only the earl within whose jurisdiction the see of Walcher was included, but was also the possessor of another and important qualification. The country, though subdued, was still hostile to the Norman rule, and the new bishop as a foreigner would naturally be regarded as an enemy. It was, therefore, most desirable that the goodwill and offices of a man so grateful to the English as Gospatric should be enlisted on his behalf.

But the peace between William and Gospatric was not long maintained. In the year following, 1072, the king, on his return from the successful invasion of Scotland, which ended at Abernethy, where Malcolm completed his submission by acknowledging the English king as his overlord,³ deprived Gospatric of the earldom.⁴

The alleged offences of Gospatric, the alliance with the Danish invaders when York was taken and the Norman garrison massacred, and his complicity with the death of Robert Cumin and his followers at Durham, had been previously condoned by William. The real crime, it can scarcely be doubted, was the personal hold he possessed over the people of Northumberland, joined to his great territorial influence and the doubtful allegiance he had shown towards the king. William, being now in a position strong enough to enable him to act in accordance with the

¹ *Symeon, ibid.* vol. ii. p. 191. Mr. Hodgson-Hinde, in his edition of *Symeon, Historia Regum* (Surt. Soc.) pp. xxix. 86, 87, and in the *History of Northumberland* (1858), p. 186, has thrown doubt upon the statements made about the several raids of Malcolm and Gospatric and the presence of Edgar Etheling and his family at Wearmouth. He attributes them to interpolations made by a Hexham writer. One of his principal grounds of objection is the alleged burning of the church at Wearmouth, which, he says, could not have taken place, as it had remained a ruin and unoccupied since its destruction by the Danes in the ninth century. This mistaken view has been noticed in the text. An important alteration made in the eleventh century, when the church was re-edified, was an addition to the 'porticus ingressus' of Biscop's building, by which process it was turned into a tower. *Transactions, Durham and Northumberland Arch. Society*, vol. i. p. 141. Appendix, Church Reports, iii.

² *Symeon, ibid.* vol. ii. p. 195.

³ *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* ed. Thorpe, vol. i. pp. 346, 347; ed. Plummer, vol. i. p. 208. *Flor. Wigorn.* vol. ii. p. 9.

⁴ *Symeon, ibid.* vol. ii. p. 196.

dictates of his policy, determined that the additional authority of the earldom should not be vested in a man already sufficiently powerful and dangerous without it.

Gospatric, no longer earl, retired to Scotland, to which country, after a voyage to Flanders, he presently returned, when he received from his cousin, Malcolm III., a large grant of land, that, until better times should come, he might provide for himself and his dependents.¹ This grant comprised Dunbar and the great possessions in Lothian and the Merse, with which his descendants in the main line, earls of Dunbar and March, were in future to be principally connected.

Gospatric, when he was deprived of the earldom and had transferred his allegiance to the Scottish king, lost all the lands he held under the king of England. Mr. Freeman, however, was of the opinion that he retained many estates in Yorkshire, and says,² 'Gospatric, though fallen from his ancient wealth and honours, appears in the survey as a considerable landowner.' There is nothing in favour of this view. The person of that name who is found in Domesday was probably Gospatric, the son of Arkel and his wife Sigrida, the grand-daughter of Earl Uchtred and his wife Sigen, daughter of Styr the son of Ulf, and a cousin of Gospatric, son of Maldred. His large possessions in Yorkshire were partly those he had held under King Edward, which he still retained, though at the time of the great survey they were principally held by him under a superior lord, many of them under Earl Alan of Brittany. In other cases he held lands which in the time of King Edward had belonged to his father Archil.³

Nothing is recorded of the events of Gospatric's life after he became settled in Scotland, nor does it seem to have been prolonged beyond a few years. It has been generally believed that he was the Earl Gospatric who became a monk at Durham, and there died and was buried. There is no evidence in support of this view, which is discussed later on. A very specific and circumstantial account of his death and burial is given by Roger de Houeden. He states that just before his death Gospatric was visited by two monks from Melrose, Aldwin and Turgot,⁴ to whom,

¹ *Symeon, ibid.* vol. ii. p. 199.

² *Norman Conquest*, vol. iv. p. 524.

³ *Domesday Book*, pp. 300 r, 300 v, 301 v, 310 r, 310 v, 311 r, 330 r.

⁴ Turgot went with Aldwin from Jarrow to Melrose in 1074, and returned shortly after to Wearmouth. *Symeon, ibid.* vol. i. p. 111.

with much penitence, he made confession of his sins. This event took place at Ubbanford, otherwise Norham, most probably in 1074, a time when the two monks were at Melrose. He died at the same time, and was buried in the porch (*in ipso ecclesie exitu*) of the church there. The same account states that he gave to Aldwin and Turgot two good dorsals on condition that wherever they took up their abode the dorsals should remain in memory of the donor. And now, as the narrator tells us, they are preserved in the church at Durham.¹ They came there in the natural order of events, in accordance with the wish of Gospatric, as the place where Aldwin and Turgot ultimately settled, becoming one after the other prior of the monastery there.

In addition to the lands Gospatric held in Northumberland, which he no doubt forfeited when King William deprived him of the earldom, and when, taking refuge in Scotland, he became the man of King Malcolm, and had from him a grant of the great Lothian fee, he also owned an extensive lordship in Cumberland. He was the lord of Allerdale, a barony which included large estates in the northern part of that county. It is probable he became possessed of that important district by the gift of his relative Malcolm, who held the north of Cumberland under the English king, and that it was given to him at the same time he had a grant of Dunbar from the Scottish king. It was an act of policy on the part of Malcolm, as well as one of kindness to a relation, for the placing a man of Gospatric's power and influence, and who must have been more than ordinarily hostile to the English king, in close proximity to the border of William's kingdom, would be a valuable addition to the strength of Malcolm's position as lord of Cumberland. It has not hitherto been known that Gospatric or any of the family (though Dolfin, son of Gospatric, was the ruler of Carlisle) held any land in Cumberland before the time of Henry I., who, it is stated, made a grant of Altadale (Allerdale) to Waldeue, son of Gospatric.

The discovery of an early copy of a deed of gift, made at the end of the eleventh century, by Gospatric, among the muniments at Lowther castle, has shown that view to be incorrect. The evidence which it

¹ *Roger de Hoveden*, ed. Stubbs, vol. i. p. 59. Hoveden says in relation to his death that it was 'non multo post exacto tempore,' referring to his settlement in Scotland.

contains revolutionises to some extent the history of the Norman settlement of Cumberland, though there is nothing in it inconsistent with what was already known. The authenticity of the writing, letter or charter, whichever it may be designated, is undoubted, though the copy at Lowther castle is only of thirteenth century date, and the text is in many places corrupt, and does not appear to contain all the clauses which were in the original.

It has the rare distinction of being a document in English, but the copy shows unmistakable signs of having been made by a scribe, probably a Norman, to whom the wording of the original was more or less unintelligible, and who has in consequence made numerous blunders in the transcript.

The grant has reference entirely to Cumberland, and it is not necessary to discuss here the historical and linguistic questions which arise out of it and make it of such supreme interest and importance. It is the only document at present known which is concerned with Gospatric in his position as a territorial magnate, and in that capacity dealing with the land held by him.

There are some clauses in the letter, such as the reference to Thor, Melmor and Sygulf, as well as to Earl Siward, which seem to point to Gospatric having been more than a mere landowner in Cumbria. Did he hold an official position in some degree approaching that of the holder of an earldom, or was Cumbria then merged in the earldom of Northumberland? So little is known of the history of Cumberland at the time in question that it is perhaps useless to speculate about the matter, but if Gospatric held such an office, as has been suggested, it would account for his son Dolfin having been ruler of Carlisle and for another son, Waldeue, succeeding to Allerdale.

Gospatrik greets all my retainers and each man, free and dreng, who dwell in all the lands that were Commber's, and all my kindred friendlily; and I make known to you that my mind and full leave (consent) is, that Thorfinn Mac Thore be as free in all things that are mine in Alnerdall (Allerdale), as any man is—whether I or any of my retainers—in wood, in heath (or fell), in enclosures and as to all things, that are on the earth or below it, at Shauk, and at Wafyr (Waver), and at Polwathoen (Wampool), and at Bek Troyte (Troutbeck), and the wood at Caldebek (Caldbeck); and I will that the men abiding with Thorfinn at Cartheu (Cardew) and Combetheyfoch (Cumdivock), be as free as Melmor and Thore and Sigewulf were in Edred's days, and that (there) be no man so daring that he—with that I have given to him—cause (?) to break the peace, such as Earl Siward and I have made known to them for ever (?), as any man living under the sky; and whosoever is

there abiding let him be as free from geld as I am; and in like manner with Waltheof and Wigand and Wiberht and Gamell and Kenneth (?), and for (?) all my kinsmen and retainers; and I will that Thorfinn have sac and soc, toll and team, over all the lands at Cardew and at Cundivock that were given to Thore in Moryn's days, free with bode (proclamation, precept) and witnessmen in the same place.¹

The name of Gospatric's wife and her parentage are unknown. He had three sons, Dolfin, Waldeue, and Gospatric, and four daughters, Etheldreda, Octreda, Gunnilda, and Matillis.

Gospatric's three sons usually appear in the order of Dolfin, Waldeue or Waltheof, and Gospatric.² Gospatric, however, is sometimes placed second in the list. Dolfin seems to have been the eldest, and it is possibly due to his position in the family, though there may have been other reasons for it, that Gospatric generally calls himself, and is also spoken of as the brother of Dolfin. The son of Gospatric the earl has been regarded as the same person as Dolfin, the ruler of Carlisle, in the later part of the eleventh century, a jurisdiction which comprehended the land between the river Derwent and the Solway. There is no proof, however, that Dolfin, the son of Gospatric, was the same as Dolfin of Carlisle, the representative of the authority of Malcolm, king of Scotland, who then held that part of ancient Cumbria as a feudatory of the English king. Dolfin had no doubt received the province of Carlisle from Malcolm,

¹ Gospatrik greot ealle mine wassenas and hyylkun mann, freo and threnges, theo woonnan on eallun tham landann theo weoron Commbres, and eallun mine kynling freondlycc; and ic cythe eoy that myne mynna is and full leof that Thorfynn Mac Thore beo swa freo on eallan thynges theo beo myne on Alnerdall swa aenyg mann beo, other ic oðer aenyg myne wassenas, on weald on freyð on heyninga and aet aellun thyngan, theo byn eorthe-baenand and theoronther to Shauk to Wafyr to poll Wathoen to bek Troyte and theo weald aet Caldebek; and ic wille that theo mann bydann mith Thorfynn aet Cartheu and Combetheyfoch beo swa freals myth hem swa Melmor and Thore and Sygoolf weoron on Eadread dagan, and ne beo neann mann swa theorif thehat myth that ic heobbe gegyfen to hem ne ghar brech seo gyrth thyylc eorl Syward and ic hebbe getyðet hem cefrelycc swa aenyg mann leofand theo Welkynn theoronther; and loc hyylkun byn thar byðthann geyld-freo beo swa ic byn, and swa Willann Walltheof and Wygande and Wyberth and Gamell and Kunyð (?) and eallun mine kynling and wassenas; and ic wille that Thorfynn heobbe soc and sac toll and theam ofer eallun tham landan on Cartheu and on Combetheyfoch that weoron gyfene Thore on Moryn dagan freols myð bode and wytnesmann on thyylk stow.

² This arrangement is followed by the author of 'De obsessione Dunelmi,' *Symeon of Durham*, vol. i. p. 216, and by the continuator of *Symeon*, *ibid.* vol. ii. p. 199.

In a memorandum of about the end of the thirteenth century, which, though it contains many palpable errors, cannot be regarded as being without authority, it is stated: 'That Earl Cospatryk, who once was earl of Dunbar in Scotia, had a brother Dolfin, earl of Northumbria, both of whom were bastards. They had a legitimate brother, by name Wald' (Waldeue), and a legitimate sister Etheldreda, who were of one father and one mother. There came afterwards to England Ranulph de Meschinis with William Bastard the Conqueror, who gave to him all the lands from a place called Rere Crosse upon Staynmore as far as the river towards Scotia which is called Sulewaht (Solway). The same Ranulph, who was created earl of Carliol, attached Wald' to himself as an ally, and because he came from Scotia to help him in the war between the Scots and the English, Ranulph gave him for his service the whole barony of Allerdal from a place called Wahtelpole as far as Derwent, with its appurtenances, saving only to himself his hunting.' Record Office, Scottish Documents (Chancery), file 9, No. 3.

and when the cousinship between Malcolm and Gospatric, as well as Gospatric's position in Cumberland, is taken into consideration, there is a strong presumption that the ruler of Carlisle was the son of the earl. The tie of relationship existing between them was doubtless one cause which induced Malcolm to give to Gospatric the great fee of Lothian, and would naturally make him equally disposed to make a son of the earl his lieutenant at Carlisle. Whatever may have been the parentage of Dolfin, he was expelled from his jurisdiction by William Rufus in 1092, who restored and repopled Carlisle,¹ which is said to have been deserted for two hundred years after its destruction by the Danes. King William is also stated to have built a castle there at the same time.² Malcolm, during the course of the preceding year, had made a hostile incursion into England, but had ultimately made submission to William and had sworn allegiance to him.³ This invasion, added to similar actions on the part of Malcolm, probably impelled William to deprive him of Carlisle and the territory he had hitherto held under the English crown.

Waldeue, presumably the second son of Gospatric, succeeded his father in the barony of Eltadale (Allerdale), which was held of the king by the service of cornage.⁴ He does not appear to have had any land in Northumberland, and his grant of four bovates of land and a house for the fishing of herrings in Allerdale, to the priory of Hexham,⁵ may have been due to a kindly feeling originating in his father's connection with the county where his early years had possibly been spent. The name of his wife was Sigrida or Sigarith.⁶ He had two sons, Alan and Gospatric. The latter is described as being a bastard, but he received a competent endowment from his brother, who gave him Boulton

¹ The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, ed. Thorpe, vol. i. p. 359; ed. Plummer, vol. i. p. 227, says that William brought there many peasants with their wives and cattle to abide there and till the land. Henry of Huntingdon, who is compiling from the *Chronicle*, gives, however, a somewhat different account. 'Succedente anno (1092) rex reaedificavit civitatem Carleol, et ex australibus Angliae partibus illuc habitatores transmisit.' Henr. Huntingdon, *Hist. Anglorum* (Rolls Series), ed. Arnold, p. 216.

² *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* ed. Thorpe, vol. i. p. 359; ed. Plummer, vol. i. p. 227. *Flor. Wigorn.* vol. ii. p. 30. Whatever works of defence William Rufus erected, they seem to have been inadequate, for Henry I. is said to have ordered the town to be fortified with a castle and towers in 1122. *Symeon of Durham*, vol. ii. p. 267. The work was still going on in 1130, when Hildret the sheriff credits himself with a payment of £14 16s. 6d. for making the wall round the city. In the same roll, Ricardus miles has credit for £6 9s. 4d. spent in work on the wall of the city of Carlisle. *Pipe Roll*, 31 Hen. I. rot. 14 dorso.

³ Henr. Huntingdon, *ibid.* p. 216.

⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (Record Series), p. 379 b.

⁵ *Priory of Hexham*, Surt. Soc. vol. i. p. 59.

⁶ *Guisborough Cartulary*, Surt. Soc. vol. ii. pp. 318, 319.

(Bolton), in the forest, Bastenthweit (Bassenthwaite), outside the forest, and Hestholm, in Derwentwater.¹ His son, Waldeue, gave the church of Bassenthwaite to the Augustinian canons of St. Mary of Jedburgh.² Alan, son of Waldeue, subinfeudated considerable portions of the large fee he inherited from his father.³ He dowered his sisters on their marriage liberally, and he gave to the priory of Carlisle the churches of Yreby (Ireby), Crosby and Aspatrick (Aspatria), and land in various places, and, with the body of his son Waldeue, the Holy Rood, which, the compiler of the *Chronicon Cumbriae* says, they still possess.⁴ With the death of his son Waldeue the descent in the male line came to an end, but before that took place Waldeue had given to the priory of Carlisle the vill of Grèat Crosby.⁵ The succession ultimately passed to the three sisters of William 'the boy of Egremont,' son of William fitz Duncan, earl of Moray.⁶ Waldeue had two daughters; Gunnild, who married Uchtred, son of Fergus, lord of Galloway, to whom her brother Alan gave Torpenhow in dower. Its church was afterwards given by them, with the consent of their heir, Lochlan, to the canons of Holy Rood at Edinburgh.⁷ The other daughter, Hectreda or Octreda, married first Ranulph de Lindesay, and secondly William de Esseville or de Esseby, and had from her brother for dower Blenrasset (Blennerhasset) and Uckmanby.⁸

Waldeue, son of Gospatric, is said to have become a monk in the abbey at Crowland, where he was appointed prior in 1124.⁹ It seems scarcely probable that he should have entered a monastery so remote from the district with which he was connected, though instances are

¹ Scottish Documents (Chancery), file 9, No. 3. *Register of Wetherhal*, ed. Prescott, p. 387.

² *Pedes Finium*, Cumberland (Record Series), p. 10.

³ *Register of Wetherhal*, p. 386.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 387. Confirming charter of Henry II. Dugdale, *Monasticon*, ed. Caley, etc., vol. vi. p. 144.

⁵ Dugdale, *Monast.* vol. vi. p. 144.

⁶ The inheritance passed through the 'boy of Egremont,' but William fitz Duncan had another son Gospatric, whose name occurs in a grant by Gospatric, the brother of Dolfin, to Coldingham, of the vill and church of Ederham and the vill of Nesebite. Raine, *North Durham*, appendix, p. 25, No. cxi. The first witness is Willelmus filius Duncani, who is followed by Gospatricus filius ejus. There can be no doubt that William, son of Duncan, who witnessed the grant, is the well-known earl of Moray, a frequent witness to charters of King David. He is sometimes described in them as 'nepos regis,' and almost always occupies the same principal place among the witnesses as in the charter in question. His son Gospatric may have died early without issue, or he may not have been legitimate.

⁷ *Liber Cartarum Sanctae Crucis*, Bannatyne Club, pp. 19, 20.

⁸ Harleian MSS. 434. *Register of St. Bees*, lib. i. 22, lib. ii. 1. Scottish Documents (Chancery), file 9, No. 3. *Register of Wetherhal*, p. 386.

⁹ *Ord. Vital.* col. 367. 'Cui (Goisfredus) Guallevus Angligena, Crulandensis coenobii monachus, frater Gospatritii, de magna nobilitate Anglorum successit.'

not uncommon where persons of as high a position as Waldeue assumed the monastic habit. The name was not uncommon at the time, and attached to persons of noble blood, and it is more probable that Waldeue, the abbot of Crowland, was brother to some other Gospatric than the brother of Dolfin.

In addition to his three sons Gospatric had four daughters, three of whom were adequately endowed on their marriage by their brother Waldeue, their father possibly being dead by that time. Octreda or, as the name is otherwise given, Ethreda, who married Waldeue, son of Gillimin, received Brochton (Broughton), Ribeton and Parva Brochton. To Gunnilda, who married Orm, son of Ketell, he gave Seton, Camberton (Camerton), Flemyngby (Flimby), and Grayssothen. Matilla, the wife of Dolphin, son of Aylward, had a grant of Aplewhayt (Applethwaite), Parva Crosby, Langrigg and Brigham, with the advowson of the church there. All these various estates were in Cumberland, and formed portions of the lordship of Allerdale, given to Waldeue by Henry I.¹ The fourth daughter, Etheldreda, otherwise Ethreda or Octreda, made a greater alliance than her sisters when she became the wife of her cousin, Duncan II., king of Scotland.²

There is nothing to show that Gospatric, the brother of Dolphin and son of Gospatric the earl, was possessed of any lands in Northumberland before he was largely endowed by Henry I., unless he had an hereditary right in the land of his uncle Edmund, whatever that may have been, which was granted or perhaps only confirmed to him by Henry when he gave him Beanley. In making this grant the king was probably influenced by motives of policy. It was certainly advantageous to him to attach by a feudal tie, as also by self-interest, a man of great possessions, who held a high position in an adjoining kingdom so constantly at war with his own as was Scotland. Anyhow, King Henry made him a large land-owner in Northumberland. There is no original charter or copy of one extant containing the grant of Beanley by Henry, but its terms are recited in a confirming charter by Stephen, made at York about 1135, a

¹ *Register of Wetherhal*, pp. 386, 387. 'Distributio Cumberlandiae,' etc., sometimes styled 'Chronicon Cumbriae.' A document not of absolute authority, but probably accurate in these entries. It originated very probably, as is suggested by the Rev. James Wilson in the *Victoria History of Cumberland*, vol. i. p. 298, in memoranda prepared by the claimants in a suit concerning the Honour of Cockermouth.

² Scottish Documents (Chancery), file 9, No. 3.

record of exceeding interest.¹ It grants to Gospatric, brother of Dolfín, the land of his uncle Edmund, held of King Henry, and in addition the land of Winnoch, elsewhere called the hunter (venator), to wit, six manors, Bremdona (Brandon), Benelega (Beanley), Hiddesleie (Hedgley), Bremetona (Branton), Thitilistona (Titlington), and Harop (Harehope), with all the men and goods which were on the land when King Henry gave the manors to Hamo; and the land of Liulf, son of Octred (Liulf, son of Uchtred), to wit, the three Mideltonas, Rodon (Roddam), Horsleia, the service of Gospatric, Stanton, Wyndegate, Wottona (Long Witton), Wittona (Nether Witton), and Rittona, as King Henry gave them to him by his charters. He is to have his proper boundaries, to which he shall be able to prove his right; and all the usual appurtenances, which are specifically set out, with soc and sac, toll and theam, and infangthef, as fully and as freely as ever he held them in the time of King Henry; and above this all rights of chase belonging to his fee (*et super hoc omnes fugationes quae feudo suo pertinent*). The last clause may be an additional right granted by Stephen himself. This grant has been regarded, and is sometimes officially described, as of the barony of Beanley. It does not, however, in the nature of the services fulfil the ordinary obligations of such a fee. It was not held by knight's service or by any other service incidental to a barony, but really in grand serjeanty, as in some records it is described. According to two inquisitions held in relation to the lands of Patric, earl of Dunbar,² the great-grandson of Gospatric, the only service with which the fee was burdened, was that the holder should be 'inborwe' and 'utborwe,' as it is written in one inquisition, 'inborg' and 'hutborg' in the other, between England and Scotland.³

¹ *Percy Cartulary* (Sion House), fol. 125. *Priory of Hexham*, vol. i. illustrative documents, p. xiii. No. ix.

² *Testa de Nevill*, pp. 385 b, 392 a. The earl was probably Patric I., son of Earl Waldeue, though he may have been his son Patric II.

³ The word is compounded of the Saxon *in* and *borh*, security, surety. Murray, *New Dictionary*: 'Inborgh, inborrowe.' The jurors at the assize held at Newcastle-on-Tyne in the octaves of St. Hilary, 7 Edw. I. (1279), make return that Earl Patric holds his serjeanty by being inborwe and utborwe on the boundaries 'ad merck et mere' (in the *Assize Rolls* it is printed by a mistake 'ad merck in mere') between the two kingdoms. He also renders into the Exchequer at Newcastle 30s., and in like manner does suit at the county meeting. *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, Surt. Soc. p. 327. It is called a barony in the inquisitions held 12 and 13 John (1210-1212), where Earl Patric is said to hold the barony of Beneleghe that he may be inborewe and utborewe between the kings of England and Scotland. He also held three knight's fees in theynage, given by Henry I., by the payment of 30s. *Red Book of the Exchequer*, ed. Hall, vol. ii. p. 562. For other evidence connected with the serjeanty of Beanley, etc., see *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. I. No. 164. It may be of interest to note that the earls of Dunbar were proverbially said 'to carry the keys of the Eastern Marches in their belts.' Barns, *Scottish War of Independence*, 1874, vol. i. p. 175.

The terms of this service have been explained variously, but the true meaning seems to be that the owner of the fee should act as insurety and outsurety for the peaceful and honest intention of persons passing to and fro between the two countries, who would not be allowed to travel therein without permission from the holder of Beanley to do so. There might have been further duties belonging to it, making an office somewhat similar, but with inferior powers, to that attached in later times to the wardenship of the marches. The owner of the fee of Beanley was a person eminently fitted for the requirements of the position he occupied, as in addition to his Northumberland lordship he held, across the border, the earldom of Lothian or, as it came to be called, of Dunbar, with large landed possessions in connection with it.

The identity of Edmund, the uncle of Gospatric, the former holder of some part of the land contained in King Henry's grant, cannot be ascertained; he was probably the brother of Gospatric's mother, whoever she may have been. Nor is anything known of Hamo, to whom the same king had given the land, afterwards held by Winnoc the hunter. In addition to Beanley, Winnoc was the owner of another large estate, the land of Archimorell, which comprised Bewick and Eglingham.

The first notice of these places occurs in the grant of them to the monastery of Saint Albans, through the daughter house of Saint Oswin of Tynemouth, by Winnoc, which was confirmed by Queen Matilda and her husband Henry I.¹ By another charter Henry granted to St. Albans and the abbot Richard (de Albin, who died in 1119) the manor of Egolewincham, fully and wholly, as well the moiety which Winuth (Winnoc) gave at the last as that he gave at first.² By a writ, which must have been issued before 1109, to Gerald (Gerard, 1101-1109), arch-

¹ British Museum, Lansdowne MSS. 863, fols. 79, 80.

² Lansdowne MSS. 863, fols. 79 a, 80 b. The manor was confirmed to them by King Stephen, 'sicut vim Nohe venator eis concessit.' This is probably a mistake of the transcriber of the cartulary, who has thus transformed 'Winuth (Winnoc) venator.' Fol. 80 b. 'Dedit eciam (Ricardus) Gospatrico filio Consulis Gospatrici et Waldef filio ejus, quamdiu viverent, in feodi firmam, Themeslage et totam Archimorel, pro decem solidis annuis'; *Gesta Abbatum Monasterii Sancti Albani*, ed. Riley, vol. i. p. 72. Cotton MSS. Nero D.I. fol. 37. 'Ipse (Gaufridus) quoque praefatam conventionem, quam Ricardus Abbas, praedecessor suus, fecerat cum Gospatrico, filio Consulis Gospatrici, de terra Archimorel, scilicet, de Bewik cum suis pertinentibus, fractus precum importunitate, tenuit inconcussam; et de terra Egulvingeham, simili involutus simplicitate, ratam habuit. Insuper quoque, post mortem ipsius Gospatrici, praedictam terram filio ejus, Edgardo, charta sua confirmavit. Redditum tamen annuum accrevit. Qui enim prius sexaginta solidos annuos reddere solebat, modo quatuor libras Ecclesiae Sancti Oswini; et viginti solidos, aut septem boves, unumquemque valentem tres solidos, et si boves deficiant, pro unoquoque bove tres solidos, Ecclesiae Sancti Albani persolvit.' *Ibid.* p. 95.

bishop of York, Robert de Lascy, sheriff, Roger Picot and all his barons and faithful, French and English, of Yorkshire and Northumberland, King Henry notifies that he has given to God and Saint Alban and Richard, abbot of the same place, the land of Archimorell. And he wills that the saint shall hold it as quietly and honourably as he, the aforesaid Archimorell, held that land of the aforesaid saint. Roger Picot is ordered to give the abbot seisin.¹ The land of Archimorell was granted for their lives by Abbot Richard in fee farm, at a rent of 10s. yearly, to Gospatric and his son Waldef (Adam). The lease was continued by Abbot Geoffrey, the successor of Richard, to Gospatric, son of the earl (consul) Gospatric, and Adam, in an agreement made between them. The document, which is of more than ordinary interest, still exists in a very finely written deed, with a perfect seal of the abbey of St. Albans attached.

The abbot, with the consent of the chapter, grants to Gospatric and his son Adam, who was before called Waldief, the land of Archill Morel, to wit, Beuuiiche, with all the lands to it pertaining, and the land of Egulingham, which Winnoc the hunter gave to St. Alban and to St. Oswin, to be held in fee farm with theineslage, in saca and soca, and tol and tem, and infangelthef, in wood and in field (*in plano*), and in water, as favourably (*melius*) as the abbot Gaufrid holds it from the king. Gospatric is to pay yearly to the monks of Tinemutha £4, half at the Purification of St. Mary, and half at the Feast of St. Cuthbert in September; each payment was to be brought by him to Tinemutha. He has also to render to the abbot or his accredited messenger (*aut nuncio ejus nominatim*) 20s., or, if money fails, seven oxen, each of the value of 3s., and this is to be at the option of Gospatric (*et hoc in voluntate Gospatrici sit*); and if any one of the oxen shall be wanting, then 3s. is to be paid in lieu of it. In case Gospatric shall outlive his son, or his son him, the survivor shall relieve the land by giving sixty horae,² and he is to hold it by the same agreement and honour as his predecessor had held it; and

¹ Lansdowne MSS. 863, fol. 79. Henricus rex angliae Giraldo Eboracensi archiepiscopo, et Rotho vicecomiti de Laceo et Rogero Picoto et omnibus baronibus suis et fidelibus, francis et anglis, de Euerwicscira et Northumberland, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse deo et Sancto Albano et Ricardo Abati ejusdem loci terram Archimorell. Et volo et precipio ut predictus Sanctus eam quiete et honorifice habeat et teneat et (ut) ipse predictus Archimorell teneat a prefato Sancto illam terram. Teste Matilda regina, et tibi Rogero Picot precipio ut abbatem inde seisiatis, teste eodem apud Lotegarsell.

² Ora, a money of account, of Danish introduction, of the value of 2½ scillings or fifteen pence.

when the survivor shall die, the whole land shall remain in the demesne of the saint and his monks without hindrance or challenge of any heir whatsoever; to be given up as well stocked and plenished in all things as it was the day the survivor was taken ill. Gospatric, on his part, grants that after his death the vill of Stanton shall be held by God and the martyrs for the redemption of his soul. In case he is properly (*convenienter*) summoned by the monks to attend their pleas in Northumberland, he is bound to appear. Gospatric also offers, as a perpetual alms to God and the holy martyrs, the church of Edoluingeham with the land of one carucate whole and quit, returning (*ex qua terra exeunt*) five horae, and of the value of £4 (*quae sunt de iiii libris*). In case Gospatric shall be unable or unwilling to be bound by the agreement concerning the lands, he shall return them whole and quit of all plaint and challenge of any heir of his whatsoever, but he shall have his surplus. Gospatric and his son were to maintain the agreement upon the body of Christ and the feretory of St. Alban in the presence of the abbot and brethren of the house. It was witnessed by Zacheus and Walter, priests, William de Gorram, Walter dapifer, Lambert, Symon, Rodbert, son of Anskit', William, son of Turst', Radulf, son of Gerold, Lucas, Turchill, William, Adam, son of Gospatric, Mainard' Judas, Wido, marshall of the king, Hunespac, Radulf, Toli de Westm', Aluvin de Uuathamestede, William de Ostreham, Turg'ar, Radulf Judas, Leofuin.¹ An agreement quite similar, except in the clauses about relief, the gift of Stanton and the surplus, which are absent, and the witnesses, which differ, was made between St. Albans and Edgar, son of Gospatric.² This land came into the king's hands by the flight of Edgar into Scotland, when he joined in the rebellion against Henry II., and was restored in 1174 to St. Albans by the king.³

The two villis of Bewick and Eglingham, leased by St. Albans to Gospatric, and afterwards to Edgar, the land, as it is called, of Archil Morell, appear from the name to have been at one time in the possession of Morell of Bamburgh, the sheriff of Northumberland. There is no evidence to prove this ownership, but in the great scarcity of documents connected with property at the time in question, this is not to be wondered at. As

¹ Cathedral Treasury, Durham, 2^{mo} 2^{mo} Spec. No. 1. *Hist. Darl. Script. Treas. Surv. Soc.* p. lv. n.

² Lansdowne MSS. 863, fol. 79 b.

³ Cotton MSS. Nero D.I. fol. 114.

he was the only person of the name holding a high position in the county, and was also the nephew of Robert de Mowbray, earl of Northumberland,¹ there can scarcely be any doubt that Morell, the sheriff, was the owner of Bewick and Eglingham during the reign of William Rufus.

His name first occurs as a witness, together with that of Robert de Mowbray, to two charters of William of St. Calais, bishop of Durham.² When Malcolm, king of Scots, invaded England and was surprised by Earl Robert at Alnwick,³ Morell appears to have taken a prominent and a not altogether generous part in the affair. This took place on St. Brice's day (November 13th), 1093, on the banks of the Aln, at a place which possibly got its name of Murealden from the principal actor in the fight.⁴ Malcolm was killed⁵ by Morell, who is described by the chronicler as of Baebbaburh, the earl's steward (sheriff), and the gossip of King Malcolm.⁶ Two years afterwards Morell took an active part in a transaction which ultimately brought to a head the rebellion of Robert de Mowbray against William Rufus, which for some time had been smouldering. Four Norwegian vessels, arriving at a Northumbrian port, were seized and plundered by Earl Robert and Morell, who took from the merchants all their goods.⁷ On their appealing to the king, Robert was ordered to make restitution. He disregarded the command, and was summoned to attend at the king's court, when, disobeying the order, he broke out into open rebellion. In the end he was taken prisoner at Tynemouth, the castle of Bamburgh being held against King William by Matilda, the earl's wife, and Morell. When William, advancing against the castle, summoned it to surrender, threatening, in case of refusal, to put out the eyes of Robert, it was delivered into his hands.⁸

¹ *Ord. Vital.* cols. 620, 623.

² *Dur. Treas.* 1^{ma} 1^{mac} Ebor. No. 1. Cartuarium tercium, fol. 69.

³ *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* ed. Thorpe, vol. i. p. 360; ed. Plummer, vol. i. p. 228. *Symeon of Durham*, vol. ii. p. 222. *Roger of Hoveden*, ed. Stubbs, vol. i. p. 147, where Morell is called 'miles strenuissimus.'

⁴ Excerpta ex scriptis Turgoti. *Symeon of Durham*, Surt. Soc. p. 261. *Fordun*, lib. v. cap. 20, *The Historians of Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1871, ed. Skene, p. 218.

⁵ His eldest son Edward, who escaped dangerously wounded, died three days afterwards, on November 15th, at Edwardisle, in the forest of Jedwood, and was buried before the altar of the Holy Trinity at Dunfermline. Queen Margaret, who was then lying ill at Edinburgh, was so much affected by the death of her husband and her son that she died there on November 16th. *Chronica de Mailros*, Bannatyne Club, pp. 52, 60. *Fordun*, ed. Skene, p. 219. *Ord. Vital.* col. 620.

⁶ *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* ed. Thorpe, vol. i. p. 360; ed. Plummer, vol. i. p. 228. ⁷ *Ord. Vital.* col. 623.

⁸ *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* ed. Thorpe, vol. i. p. 362; ed. Plummer, vol. i. p. 231. *Flor. Wigorn.* vol. ii. p. 39.

Morell, having made his peace, came into attendance at the court of the king, and became the instrument through whom many of those who had joined the rebellion were brought to justice.¹ He was ultimately allowed to leave England, and in the end died abroad, having passed an unsettled life of poverty and disgrace.²

Of the events of Gospatric's life but little has been recorded. Although a great landowner under the Scottish king, and holding a high position in that kingdom, as is shown by the prominent place his name occupies among the witnesses to royal grants, he was, however, high in the favour of Henry I., who gave him, as has been already stated, the fee of Beanley. He, nevertheless, took a leading part in the invasion of England by King David, in 1138, and was in command of a division at the battle of the Standard, fought on Cowton Moor, near Northallerton, on August 23rd, when the Scottish army met with so disastrous a defeat, and where he fell by the shot of an arrow. He is not, it is true, mentioned by name, but there can be no doubt that he was the *summus dux Lodonensium*, who was at the head of the men of Lothian and others at the battle.³ After that event so disastrous to King David, Earl Gospatric's son, among the sons of other great Scottish lords, became a hostage to King Stephen on the part of David and his son Henry.⁴ It is probable that the son of Earl Gospatric may have been Waldeue, the son of his successor, the third earl of the name.

He does not appear to have been a great benefactor to the church, either in England or Scotland. The only grant he made to an English monastery (for that of Ederham and Nesebite to St. Cuthbert was not to the parent house of Durham, but to its dependant, Coldingham)⁵ was of the church of Edlingham to St. Albans, and the daughter priory of St. Oswin at Tynemouth.⁶ In Scotland he gave to the church of St. Nicholas of Home a carucate of land and the parish, to wit, the vill and

¹ *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* ed. Thorpe, vol. i. p. 362; ed. Plummer, vol. i. p. 231.

² *Ord. Vital.* cols. 624, 625.

³ John of Brompton, Twisden, *Decem Scriptores*, col. 1027. 'Inter quos summus dux Lodonensium, qui primam aciem ex parte Scottorum habebat, sagitta percussus corruit, et tota gens sua conversa est in fugam. Quod videns Scottorum acies altera, quae ex adversis pugnabat, animo acerrime expavit et fugae confestim indulsit.' *Aeilred de Bello Standardii*, Twisden, col. 343. 'Tercium cuneum Laodonenses cum insulanis et Lavernanis fecerunt,' col. 346. 'Porro Laodensium cuneus primum vix impetum expectans statim dissolutus est.'

⁴ Richard of Hexham. *De gestis regis Stephani. Priory of Hexham*, vol. 1, p. 106.

⁵ Raine, *North Durham*, appendix, p. 25, No. cxi.

⁶ *Dur. Treas.* 3^{cin} 2^{dne} Spec. No. 1.

half of Gordune, his wife and his sons Gospatric, Edward and Edgar joining in the gift.¹ The church of Home itself, with all that of right belonged to it as freely, quietly and fully as Horm (Orm) the priest possessed it, was given to the monastery of Kelso by his son and successor, Gospatric III.²

Gospatric, the brother of Dolfin, earl of Lothian,³ was dead before August 16th, 1139, when King David confirmed the earl's grant of Ederham and Nesbit to Coldingham. David gives them with their right boundaries, as Gospatric held them the day he was living and was dead.⁴ By another charter dated May 3rd, 1147, David further confirmed Gospatric's grant, adding a clause that the monks are to be free from all custom except an annual payment of 30s. to Gospatric, the son of their benefactor, and his heirs, at Martinmas for the king's corrody, and except attendance with the king's army from which Gospatric is to be free.⁵ The grant of Gospatric, thus confirmed by David, was made for the souls of King Malcolm and his sons, Edgar and Alexander, and for King David and his son Henry, and himself and his wife and children. It contains some interesting features in the names of the witnesses and in the seal, the only one of the earl known to exist. There are two clauses condemnatory of those who might interfere with the grant: 'Whosoever shall take away this may God take away from him this life and the kingdom of heaven,' and 'If anyone shall wish to contradict this my alms, between him and God be it.' The witnesses are William, son of Duncan,⁶ and Gospatric his son, Vlkil, son of Meld' (Meldred), Rand' de Lind' (Randulph de Lindsay),⁷ S. the priest, John the chaplain, Gospatric, son of Crin'

¹ *Liber de Calchou*, Bannatyne Club, p. 234.

Ibid. p. 233.

² The absence of the title Comes in connection with his name on documents which belong to a time after the death of his father is difficult to account for. The supposition that the earldom was ever held by Dolfin has nothing to support it, and appears to be a quite untenable one. Gospatric is not styled comes in the foundation charter given to the monks from Tiron in Le Perche by Earl David, when he established them at Selkirk in 1113, nor does his name appear among the first four of the magnates who witnessed the charter. *Liber de Calchou*, vol. i. p. 4. He occurs without the title in the foundation charter of Scone granted in 1115 by Alexander I. (*Liber Ecclesiae de Scon*, Bannatyne Club, p. 1), and also in the inquisition, made by David, lord of Cumbria, in 1120, of the possessions of the church of Glasgow. *Reg. Episcopatus Glasguensis*, Maitland Club, vol. i. pp. 5, 11. It is also absent in the foundation charter of Holyrood made by David I. in 1128. *Liber Cartarum Sanctae Crucis*, Bannatyne Club, p. 6. In David's confirming charters to Coldingham in 1139 and 1147 of Edram and Nesbit, he is simply 'Gospatric frater Dolfini,' though in his own charter he calls himself comes. Raine, *North Durham*, pp. 5, 25, Nos. xx. xxi. cxi.

³ Raine, *North Durham*, appendix, p. 5, No. xx.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 5, No. xxi.

⁵ Son of Duncan II., nephew of King David, and nephew and heir of Alan, son of Waldeue, the brother of Dolfin and Gospatric.

⁷ Ranulph de Lindsay, who married Octreda, daughter of Waldeue, son of Gospatric I., may be the witness. The Lindsays were knightly landowners in the Lothians.

(Crinan) and Alden his brother, and Lambert dapifer.¹ The seal is round, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Equestrian. Gospatric holds a sword slanting over the shoulder in his right hand. The legend, which is imperfect and much defaced, reads: LLVM TRI TRISDO *Sigillum Gospatrici fratris Dolfini*.² His wife's name was Sibilla,³ about whom nothing more is known, and he had four sons, whose names have been recorded, and one daughter. From two of his sons local families were descended, who took their names from the places they possessed in Northumberland, Edlingham and Kestern (Castron), and with which they were connected, the one for five, the other for four generations. The names of his sons were Gospatric, who succeeded him in the serjeanty of Beanley, the Scottish fees and the earldom; Adam, once called Waldief, who does not appear to have left issue; Edward and Edgar. The order of their birth is uncertain, but Gospatric was without doubt the eldest. His daughter, Juliana, was given in marriage by Henry I. to Ranulf de Merley, lord of Morpeth,⁴ and received as dower from her father the vills of Horsley, Stanton, Witton, Ritton, Wyndgates, and one beyond the moors (Leuerchilde).⁵ Her father's gift was confirmed by her brother Edgar, in a charter differing in some respects from that of Gospatric.⁶ The vills were to be held with all the ordinary rights in lands, waters, forests pertaining to the lands, woods, mills, mill-ponds, meadows, pastures, roads, and outside the roads (*et extra vias*), and in all things belonging to the

¹ *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 778.* Raine, *North Durham*, appendix p. 25, No. cxi.

² His seal, with the charter (a grant of Ederham and Nesbit to Saint Cuthbert) to which it is attached, is figured in *National MSS. of Scotland*, pt. i. pl. xxv. It is noted in Laing, *Scottish Seals*, vol. ii. p. 52, No. 306. *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 778.* Raine, *North Durham*, appendix, p. 25, No. cxi.

³ *Liber Vitae*, Surt. Soc. p. 102.

⁴ Ranulf de Merley and his wife were the founders of the Cistercian monastery of Newminster, and were buried there in the north part of the chapter house. *Cartulary of Newminster*, Surt. Soc. p. 269.

⁵ There are two charters of Henry extant. One is printed in the *Newminster Cartulary*, p. 268, from a faulty transcript; the other is in the Scarborough Museum. It purports to be an original charter, and has the label for the seal still appended to it. It is without doubt spurious, and possibly is not of an earlier date than the sixteenth century. It is probably based upon a genuine charter, but with what object it was fabricated is not apparent. It is incorrectly printed from the original in the *Priory of Hexham*, vol. i. *Illustrative Documents*, p. ix. The vellum is stained and otherwise damaged, and it is impossible to decipher some of the words. It is here printed with the doubtful readings placed within brackets, and the letters which cannot be read represented by dots.

H¹ Rex Angl¹ et Dux Norm¹, Justic¹ et Wic¹ et mist's (minist'is) et oib; baroronib; (*sic*) Angl¹ et fr [. . . or . . .] br sal' (Francis Northumbriae salutem). Notu sit uob' me dedisse Rad' d' m Julia[nā(?)] filiā comi' Gospat'c cū ma[n or r]sale pric[. . .] in meis aliis [. . .] iūis cum sac et soch et tol et tē et In fagenthef, tā bñ et tā q'ete et tā honorifice q' ūq (quam unquam) [cō] (comes) Gospat'c meli' tenuit nocte et die in bosco in plano in semitis in aqs et in oib; locis, et Insr (insuper) sciatis q'd eade t'ra ÷ (est) in meo nemore et ideo dedi (interlined) ei atq' cōcessi oīā ad op' suū (opus suum) int' Rectis diuisis et [sr] (similiter) ceruū et bissā et porcū et hī s't custodiati sr (super) witā et menbrā. Will' d' Albi' le butel' Will' Malduit ap' Wd' (apud Woodstock).

⁶ *Newminster Cart.* p. 269.

lands except the three services, common array, the county cornage and common work at the castle (Bamburgh) in the county.¹ These villis were never included in the Merlays' barony of Morpeth, but remained in the serjeanty of Beanley, and were found to be holden of that fee *in capite* of the king by Patric, earl of Dunbar, in 1247.²

Adam, otherwise Waldeue or Waldief, as has already been mentioned, was joined with his father Gospatric in the lease of Bewick and Eglingham granted by Richard, abbot of St. Albans. Some time between 1151 and 1166, Adam, called de Dunbar, admitted, in the presence of German, prior of Durham, and John, the archdeacon, that the church of Eglingham belonged to Robert, the abbot of St. Albans and the monastery of St. Oswin, and undertook to pay yearly one marc of silver in the name of the same church to the abbot and monks of St. Oswin.³ He appears to have had some connection with Eglingham, but there is nothing to show he was the parson. In the agreement between the monasteries of Durham and St. Albans, by which the church of Edlingham was made over to Durham, the tenement of Adam de Dunbar, and after him of Englerius, the clerk, was reserved.⁴ Beyond his being a witness to a charter of his brother Gospatric, nothing more is known of him.⁵

Edward, another of Gospatric's sons, from whom the family of Edlingham descended, was also a landowner in Scotland. From him the monastery of Melrose held some land at farm, as appears from a confirming charter by Malcolm IV. of Hertesheued (Hartside) and Spot, given to the abbey by Edward's brother Gospatric III.⁶ Some time before 1176 a dispute had arisen about heirship between Edward and his son Waldeue and Edgar, Edward's brother, of which Edgar had deforced them. Edgar's claim, whatever it may have been, was apparently disallowed, for in 1176 Edward and his son owed 80 marcs for having the right of inheritance (*pro habendo recto de hereditate sua*). The same entry occurs in the sheriff's account of the following year, with an additional clause, *sed non habuit rectum*. Part of the debt was paid in 1178, and the remainder in 1179, when Edward and his son were discharged.⁷

¹ *Newminster Cart.* p. 269.

² *Ibid.* p. 269. *Feet of F. N. 1161*, pp. 385 b, 389 a. *Inq. f. m.* 31 Hen. III. No. 38.

³ *Dur. Treas.* 3^{em} 2^{dac} Spec. No. 9.

⁴ *Ibid.* 1^{ma} 3^{ciac} Pont. No. 9.

⁵ Raine, *North Durham*, appendix, p. 26, No. cxiii. To this charter another Adam filius Gospatrici is a witness.

⁶ *Liber de Melros*, Bannatyne Club, p. 9.

⁷ *Pipe Rolls*, 22, 23, 24, 25 Hen. II.

The order of Edgar's birth¹ and his legitimacy are uncertain. The important position he occupied (which, however, might have been a purely personal one) and the claim he set up about the inheritance, point to his being the next son after Gospatric, who succeeded to the earldom. The imputation of illegitimacy depends entirely on the statement of Richard, prior of Hexham, who, to judge from the intemperance of his language, was not an impartial witness. At the time (1138), when David, king of Scots, made the invasion of England which had its disastrous issue at the battle of the Standard, certain malignants, says Richard, whose only thought and pleasure was to hatch and carry out wickedness, had raided and plundered some villages belonging to the priory of Hexham. One of the leaders of this execrable band, was Edgar the bastard (*nothus*) son of Earl Gospatric.² In consequence of these hostile proceedings against the church of Hexham, Prior Richard would naturally have no good feeling towards Edgar, and his testimony can hardly perhaps be accepted as trustworthy. Whatever may have been the truth in the matter, Edgar was possessed of a large share of the English estates of his house, and acted in various transactions connected with the family and its property as if he were a lawfully born son. He is sometimes described as Edgar Unnithing,³ but usually as the son of Earl Gospatric.

From him the family afterwards called of Kestern descended, taking its name from the place, now called Castron, on the river Coquet, not far above Rothbury.⁴ It is not probable that Edgar held any land in Coquetdale before his marriage, his father's fee not extending into that district. By his marriage with Aliz, the daughter of Yvo and his wife Agnes, he obtained ten manors, among which, with others in Yorkshire,

¹ In a charter of his father giving land to the church of Home, he occurs among the witnesses as the third in order of the earl's sons, Gospatric and Edward preceding him. *Liber de Calchou*, Bannatyne Club, p. 234.

² *Priory of Hexham*, vol. i. p. 95. In Prior John's chronicle he is simply described as 'filius Comitiss.' *Ibid.* p. 121.

³ *Newminster Cart.* p. 301. *Pipe Roll*, 20 Hen. II. *Pipe Roll Soc.* vol. xxi. p. 107. The word in the *Newminster Cartulary* is Unniying. This is evidently a mistake of a transcriber for unnithing, thorn (th) having been mistaken for y. The word is composed of A.S. un, privative, and nothing, a villain, miscreant, and specially a notorious coward, the last insult that could be offered to an Englishman. Edgar, therefore, is described by this surname as being emphatically not a coward but a courageous man, and he would seem to have been more than ordinarily so, to have been known in an age when courage was most strongly appreciated as Edgar the brave.

⁴ The place takes its name from the prehistoric camp there, of which considerable remains of the mounds and ditches are still left. In a grant by John de Kestern to Newminster abbey a piece of arable land is called Chestres. *Newminster Cart.* p. 123.

Westmoreland and Cumberland, were Terwit (Trewit), Cars (Caistron), Thosse (Great Tosson), the other Tosse (Little Tosson), and Flotweyton (Flotterton) in Northumberland. This gift was confirmed by Walter, son of Yvo, his wife's brother, in a charter which contains a clause stating that Edgar binds himself and his heirs out of love (*pro amore*) to perform the royal service of utware as much as pertains to the lands.¹ The manor descended to his son Patric, and then in succession, from father to son, to three owners, each called John de Kestern, the last of whom, about the middle of the thirteenth century, parted with all his lands, the monastery of Newminster becoming the possessor of a large portion.

It was probably in connection with Caistron that in 1169/70 Edgar Unnithing rendered an account to the sheriff of 40s. for his mares captured in the king's forest.²

It has already been mentioned that Edgar had a grant in fee farm of Bewick and Eglingham from the monastery of St. Albans. This lease must have been made before February 25th, 1146, on which day Geoffrey de Gorham, the abbot when the grant was made, died. It remained in his possession until 1174, when it was seized into the king's hands. In that year the sheriff rendered account of 46s. 8d., the issue of the land of Edgar Unnithing, who had gone into Scotland to the king's enemies.³ Edgar had taken part with King Henry's son Henry, when, aided by Malcolm, king of Scots, he had unsuccessfully rebelled against his father.

Henry II. restored these lands to the monasteries of St. Albans and St. Oswin of Tynemouth, in accordance with the finding of a jury of the neighbourhood, which, by the king's precept, had made enquiry and found that the vill was the escheat and demesne of St. Albans.⁴ Although Bewick, Eglingham and Lilburn had thus been restored to St. Albans, the earls of Dunbar still claimed to have right in them. In 1201, in the course of a suit against the abbot of St. Albans and the prior of Tynemouth, it was shown that Earl Patric owed the sheriff forty marcs and

¹ *Newminster Cart.* p. 117. Yvo, the son of Forne, was the ancestor of the family of Graystoke, ultimately lords of Morpeth.

² *Pipe Roll*, 16 Hen. II. *Pipe Roll Soc.* vol. xv. p. 49.

³ *Ibid.* 20 Hen. II. *Pipe Roll Soc.* vol. xxi. p. 107.

⁴ King Henry's charter is contained in Cotton MSS. Nero D.I. fol. 114. The writ to the sheriff to give seisin was followed by a mandate from the king to his sheriffs and ministers of Northumberland to maintain the abbot and monks in the seisin of their escheat of the vill. He further ordered that no one was to be allowed to do them any injury or damage, as they held the lands by the gift of Queen Matilda, his grandmother, as by her charter was witnessed. Lansdowne MSS. No. 863, fol. 79.

1. Gospatric II., brother of Dolfin. Grant to St. Cuthbert of vill and church of Edesham.
Equestrian. (Page 37.)

[SIG]ILLVM GOSPATRICI [F]RIS DOLFINI.

—*Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 778.

Charter, 7 inches long by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide.

Seal, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter.

2. Gospatric III. Equestrian. (Page 44.)

✠ SIG[I]L[LVM] GOSPATRICI [COMITIS] LONEE.

—*Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 777.

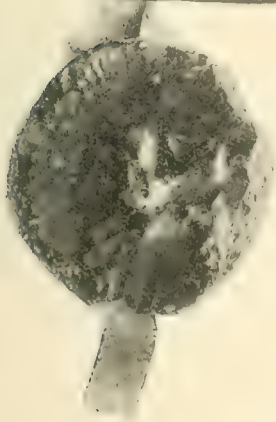
Seal, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches diameter.

3. Secretum. Antique gem. Figure milking a goat.

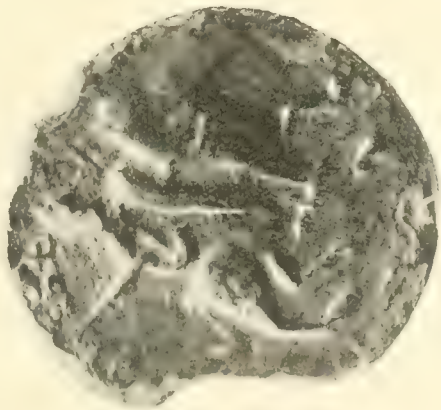
✠ SIGILL : ROBERTI LEL . BERL.

Secretum, 1 inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

—*Ibid.*



p'm'mbz. s'c'e eccl'e d'i filius suill'm'm'o'ibz. 7 i'nfer'io'ibz. ordinat' 7 laic'. G'ospat' comet f'
 do'sim' fat'. S'crat' me concessisse 7 dedisse d'o 7 s'co arch'ep'o. 7 moniach'is ei' in elemosinā.
 uillā de edertā 7 eccl'iam eadē uillē cū oibz capell' suis. talā uillā q'dr' nescite. u'bas 7 q'etā
 i'n p'petuū possident'as. cū oibz q' ad easdē uillas p'tinent. i'n t'ris 7 ag'is. 7 p'rat' 7 p'act'us. p'ro
 uia d'ialcolm' regis. 7 filio' eius regū ad gari. Algotandri. p'p'oge d'd. filio ei' h'm'e. 7 p'm'e ip'o.
 7 uxore mea. 7 filiis meis 7 p'at'ibz o'm'iu p'at'itū m'o'z. E' s' si aliquis hunc elemo
 sine mee uult cont'dicere. i'n'e eū 7 d'm' sit. Testibz. W'illō filio duri. G'osp' filio ei'. W'iskū
 filio o'eld. R'and' S'lund'. S. p'sb'ro. h'abe capellano. G'osp' filio cr'm'. 7 Aldan' fr'e ei'. 7 l'abt' dap'
 sal'. Quicūq; h' abstrulerit. d'i sibi 7 hanc uicā 7 regnū celoz auferat.



four palfreys for having a recognition by twelve free and legal men of the vicinity of Bewick and Eglingham, before the king or his justices, if Edgar, uncle of Waldeue, father of Earl Patric, was seised in his demesne as of fee of the vill of Bewick and Eglingham, and of Lilleburn, with appurtenances, the year and day (1173) when war was begun between Henry the king, the father, and Henry the king, the younger, his son, and if by reason of that war he had been disseised. Earl Patric also owed ten marcs for having a jury of twelve men of Bewic and Eglingham, Midelton and Rodden (to enquire) if Edgar was seised of the service of Liulf, son of Liulf,¹ before the first coronation (1154) of Henry, father of the present king (John), of the three Middeltons and of Roddan, to wit, of 30s. yearly, of four waitinges, and if he, Earl Patric, is the nearest heir of Earl Waldeue.² In 1204/5, Earl Patric owed ten marcs and two

¹ Liulf, the son of Liulf, son of Uchtred (*Percy Cart.* fol. 125), whose son and heir was called Thomas, appears to have been the ancestor of the local family of Ilderton.

² *Pipe Roll*, 3 John rot. 17. In the year 1210 another enquiry was made about the service of Liulf, son of Liulf. 'Jurata si Edgarus auunculus Comitis Waldeui, patris Comitis Patricii, fuit seisitus in servitio Liulfi filii Liulfi, post primam coronationem (1154) Henrici regis patris de ij Middelton et de Roddam, scilicet, xxx solid' et iiii weinting' remanet. Quia Thomas filius Liulfi qui servitium illud debet bene cognoscit quod ita fuit seisitus de servicio illo et ipsemet facit illud servicium Domino Regi per preceptum Domini Regis.' (11 John) *Curia Regis Roll*, No. 21, m. 12 dorso.

The word 'waytinga,' which occurs in other similar forms of spelling, represents a service not infrequent in Scotland, but apparently, except in this instance, unknown in England, where it was probably, through the connection of the place with the house of Dunbar, introduced from beyond the Tweed. It is possible, however, that the term *wait-fe*, a payment made by the abbot of St. Edmunds, 'vigilibus de Castello Norwici,' may have reference to the same service. Camden Society, *Chronica Jocelini de Brakelonda*, p. 50. Cowell, in his *Law Dictionary*, explains wayt-fee, ward-penny, as a fee paid for keeping watch and ward, and quotes from *Blount on Tenures*, p. 7. 'Thomas Spelman, tenuit manerium de Barborough (Norfolk), per servitium militare et per redditum, 14s. pro wayt-fee et castleward.' The service has been explained by Dr. Stuart (*Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, vol. i. p. xlviii.) as a payment made by holders in thanage in lieu of entertaining the king on his journeys, and this explanation has been generally accepted. It has been doubted by some whether this was the nature of the service represented by the term, and there is much to be alleged in support of the doubt. The subject is one of much difficulty in its elucidation, nor is it required here to discuss the matter. A few notes in connection with the service may, however, be cited. The payment was usually made in cows, which were at times sold by the sheriff, and the money thus accruing accounted for in his return. 'Ex computo E. de Montealto, vicecomitis de Forfar, anno mclxiv. De waytingis de Forfar et de Glammes. Redditus vaccarum de illo anno, scilicet de Forfar xxiv vaccae et de Glammes de illo anno xiii vaccae et dimid.' *Idem*, p. 6. 'Ex computo I. de Kynros vicecomitis de Kynros, etc. De waitinga quatuor noctium p.a. etc. Redditus vaccarum de illo anno xl vaccae etc. Inde venduntur xl vaccae pro £10.' *Idem*, p. 16. 'Compotus Davidis de Betun militis, vicecom. de Forfar m.cc.xc. Redditus vaccarum de duobus annis, scilicet de waytingis duarum noctium p.a. De Forfar xlviii vaccae.' *Idem*, p. 49. 'Item pro waytinga (unius) et dimid. noctis, de thanagio de Glaumes de dictis (duobus annis) xxvii vaccae.' *Idem*, p. 50. The service was not attached only to land held in thanage, for William, king of Scots, granted to Robert de Aubein' 20 marcs due to him yearly, for a waiting, from the prior and convent of Coldingham, out of their lands there, which they would hold in free alms. Raine, *North Durham*, appendix, p. 12, No. lviii. Other documents in connection with the grant will be found *idem*, pp. 13, 15, Nos. lxi. lxxiii. lxx. lxx. Nor was the payment, as in the case first noticed, always made direct to the king, who sometimes transferred it. The abbey of Cupar was discharged by the king of an annual waiting from the lands of Adbreth, due to the king's falconers, to whom it had been granted. *Register of the Abbey of Cupar*, ed. Rogers, vol. i. p. 329. The service appears to have had much in common with that of the Celtic conveth, the provision made for supplying the head of the tribe with food for the night when he was journeying through the land occupied by the members who held that part of the tribal territory. The service of cornagium, noutgeld, may, perhaps, be suggested by way of illustration.

hounds and six greyhounds for having an inquisition of legal knights of the county, who knew best and were willing to speak the truth, to say what service Liulph, father of Thomas, made to Edgar, son of Earl Gospatric, of the manors of the three Middeltons and of Rodun, with the appurtenances, on the day when Edgar was disseised by reason of the war between King Henry and the king of Scotland (1174), so that it does not result by that occasion that Thomas, son of Liulf, holds the aforesaid lands of the king, since the king wishes that the aforesaid earl should do him the service for them which his predecessors did to his (the king's) predecessors, and that the aforesaid Thomas should do his service and homage enquired into to the aforesaid earl for the aforesaid manors.¹ The dispute concerning these manors was still going on in 1210, when Earl Patric appeared by his proctors against the abbot of St. Albans and the prior of Tynemouth in a plea of trespass in Bewic and Eglingham and Parva Lilleburn, and against Thomas, son of Liulf, in a plea of service for the three Middeltons and Rodun.² An entry on the *Curia Regis Roll* of Easter term, 1210, throws some light on the prosecution of the suit. A jury was summoned to enquire (*ad recognoscendum*) if Edgar was seised of the manors on the year and day when the war began, and if by occasion of that war he was disseised. The abbot of St. Albans and the prior of Tynemouth, who then held the lands, protested against the appointment of a jury, as it was against the assize of the kingdom; Patric answered that he did not wish to plead therein, but asked that the king's precept might be made to him. The abbot and prior say, by the abbot's attorney, that Edgar has a son still living, and that during his lifetime no one else can claim right in the lands. A day, the morrow after Holy Trinity, is given them to hear judgment at Westminster.³

Whether Edgar recovered all he lost by his act of rebellion and consequent flight is uncertain, but Castron remained in the possession of

¹ *Pipe Roll*, 6 John, rot. 4 dorso. 'Comes Patricius debet x marcas et ij brachettos et vj leporarios pro habenda inquisitionem legalium militum (hominum struck out) de comitatu Norhumberlandiae, qui melius sciant et velint veritatem dicere quod servitium Liulfus pater Tomae fecit Edgardo filio comitis Gospatricii de maneriis de tribus Middletonis et de Rodun cum pertinentiis eo die quo praedictus Edgarus inde dissaisitus fuit pro werra inter regem Henricum patrem Regis et Regem Scotiae, ne remaneat ea occasione quod Tomas filius Liulfi praedictas terras tenet de Rege, quia Rex vult quod praedictus comes faciat ei inde servitium quod praedecessores sui suis fecerunt, et quod praedictus Tomas faciat inquisitionem servitium et homagium suum praedicto comiti de praedictis maneriis.'

² (11 John) *Curia Regis Roll*, No. 21, m. 9 dorso.

³ *Ibid.* No. 21, m. 15 dorso. *Abbreviatio Placitorum* (Record Series), pp. 67 b, 68 a.

his descendants for several generations, and they had also some interest in Edlingham, the church of which was confirmed to the monks of Durham by his son Patric.¹ It is, however, probable that he never regained any right in Bewick and Eglingham. He had sufficient title in Edlingham, whatever its nature may have been, to make it desirable for St. Albans to obtain from him a confirmation of his father's grant of the church there to that monastery.² This confirmation was made before his rebellion and disseisure, the church of Edlingham having been transferred to Durham in 1174. The grant of the advowson may not have been a gift, but a payment for the lease of Bewick and Eglingham, made to Gospatric and Edgar by the monks of St. Albans.

By his wife Aliz, daughter of Yvo, Edgar had two sons; Alexander, called at one time his son and heir,³ who apparently died without issue, probably in his father's lifetime, and Patric, who succeeded him at Castron.

To his charter of confirmation of the church of Edlingham, a very fine impression of his seal is still attached. It is round, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. A winged monster with a lion's head turned backwards, griffin's paws, and a tail consisting of a conventional branch which turns upwards. HOC EST SIGILLVM EDGARI FILII GOPATRICH COMITIS.⁴

Gospatric, the brother of Dolfin, was succeeded by his eldest son, Gospatric, the third of the name, in the earldom of Lothian, and the great fee there and in the adjoining district of Scotland. The serjeanty of Beanley also descended to him, though probably much, if not all of it, had been then subinfeudated, as it certainly was in the time of Earl Patric, his grandson. Though Gospatric did not equal in the extent of his Northumberland fee some of the larger landowners, he was possessed of an extensive lordship, and in 1160-1 he rendered account of twelve marcs for six knight's fees.⁵ In 1174-5 the sheriff of Northumberland rendered account of £75 os. 10d. for Earl Patric.⁶ The manor of Edlingham, in spite of the claim of Edgar, appears to have passed to his brother

¹ *Dur. Treas.* 3^{cia} 2^{da} Spec. No. 2. This does not imply that Patric, son of Edgar, had any land at Edlingham or had any right in the advowson of the church. It was probably a precautionary measure in case of any dispute as to the right of Durham to the church.

² *Ibid.* Spec. No. 1.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ The seal is engraved in Laing, *Scottish Seals*, vol. ii. pl. iv. No. 4, and the charter itself with the seal on a plate inserted after p. 50 in vol. i. Gibson's *Monastery of Tynemouth*.

⁵ *Pipe Roll*, 7 Hen. II. *Pipe Roll Soc.* vol. iv. p. 23. *Red Book of the Exchequer*, vol. i. p. 25.

⁶ *Pipe Roll*, 11 Hen. II. *Pipe Roll Soc.* vol. viii. p. 30.

Edward, in whose son, Waldeue, and his descendants, it remained for more than two centuries. Gospatric was more connected with Scotland than with England, where he had no title of honour, and where his interests were those only of the owner of the fee of Beanley. Nor is much recorded of him in Scotland, except that he made some grants and confirmations to local religious houses. He confirmed to St. Cuthbert and the monks of Durham and the daughter priory of Coldingham, the gift of his father of the vill and church of Ederham, with its chapels, and the vill of Nesebite, by two charters, to each of which his seal is attached. To one of them, in addition to his brother Adam, another Adam, son of Gospatric, and Ketell, son of Dolfin, both probably relatives, are witnesses.¹ The seal, which has a secretum, is round, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter. It is equestrian. Gospatric wears a conical helmet, and carries a kite-shaped shield, and a sword held over the shoulder in his right hand. ✠ SIG . L . . COSPATRICI LONEE.² The secretum is oval, 1 inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. An antique gem. Figure milking a goat. ✠ SIGILL : ROBERTI LEL BERL.

He founded a Cistercian convent for nuns at Coldstream, in which his wife Derdere joined, giving them land at Hersill, of which she may have been the heir as well as the owner. The convent was further endowed by succeeding members of the family, earls of Dunbar, and of collateral branches.³ He gave to the monastery of Melrose Hertesheued and Spot, a gift which was confirmed by King Malcolm, and Gospatric's son Waldeue,⁴ and to the abbey of St. Mary of Kelso the churches of Home and Foghou.⁵ He is said to have founded a nunnery at Eccles, where he and his wife were buried. There is no direct evidence in proof of this, the statement being made only by writers long after his time, but who may have been recording a true tradition current when they wrote.

¹ *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 777. Raine, *North Durham*, appendix, p. 25, No. cxii. Misc. Chart. No. 779. Raine, p. 26, No. cxiii.

² This has been read DONEE, the letter L having been treated as a broken D, the whole word in that case having been LODONEE. The letter, however, appears to be quite complete, and Lothian is spelt 'Loenes' in a *Close Roll* of 34 Hen. III. m. 16. Earl Patric I. is called Comes de Laonais by Roger de Houeden and David de Lindesi is called justiciar of Loeneys. *Inq. p.m.* 31 Hen. III. No. 51. The reading of the four final letters of the secretum is doubtful. The seal and secretum are engraved, Laing, *Scottish Seals*, vol. ii. p. 53, Nos. 307, 308, but quite inadequately.

³ *Chartulary of Coldstream*, ed. Rogers, pp. 6, 8 seq.

⁴ *Liber de Melros*, Bannatyne Club, pp. 8, 9, 44.

⁵ *Liber de Calchou*, Bannatyne Club, vol. i. p. 233.

A story told by Reginald of Durham gives a favourable impression of Gospatric. In a town in Lothian called Dunbar, he says, there dwelt a man great in faith but poor in worldly goods, who was afflicted with an incurable and most painful disease, which is very graphically described by Reginald. Through all his distressful life he remained cheerful and patient, constantly occupied in good works, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, orphans and strangers, opening his house to the wanderer, and though worn down with want and pain, which were to him but as the breath of a passing smoke, giving to them freely, out of the riches of his poverty, the consolation of kindness and help. A tenant of Earl Gospatric, he was forgiven his rent through the respect and goodwill of his lord, and was allowed to live on his land rent free during his life.¹

Gospatric died in 1166, and was succeeded by his son Waldeue.² Roger of Houeden says his death occurred in Scotland.³

There is much difficulty in respect of the place of death of the three Gospatrics. The first, once earl of Northumberland, has been commonly regarded as he who became a monk at Durham, and who died and was buried there in the cemetery of the monastery. What is supposed to be the covering stone of his grave, discovered in 1821, is still preserved at Durham. Its general appearance and the lettering of the inscription suggest a date rather of the latter part of the twelfth than of the end of the eleventh century. There can scarcely, however, be any doubt that the first Gospatric died and was buried at Norham, as has already been stated. The second, the brother of Dolfin, was killed at the battle of the Standard, and there only remains his son, the third earl of the name, to whom it appears possible to attribute the entry in the *Liber Vitae* of Durham, 'Gospatricus Comes et Monachus,' and the inscription on the grave cover, 'Gospatricus Comes.' It is possible that, although a monk at Durham, he may have gone to Scotland for some purpose and, as Roger de Houeden says, have died there, and his body have been brought from thence to be buried in the cemetery of the monastery in which he had become a monk.

The name of his wife was Derdere, but of her parentage nothing is known. She appears to have possessed land near Coldstream, either by

¹ *Reginald of Durham*, Surt. Soc. p. 226.

² *Chronica de Mailros*, Bannatyne Club, p. 80.

³ *Roger de Houeden*, ed. Stubbs, vol. i. p. 253. 'Eodem anno (1166) obiit Comes Gospatricus in Albania, et Waldeuus filius ejus successit ei.'

heritage or by dower. He had two sons, Waldeue, who succeeded him in the earldom, and Patric, from whom descended the family which ultimately acquired the earldom of Home.

His successor, Waldeue, bore a name which occurs under the various forms of Waltheof, Waldief and Walleue. It was a common one among those connected, directly or collaterally, with Earl Waldeue, the son of the great and noble Dane, Siward, the hero of many true as also of many legendary tales, and whose blood ran in the veins of Earl Waldeue, the son of Gospatric. He succeeded to a great inheritance, the larger part outside the realm of England, but having also, as the lord of the serjeanty of Beanley, a position of authority in Northumberland. His name rarely occurs in connection with the political events of the two kingdoms or with local affairs. When William, king of Scots, irritated by his failure to obtain from Henry II. a recognition of his claim to the earldom of Northumberland as his right by inheritance from his grandfather, King David, to whom he asserted it had been given, as was shown by charters,¹ purposed to make war against England, Earl Waldeue endeavoured, but without success, to restrain him from carrying out his ill-advised and, in the end, disastrous project.² The younger Henry, who had been crowned as the third king of the name at Westminster in 1170, and again at Winchester in 1172, was then in rebellion against his father, and had promised William to grant him all Northumberland up to the Tyne, and to his brother David, the earldom of Huntingdon, of which he was already in possession, with the addition of all Cambridge-shire.³ The capture of William at Alnwick, July 13th, 1174, caused the collapse of the Scottish invasion, in which Waldeue and the men of Lothian do not appear to have taken a part. In the following year Waldeue was one of the hostages for the king of Scots under the terms of the treaty of Falaise, made between him and the English king.⁴ In conjunction with Earl Duncan of Fife and the earl of Angus, Waldeue made oath that if William did not observe the agreement constituted by the treaty, they would be bound to the king of England to take part against him, until he made satisfaction according to the will of King

¹ Ralph de Diceto, Twysden, *Scriptores Decem*, col. 573.

² *Jordan Fantosme*, Surt. Soc. pp. 18, 20.

³ *Benedict of Peterborough*, ed. Stubbs, vol. i. p. 45.

⁴ *Red Book of the Exchequer*, fol. 166. Rymer's *Fœdera*, 1704, vol. i. p. 39.

Henry.¹ He appears to have remained in favour with Henry, for in 1177 the sheriff of Northumberland rendered account of twenty marcs for aid, of the theinage of Earl Waldeue, which by the king's brief was pardoned. In the same year, Halden, his steward, owed forty marcs for an unjust disseisin, which was also pardoned by the king two years afterwards.²

He does not appear to have given land directly to any religious house, though he gave confirmations of his ancestors' grants.³ To the abbey of Kelso he gave some niefs,⁴ and to Melrose common of pasture in Lambermore, by a charter witnessed by his wife Aelina and his uncle Edward.⁵ He died in 1182.⁶ Nothing is known about his wife Aline, except the time of her death, August 20th, 1179.⁷ He had two sons, Patric, his successor in the earldom, and Constantine.⁸

His seal, like that of his father and grandfather, is somewhat rudely executed. It is round, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; equestrian. Waldeue wears a conical helmet and carries a shield, and a sword pointing upwards over the shoulder in his right hand. SIGILLVM WALGÆVI COMITIS.⁹

Patric, who became earl on the death of his father in 1182, was the first of the owners of the great Scottish fee who seems to have been styled earl of Dunbar.¹⁰ Before him they were apparently called earls of Lothian, as his grandfather Gospatric is designated on his seal; his father is merely Waldeue the earl, but Patric bears on his seal the title earl of Dunbar. He succeeded to the estates and honours of his house in Scotland, and to the lordship of Beanley, and other lands in Northumberland, though, as will be seen, his title to some of them was disputed. The first notice of him occurring in a public document is in 1186-7, when Robert de Forde accounted to the sheriff in forty marcs

¹ *Benedict of Peterborough*, vol. i. p. 96.

² *Pipe Roll*, 23, 25 Hen. II.

³ Raine, *North Durham*, appendix, p. 26, No. cxiv. *Coldstream Cart.* p. 18. *Liber de Melros*, p. 44. *Liber de Calchou*, vol. i. pp. 54, 245.

⁴ *Liber de Calchou*, vol. i. p. 98. ⁵ *Liber de Melros*, p. 67. *National MSS. of Scotland*, pt. i. pl. xlv.

⁶ *Chron. de Mailros*, p. 92.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 89.

⁸ *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 787.* Raine, *North Durham*, appendix, p. 26, No. cxiv.

⁹ *Ibid.* No. 778. Laing, *Scottish Seals*, vol. ii. p. 54, No. 310. The reversed D may be intended for 'th,' and the name read Walgthevi. The letters are all quite distinct.

¹⁰ Patric was also known as earl of Lothian. In Fordun's account of his marriage he calls him 'Comes Laodensis.' Fordun, vol. i. p. 484. His father Waldeue is called 'Comes de Dunbar' in the notice of his death in *Chronica de Mailros*, p. 92, and his great-grandson Patric, in a charter, speaks of the grants of Gospatric and Waldeue, earls of Dunbar (*Liber de Calchou*, p. 57). This is scarcely sufficient to prove that he was ever called earl of Dunbar, a title by which he never appears in charters granted by him, nor on his seal nor in any official document so far as is known.

for having the land of Derecestre, of which Earl Patric had deforced him.¹ It was probably the same land for the restitution of which William de Forde, in 1200-1, gave the king one hundred marcs for having his precept to Earl Patric to restore him the lands in which his father had been seised when he died.²

It happened in 1199 that the bridge at Berwick, built apparently in the time of Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, had been carried away (*ponte autem . . . asportato*), probably by a flood. In obedience to the command of William, king of Scots, Earl Patric, governor (*custos*) of Berwick and chief justiciar of the whole realm of Scotland, planned its rebuilding. The work was prohibited by Philip of Poitou, bishop of Durham, who would not allow it to abut upon his land. This, as in the case of the former bridge, it was of necessity obliged to do, the south bank of the Tweed being within Islandshire, part of the palatinate of Durham. Through the good offices of William de Stuteville the bishop withdrew his objection on the condition that the agreement made between the king of Scotland and his predecessor, Bishop Hugh, should be adhered to.³

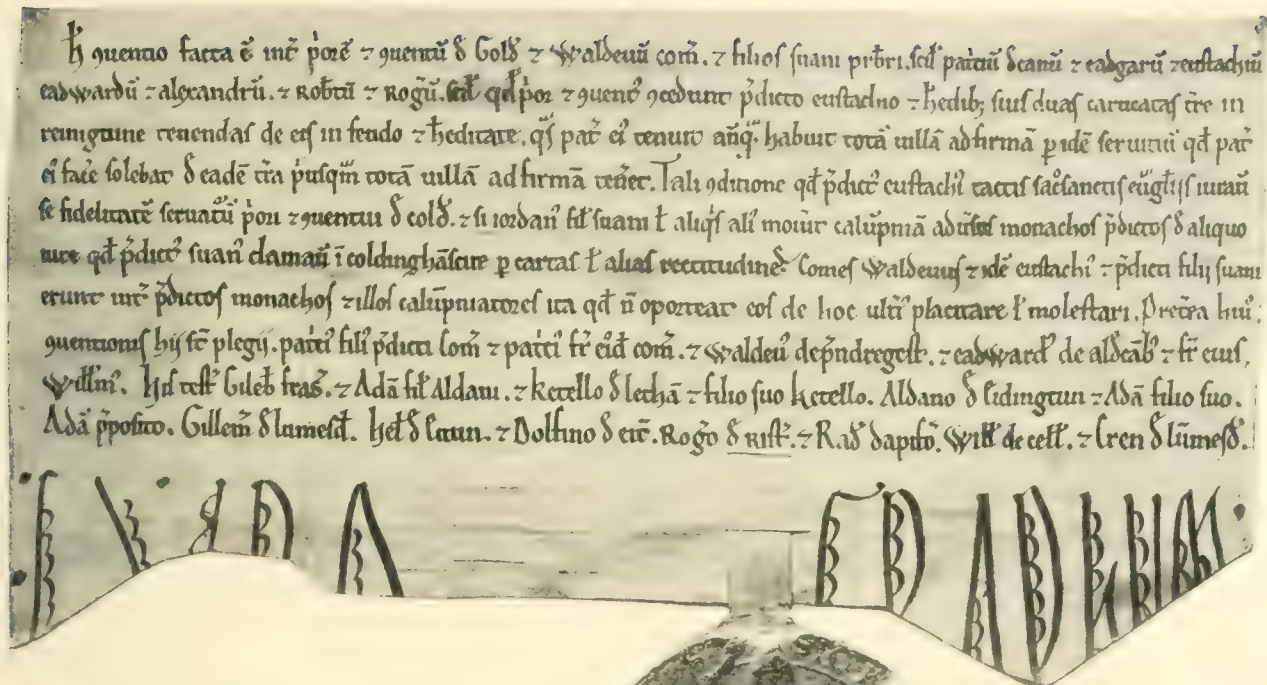
Earl Patric went to Lincoln, in 1200, with William, king of Scots, when he became the man of King John, and swore fidelity to him upon the cross of Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of a number of English and Scottish bishops and barons, of whom Earl Patric, who is called Comes de Loonais, was one.⁴ In 1211 Beanley was in the king's hand, when the sheriff rendered account of £8 and half a marc for the fee farm for the whole year of the land of Benleia, which had been Earl Patric's. In the same year Thomas, son of Thomas de Hildreton (Ilderton), rendered account of one hundred marcs for having his land, Middleton and Roddum (part of Earl Patric's fee), which were in the king's hand. Still, in the same year, Earl Patric rendered account of one hundred marcs and one best palfrey for having seisin of his lands and fee, of which he had been disseised by the king's precept. He had paid £50 into the Treasury, and this, in addition to £8 and half a marc, the issue of his land, which the sheriff had accounted for, left a balance of £8 and half a marc, for which Saher de Quincy, earl of Winchester,

¹ *Pipe Roll*, 33 Hen. II.

² *Rotuli de Oblatis*, 2 John, m. 8.

³ *Roger de Hoveden*, ed. Stubbs, vol. iv, p. 98.

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 141, 142.



4. Earl Waldeve. Agreement between the prior and convent of Coldingham, Earl Waldeve and the sons of Suan the priest about land in Renington, Berwickshire. Equestrian. (Page 47.)

SIGILLVM WALGDEVI COMITIS.

Charter, 9 inches long by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

Seal, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter.

—Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 788.

was responsible. It was discharged by the earl of Winchester in 1214, Earl Patric in the meanwhile having paid ten marcs in lieu of the palfrey.¹ By an agreement made November 11th, 1218, between him and his wife Cristiana and Sir Robert de Brus, Earl Patric and his wife devised to Sir Robert all their land in Hertness, a part of the great Bruce fee in Durham. It belonged to the dower of the countess, who was Patric's second wife and the widow of William de Brus. It was leased to her son, Sir Robert, for a term of eight years, on payment by him of £36 of silver, and a yearly rent of 6s. Sir Robert is stated to have received it from his grandfather.² Some land which Earl Patric held in Moffat may have been part of the same dower. It adjoined land belonging to Sir Robert de Brus, lord of Annandale.³ Earl Patric accompanied Alexander II. on his journey to York when he went there to be married to Johanna, daughter of King John and sister of Henry III. He was present at the marriage on June 19th, 1221, and was a witness to the grant of dower by the Scottish king.⁴ In the year following Earl Patric acted as one of the principal persons in connection with the settlement of the boundaries of a piece of land on the march between the two countries. There had been a dispute about this land going on for some time between the prior of Kirkham, acting in the interest of the canons of Carham, and Bernard de Hawden, a local landowner. On May 10th, 1222, King Henry, on the complaint of Robert de Ros and the prior of Kirkham, who alleged that an encroachment had been made on England, issued his writ to the sheriff of Northumberland, with whom he associated the chancellor, Richard, bishop of Durham (or, he being absent, his bailiff), Hugh de Bolbec, Richard de Umframville, Roger de Merlay, and other prudent and loyal knights of Northumberland, such as the sheriff thought fit, to proceed to the marches between England and Scotland at Witelawe, and there to set out the boundaries as they were in the time of King John and his predecessors.⁵ The result of this writ is told in a letter from Hugh de Bolbec to Henry III. He writes to the king that on the quinzane of Michaelmas, 1222, a day appointed by King Alexander, he, in company with some discreet Northumberland knights, at a place called Revedene-

¹ *Pipe Roll*, 13, 16 John.

² Documents of Duchy of Lancaster, Record Office, *Cartae Misc.* vol. iii. p. 12.

³ *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 69.

⁴ *Chron. de Mailros*, p. 138. *Foedera*, 1704, vol. i. p. 252.

⁵ *Close Roll*, 6 Hen. III. p. 1. m. 11.

burne (Reddenburn, Ridingburn), met David de Lindesey, justiciar of Lothian (Laoudiae), Patric, earl of Dunbar, and other knights appointed by the king of Scotland. In accordance with the purpose of the meeting, they chose six English and six Scottish knights as jurors, to make a true perambulation of the boundary of the kingdoms between Karham (Carham), and Hawedene (Hadden). The English knights took a line along the true and old marches between the kingdoms, with which the Scottish knights entirely disagreed, disputing its correctness. It was then arranged by the justiciar and Earl Patric and Hugh de Bolbec to appoint other twelve knights, six on each side, who were to be joined in the perambulation by the previous twelve. The result was the same as before: the English party agreed upon one set of boundaries, the Scottish upon another. Having come to a deadlock, Hugh de Bolbec, acting by the king's order, chose twenty-four prudent and loyal knights of his county (Northumberland), to decide what were the ancient marches between the kingdoms. They, having been sworn, declared the boundaries to be as follows. Commencing from the river Tweed and ascending by the rivulet of Revedenburne, towards the south as far as to the Three Carrs (Tres Karras), and from thence in a direct line ascending as far as to Hoperichelawe, and from thence in a direct line to Witelawe. When they proposed to follow this course and began to make the perambulation, the justiciar and Earl Patric with their knights violently obstructed them, and prevented them by threats from carrying out their purpose. The Northumberland knights did not oppose force to force, but were content to assert with firmness that the boundaries they had laid down were the correct and ancient marches. Hugh de Bolbec requests to be informed what is King Henry's will in the affair.¹ Nothing appears to have been settled upon this occasion as to the true boundary, nor does any other proceeding in reference to the matter seem to have taken place until the lapse of over twenty-three years. On October 13th, 1245, a declaration about the marches between Karram (Carham), and Hawndene (Hadden), was made on the oath of twenty-four knights of Northumberland. They found the boundary to be the same as that set out by the English jurors on the previous occasion. The names of the knights were Roger fitz

¹ Record Office, *Ancient Correspondence*, vol. ii. No. 166. *Royal Letters*, Hen. III. ed. Shirley, vol. i. p. 189.

Radulf, Odinell de Forde, William de Achild, William de Turberuill, John de Eslinton, William de Hoton, Robert Malenfant, Henry de Hilderton, Walter de Witon, Henry de Valle, John de Letewelle, Robert de Glentindon, Robert de Cressewelle, John fitz Simon, Hugh de Herle, Thomas de Fenwich, Gerard de Wuderinton, Roger Maudut, Robert de Wlcestre, Robert de Hertewatton, Robert de Insula, Peter de Bello, Nicholas de Farendon, Robert de Hilburne (Lilburn).¹ The disputed boundary was settled about a year later, when a perambulation was made December 1st, 1246, between the two kingdoms, to wit, between the land about which there was a dispute between the canons of Carham, in the kingdom of England, and Bernard de Hauden, in the kingdom of Scotland. This took place before Roger de Thurkelby, Gilbert de Preston, Master Simon de Wauton, and John de Cobbeham, justices of the English king, assigned to make the perambulation, in the presence of David de Lindes', justiciar of Lothian (Loeneys), David de Graham, David the clerk, Nicholas de Sowles, sheriff of Rokesburgh, and others of both kingdoms. The perambulation was made by twelve English knights, namely, Roger fitz Radulf, William de Akekelde, William de Turberuill, Robert de Camhow, John de Esselington, William de Hoton, Walter de Wutton, Henry de la Val, Robert de Cressewell, John fitz Simon, Hugh de Herle, and Robert de Vleucestria. The same boundaries before set out were agreed upon.²

In 1225 there was a dispute between Earl Patric and the monastery of Tynemouth about the advowson of Egglewincham, the nature of which does not appear. In the quinzane of Trinity, the essoiners of the prior of Tynemouth appeared against him in the plea. Earl Patric did not appear, and a day was given him, through his essoiner, and the essoiners of the prior went thence without a day (*et ideo essoinitores Prioris inde sine die*). The earl and his sureties for the prosecution, John, son of Waldief, and his brother Henry, were amerced.³ In 1226-7 there had arisen some difficulty in regard to the payment of tallage from those who held in the Middeltons of the fee of Earl Patric. The sheriff returned that Thomas de Middelton owed one marc for tallage of the last assize; John de alia Middelton, 40s. for the same; John de Rodune, two marcs;

¹ Chancery, Diplomatic Documents, No. 12. Formerly, *Royal Letters*, No. 857.

² *Ibid.* No. 964. Formerly *Inq. p.m.* 31 Hen. III. No. 51.

³ *Curia Regis Roll*, 9 Hen. III. No. 90, m. 6.

Henry de Rodune, five mares; Simon the mercer, and John, son of Herbert, who held of the heirship of Constantine de Middleton, two marcs. The sheriff was ordered by the king's brief, which was in the roll of the marshall, to take nothing from the fee of Earl Patric, by occasion of the said tallage, for the use of the king, until the king ordered otherwise. The sheriff was further directed to make known to the king if Earl Patric held his land in Northumberland by barony.¹

Towards the latter part of his life, when possibly he was not capable of taking an active part in his affairs, being then an aged man, his son, who succeeded him as Patric II., appears to have occupied a position greater than that of heir would have warranted. On March 30th, 1231, acting, as he says, on what he found in King Edgar's charter, and other evidences, brought under his notice by Thomas, prior of Coldingham, he rendered back, by a deed executed on that day, in the court of King Alexander at Roxburgh, to the monks of Durham located at Coldingham, the vill of Swinewode, with the demesne lands and all other its appurtenances, '*per fustum et baculum*.'² In others of his charters he states that he made the lands over to them because the vill had been unjustly detained and occupied by his ancestors, and the monks thereby deprived of the profit of the land given to them by King Edgar.³ So far as appears on the face of these deeds, the transaction is one arising entirely out of pure and unselfish motives, and the character Earl Patric bore is one quite consistent with such a view. But there was also a matter of business in the affair, and Patric received from the monks a compensation in money for the transfer. Whether that was one adequate to the value of the lands it is impossible to ascertain, nor is it quite clear, from the account

¹ *Pipe Roll*, 11 Hen. III. rot. 5 dorso. *Rot. Claus.* 11 Hen. III. m. 11. *Rot. Lit. Claus.* Record Series, vol. ii. p. 185 a. A somewhat similar entry occurs in the roll of 14 Hen. III. with some differences. John de alia Middleton is John de Suth Midilton and he owes two marcs; Henry de Rodune and John de Rodune each owed one marc; Simon the mercer is called of North Midelton and owed one marc; and John, son of Herbert, owed two marks. On April 9th, 1230, the sheriff was ordered not to distrain for tallage on the men who held of Earl Patric, except for what they were wont to pay in the time of Henry II., Richard and John. *Rot. Claus.* 14 Henry III. p. 1, m. 12. *Close Rolls*, Rolls Series, Hen. III. 1227-31, p. 319. Later in the same month, Earl Patric had respite for fifteen days from April 15th to discharge himself (*ad purchaciandum se*) of the tallage for the three Middletons he held of the king in 'thynage.' *Mem. L.T.R.* 14 Hen. III. m. 5 dorso. And on April 27th, the sheriff was ordered to have a jury to inquire if the men of Earl Patric of Scotland, of the three villis of Midelton and of the vill of Rodune, had tallage levied on them in the time of the king's three predecessors, up to the war between himself and his barons of England, or not. If the inquisition found they had not, they were to be entirely free. *Rot. Claus.* 14 Hen. III. p. 1. m. 8. *Close Rolls*, 1227-31, p. 341.

² Raine, *North Durham*, appendix, p. 28, No. cxxvi. Misc. Chart. No. 733.

³ *Ibid.* p. 29, No. cxxvii. Misc. Chart. No. 736.

of the payments, how much he actually received. The receipts, which run from December 28th, 1231, to June 24th, 1232, seem to show that he got 510 marcs for himself, and 10 marcs for his wife.¹ In one of the receipts he states that as he is unable to come in person to their eastern parts (*in partes vestras orientales*) on the feast of St. John Baptist (June 24th), to receive the money at that time due to him, he sends his special and faithful man, Sir Robert de Anesey, his comrade (*consortem meum*), Sir David de Burudune, his knight and faithful, and Robert de Lambedene, his notary, who carries and has his seal, to receive the same.² His gift was confirmed by Sir William, his brother.³ Patric I. gave confirmations of his ancestors' grants and made some himself to many of the monastic bodies in that part of Scotland with which he was connected. Following in the steps of his ancestors, he endowed the monks of St. Cuthbert at Coldingham, quit-claiming some land lying between Fogo and Swinton, and giving them a moiety of Billy.⁴ To the Praemonstratensian abbey of Dryburgh he gave the land called Elwinesley, on the Leader, two bovates of land and a toft and croft in Ersildon, and common pasture in the same vill for one hundred sheep, twelve oxen, twelve swine and two horses. In his borough of Dunbar, he gave them a toft, a house and two and a half acres of land, once held by Hugh, his uncle, Sir Patric's chaplain.⁵ An agreement made by him with the abbey of Melrose in 1208, concerning a piece of cultivated land called Sorwelesfeld and pasture he had given the monks, contains some clauses of special interest in relation to agricultural and pastoral rights and operations.⁶

He had a long tenure of the earldom to which he succeeded in 1182, dying in 1232, after a reign of fifty years. A touching picture of his closing days has been left. He called together his sons and daughters, relatives and neighbours, that with him they might celebrate with joy the birthday of our Lord. Four days had gone by, when, seized by a grave sickness, he sent for his friend and relation, Adam de Harkanes, abbot of Melrose. From him he received the last rites, extreme unction, and the monastic habit, and giving to all his dying farewell, he closed his last day on

¹ Raine, *North Durham*, appendix, pp. 29, 30, No. cxxix. Misc. Chart. No. 738; cxxx. Misc. Chart. No. 734 x; cxxxi. Misc. Chart. No. 735.

² *Ibid.* p. 29, No. cxxix.; Misc. Chart. No. 730. ³ *Ibid.* p. 30, No. cxxxi.; Misc. Chart. No. 785.

⁴ *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. Nos. 766, 743, 744. Raine, *North Durham*, appendix, pp. 27, 28, Nos. cxvii. cxxii. cxxiii.

⁵ *Liber de Dryburgh*, Bannatyne Club, pp. 83, 249. ⁶ *Liber de Melros*, p. 91, No. 102, p. 93, No. 104.

the festival of St. Silvester (December 31st). He was buried in the church of St. Mary of Eccles, where his grandfather Gospatric is said to have founded a Cistercian nunnery. He was succeeded by his son Patric, who is described by the chronicler as a doughty soldier and nephew of the king.¹

He married first, in 1184, Ada, daughter of William, king of Scots,² and by her, who died in 1200, he had two sons and one daughter, and secondly, Cristiana, widow of William de Brus,³ by whom he is not known to have had any children. His sons were Patric, his successor in the earldom, and Sir William,⁴ who died in 1253,⁵ having married Christiana, daughter and heiress of Walter Corbet of Makerston, with whom he obtained that and other estates.⁶ A curious and interesting story is told about him by the chronicler of Melrose. In the year 1240, the bones of the abbots of Melrose were removed from the place of their burial at the entrance of the chapter house to a more fitting place at the east end of the same building, the bones of Abbot Walleue, whose body was found to have been burnt, being excepted. Those who were present at the opening of the graves carried away with them some of the small bones, leaving the rest in peace. Sir William, son of Earl Patric, and nephew of the king (Alexander II.), a knight of good repute, begged and was given a tooth of the abbot. He afterwards related that sick persons had received many benefits from the relic.⁷

Earl Patric's daughter Ada, who had the land of Home in free marriage from her father and is called Domina de Home,⁸ was married first to William de Curtenay,⁹ secondly to Theobald de Lascelles, and

¹ *Chron. de Mailros*, p. 143.

² *Ibid.* p. 92.

³ *Guthbro' Cartulary*, Surt. Soc. vol. ii. p. 340.

⁴ Sir William had a seal and secretum. The seal is round, 1½ inches in diameter. Lion standing on the back of a bird-like creature with a long knotted tail. ✠ SIG¹ WILLI FIL COMIT PATRICII D' DVBAR. The secretum is rounded—oval, 1¼ inches by 1⅛ inches. Antique gem. Horseman riding over a prostrate foe. ✠ SIGILL: WILMI FILI PATRICII: COMITIS. Laing, *Scottish Seals*, vol. ii. p. 54, Nos. 312, 313. Raine, *North Durham*, appendix, engraved, p. 30, Nos. cxxxiii. cxxxiv. *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. Nos. 785, 786.

⁵ *Chron. de Mailros*, p. 179.

⁶ She died in 1241, and was buried in the chapter house of Melrose. *Chron. de Mailros*, p. 153.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 151.

⁸ *Liber de Calchou*, vol. i. pp. 99, 101.

⁹ *Ibid.* pp. 99, 238. William de Curtenay was dead before September 11th, 1217, as his widow had previous to that date, when peace was concluded between King Henry and Lewis, son and heir of Philip, king of France (Rymer's *Foedera*, ed. 1704, vol. i. p. 221), been disseised by Viellus (Vitalis) Engaine of all her husband's lands in Uppe Menistre. On October 5th, 1217, Henry III. ordered the sheriff of Essex to give Ada seisin of this land. *Close Roll*, 1 Hen. III. p. 1, m. 6. On April 5th, 1218, Vitalis Engaine paid ten marcs to have seisin of the manor of Upministre, saving to Ada, widow of William de Curtenay, her dower. *Fine*, 2 Hen. III. m. 7. Before 1220 she had married Theobald de Lascelles, and three weeks after Hilary in that year she and her husband claimed against William de Cantilupe seven carucates of land in Bulewic, her dower from her former husband, to whom the barony had descended from Reginald fitz Urse. *Curia Regis Roll*, 4 Hen. III. No. 73, m. 7.

thirdly to her cousin, Sir William, lord of Greenlaw, grandson of Earl Gospatric III. Earl Patric had more than one daughter, and possibly more than two sons, for in a charter of his to the monks of Melrose he mentions his son Patric and all his sons and daughters,¹ and among those who spent Christmas with him immediately before his death were daughters.

Patric I. had two great seals and a secretum. The first is round, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter. Equestrian. The earl is on horseback to right, holding a sword with an ornamented blade raised in his right hand. He wears a flat-topped helmet and carries a heater-shaped shield with a lion rampant upon it. The saddle cloth has a rich edging with a fringe of six tags at the bottom. ✠ SIGILL COMI . . . PATRIC VMBAR.²

The second, which in some cases has the secretum, is very similar to the first. It is round, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Equestrian. The saddle cloth has a plain edging and eight tags at the fringe. ✠ SIGILL COMITIS PATRICII DE DVMBAR.³ The secretum is oval, 1 inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. Antique gem. A female head. ✠ BRISEZ : VAEZ : LISEZ : CRAEZ⁴ (Brisez, voyez, lisez, croyez).

Patric, the second of the name, became earl of Dunbar on the death of his father. Having done homage to Henry III. for the lands he held in England, the sheriff of Northumberland was ordered on February 22nd, 1233, to give him seisin of them.⁵ He does not appear to have had any land permanently in demesne, though, as in the case of Edlingham in 1247, portions of his fee seem to have been sometimes in his own hands. The text of two accounts of what he held, taken after inquisitions, and contained in *Testa de Nevill*, is given in the note,⁶ but the third is so

¹ *Liber de Melros*, p. 39.

² *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 763, 764, 766.*

³ *Ibid.* Nos. 743, 744, 765, 767. *Liber de Melros*, pl. xiii. fig. 1. Laing, *Scottish Seals*, vol. i. p. 53, No. 283, pl. viii. fig. 1.

⁴ *Ibid.* Nos. 765, 767.

⁵ *Close Roll*, 17 Hen. III. m. 12.

⁶ *Testa de Nevill*, p. 385 b. (*Newminster Cart.* p. 268.) 'Baronia Comitum Patricii. Patricius Comes de Dumbur tenet, in capite de domino Rege, Beneley, Schipley, Edelingham, Bromdun, Bremton, Hiddesley, Middilton cum Rodum membro suo, Middilton Thomae, Middilton Nicholai, Harhop, Lemotton, Witton, Wotton, Stanton cum Leuericheheld membro suo, Windegatis, et Horseley. Et reddit domino Rege pro iii Middiltonis 30s. per manum vicecomitis. Et pro aliis villis idem comes est Inborwe et Utborwe inter Angliam et Scociam.'

'Socagium ejusdem Baronie. De eodem comite tenet Johannes de Beneleye Beneleye pro xii marcis. Johannes le Viscunt tenet Schipley pro dimidia marca. Johannes filius Waldeui tenet Edilingham, Hiddesley, Lemotton, Bromdon, Bremton, et Wotton pro uno sparuario soro vel 6 denariis. Henricus de Hildirton tenet iii Middiltonas pro 30s. et uno annuali convivio. Rogerus de Merley tenet Witton, Stanton cum Leuericheheld membro, Windegate et Horseley in liberum maritagium. Fratres de Sancto Lazaro tenent Harhope in pura elemosina et nullum faciunt seruitium.' Exchequer Q. R. Misc. Books, No. 6, fol. 736 b. *Testa de Nevill*, pp. 388 b, 389 a. Comes Patricius tenet in capite de domino Rege Benley, Hiddesley, Edelingham, Lemoutun, Bromdun, Bremtun, Wttun, Schepley, Harop, Wittun, Stantun, Horseley, Windegatis et Ritton per Inboru et Utboru inter duo regna.

'Idem Comes tenet in capite de domino Rege Suth Middilton et le Middest Middilton, et pro una villa tenet North Middilton et Rodum, et hoc totum est drengagium, et reddit domino Regi per annum 30 solidos. Et tenentes praedicti Comitum de praedictis villis debent talliare cum dominicis domini Regis, et faciunt truncagium castello de Bamburgh annuatim.' Exchequer Q. R. Knights' Fees, 20.

valuable in its fulness of detail, and in what it records of changes of tenure and of the names of the sub-feudatories under Earl Patric, that it is given here in full, though in a translated form. The nature of the service by which the serjeanty of Beanley was held has been discussed before and need not be repeated.

On April 11th, 1247, not long before the death of Earl Patric, King Henry issued an order to Thomas de Staunford and Robert de Crepping that, in conjunction with the sheriff and a jury, they should make enquiry into a serjeanty in Northumberland which Earl Patric held of the king. It had been reported to the king that alienations of land had taken place, and they were to examine into this and state, if such had occurred, by what authority these alienations had been made, and who were the persons then in possession of these lands. The inquisition was made by Robert de Kersewell (Cresswell), Samson de Coupland, Nicholas de Aketona, Hugh de Burntona, Robert de Hertwaytona, Simon de Horseley, Robert de Faudun, John de Letewell, Peter de la bataille, Hugh de Herle, William le Walays and Walter de Prendwike. The inquiry was about the lands and tenements which Earl Patric held and which he ought to hold of the king in serjeanty, namely: Benley, Sciple, Hiddisley, Harope, Bromdun, Bremtona, Lemontona, Wutona, Edilincham, Wyttona, Wyndegates, Stanton, Horseley, Rittona, Leuerilcheld. They found that Earl Patric, father of the present Earl Patric, who held Benley in drengage, turned it into a service of a payment of twelve marcs of silver yearly, and that John, son of Alexander, now holds it; that Quaspatricius (Gospatric), great-grandfather of Earl Patric that now is, gave Sciple to the ancestors of Rametta, wife of Euerard le Tyeis,¹ and that John de Eslintona and Richard Frebern now hold it; Quaspatricius gave to Edward,² Edilincham, Hyddisley, Lamontona, Wutona, Bromduna, Bremtona and Harope, Edward alienated Bromduna, and Ralph de Feritate and Henry de la Val now

Testa de Nevill, p. 392 a. 'Inquisitio facta de tenementis et feodis quae tenentur in capite de domino Rege, quae sunt data vel alienata a capitali servitio domini Regis.

Comes Patricius tenet baroniam de Beneleya per servitium quod sit inborhe et hutborhe inter regiones Angliae et Scociae, et praeterea tenet iii villas in thenagio, pro quibus reddit per annum domino Regi 30 solidos, et per eadem servitia tenuerunt omnes antecessores ejus post tempus antiqui regis Henrici, qui eos feoffavit, et de feoffamento illo nichil alienatum est vel datum per maritagium vel per elemosinam vel aliquo alio modo unde dominus Rex minus habeat de servitio suo.' *Exchequer Q.R. Knights' Fees*, 3.

¹ The ancestor to whom Gospatric, the brother of Dolfin, gave Shipley was John Viscount, son of Odard the sheriff, lord of Embleton. Rametta was daughter and heiress of the third John Viscount, and after the death of Everard Teutonicus (le Tyeis) she married Hereward de Marisco.

² Edward was the son of Gospatric, brother of Dolfin, and the ancestor of the family of Edlingham.

5. Patric I., earl of Dunbar. Second seal. Equestrian. (Page 55.)

✠ SIGILL COMITIS PATRICII DE DVMBAR.

Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 744.

Seal, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter.

6. William, son of Patric I., earl of Dunbar. Lion standing on the back of a wyvern.
(Page 54 *n.*)

✠ SIG WILLI FIL COMIT PATRICII D DVBAR.

Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 785.

Seal, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter.

7. Secretum. Antique gem. Horseman riding over a prostrate foe.

✠ SIGILL : WILMI FILI PATRICII : COMITIS.

—Ibid.

Secretum, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches by 1 inch.

8. Patric II. before he became earl. Equestrian. (Page 63.)

✠ SIGILL PATRICII FILII COMITIS PATRICII.

—Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 739.

Seal, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches diameter.

9. Patric II., earl of Dunbar. Equestrian. (Page 63.)

✠ SIGILLVM : PATRICII COMITIS : DE DVNBAR.

—Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 746.

Seal, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter.



5



6



7



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hold it; the same (Edward) alienated Bremtona, and John de Bremtona now holds it; Waldeue, son of Edward, gave Harope to the brethren of St. Lazarus, who now hold it in alms; John, son of Waldeue, turned the drengage of Lemontona into free service, and Adam de Lemontona now holds it; the same John turned the drengage tenure of Wuttona into free service, and John de Wuttona and many feoffees now hold it; the same John died not long ago, and Earl Patric himself now holds Edilincham and Hyddisley, but in them there are many feoffees; King Henry (I.), (the present king's) great-great-grandfather, and Earl Quaspatric gave in frank marriage with Juliana, daughter of Quaspatric, to Randulf de Merlaco (Merlay), Wyttona, Wyndegates, Horseley, Stanton, Rittona and Leuerilcheld, Roger de Merlaco holds Wyttona and Wyndegates, but there are in them many feoffees, Walter, son of William and Johanna, his wife, now hold Stanton and Leuerilcheld; Hugh Gubiun and William de Horseley now hold Horseley; Randulf de Merlaco gave Rittona in free alms to the abbey of Newminster, and the abbot and monastery now hold it.¹

Not long after he succeeded to the earldom Patric took a prominent and successful part in an affair of some moment in Scotland. In the year 1235, after the death of Alan, lord of Galloway, the natives of that province not wishing it to be divided among the three co-heirs of Alan, and failing to induce King Alexander to accede to their request, went into rebellion. They chose Thomas, an illegitimate son of Alan, as their leader, who brought over a large body of Irish to assist him. The rebellion was ultimately suppressed, owing in a large measure to the able action of Earl Patric.² In 1236, at the time when Henry III. and the barons were at feud, Alexander II. of Scotland went to Newcastle to meet the English king in order to press his claim to the northern counties. Among those who were with him was Earl Patric, whose counsel no doubt was then as serviceable to the king as it was on other occasions.³

The dispute which led to litigation in his father's time about rights in Bewick and Eglingham, between him and the monastery of St. Albans, had not apparently been then settled, for on July 19th, 1237, the abbot appointed his attornies to appear in a plaint made against him by Earl Patric, concerning the manor of Bewyc.⁴

¹ Record Office Inquisitions, Various, Chancery, file 2, No. 14. ² *Chron. de Mailros*, pp. 145, 146.

³ Alexander granted a charter at Dissington, near Newcastle, on September 11th, 1236, to which Patric, earl of Dunbar, is a witness. *Registrum Moraviense*, pp. 30-32.

⁴ *Rot. Claus.* 21 Hen. III. m. 8 dorso.

In September, 1237, a treaty was concluded at York, in the presence of Cardinal Ottoboni, the papal legate, between King Henry and Alexander II., king of Scots, whereby Alexander resigned all claim to the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmorland, which the Scottish kings had persistently asserted to be their right through their descent from Earl Waltheof. The name of Earl Patric stands at the head of the great nobles who witnessed the treaty and swore to abide by it. King Henry engaged to give Alexander two hundred librates of land in Northumberland and Cumberland under certain stated conditions.¹

In a plea *coram Rege* in Northumberland in February, 1241, there is a case recorded referring to Earl Patric. Robert de Ros, the king's chief justice of the forest, was summoned by Thomas de Stratton on a charge that he had unjustly disseised him of his bailliary, and had besides committed many transgressions in the king's forest. Among the alleged offences of Robert were the following: that in company with Roger Bertram he had hunted in the forest and had uncoupled his hounds and killed stags, and though he and his men were attached they were not fined; that when he passed through the forest, from one of his manors to another, he had taken with him Adam de Plesseto and many other 'lewd fellows of the baser sort' who were old offenders against the forest laws, and that in spite of the foresters they had killed sometimes four, sometimes three, and sometimes more deer, to the detriment of the forest and to the king's hurt; that on one occasion Earl Patric took a hind and William de Ros a roe. Earl Patric appeared before the justices but was not fined, and William de Ros, saying he had good warranty, gave no pledge and made no engagement, and the plea was dismissed. Robert de Ros, who seems to have been a kindly man and a good neighbour, pleaded not guilty, but admitted when on his journeys through the forest, acting as a justice of the forest, he sometimes killed a deer or two, but never to the damage of the forest. As to the case of Earl Patric, who on his way to Scotland had asked for a deer, he gave it to him acting on the part of the king, the roe he gave as the king's justice and on the king's behalf. When a knight was ill, he said, or a lady was pregnant, and they longed for venison, he gave them on the part of the king a deer, as it was lawful for him to do. When the matter came before the king's court, Thomas de Stratton failed to prove his case,

¹ *Rot. Patent.* 21 Hen. III. m. 2 dorso. Rymer's *Foedera*, 1704, vol. i. p. 374 *seq.*

having no witnesses except his foresters, who, having been dismissed, were prejudiced. It was found that he had been justly disseised, as his claim was false, and he was amerced; Robert de Ros having acted on behalf of the king's honour.¹ Earl Patric came into connection with the king's deer on another occasion, but after a quite different fashion. Not long before he left England to join Lewis IX of France in his crusade, on January 23rd, 1248, Robert Passelewe was ordered to give him in the forest of Wauberge two bucks and ten does.² It is not unlikely that this gift was made for the purpose of improving Earl Patric's herd in Scotland, by crossing the deer there with another breed from an English forest.

In the year 1242 Earl Patric became involved in a feud between two of the great baronial houses of Scotland, which appears to have been going on for some time before the event took place which resulted in the banishment of the members of one of them from the kingdom. In that year, at a tournament held in the south of Scotland, not far from the border, in the play of spears (*in illo hastiludio*), Walter Biset, one of the family the head of which was the lord of Aboyn, was unhorsed by Patric, earl of Atholl, son of Thomas of Galloway, a youth of good parts and promise. Biset took his revenge at once, and the night following the earl of Atholl and his companions were burnt to death at Haddington in the place—it is called a barn—where they were sleeping. According to another account they were slain before the place was set on fire. When this came to the knowledge of Earl Patric of Dunbar, he, with other magnates, took immediate steps against Walter Biset, designing, as the chronicler says, to cut him in pieces. He fled to the king, declaring his innocence, at the same time declining to be tried before the court and offering to submit himself to the ordeal of battle. In the end the whole family of Biset were banished from the kingdom, only escaping on the condition that they took on them the cross for the relief of the Holy Land, and the redemption of the soul of the murdered earl of Atholl. Even then they only escaped from the country with difficulty and by stealth.³ The Bisets, disregarding their engagement to become soldiers

¹ *Curia Regis Roll*, 25 Hen. III. No. 122, m. 7.

² *Rot. Claus.* 32 Hen. III. m. 13.

³ *Matth. Paris Chron. Major*, ed. Luard, vol. iv. p. 200 *seq.* *Chron. de Mailros*, p. 154. Fordun, lib. 9, cap. 59, 60. The accounts do not coincide in all particulars, and it is difficult to understand whether it was Walter Biset, or William, lord of Aboyn, the head of the family, who was charged with complicity in the deed, and who offered the wager of battle.

of the cross against the infidel, went over to King Henry of England, and fomented ill blood against Alexander of Scotland. In 1244, Henry assembled a large force at Newcastle for the purpose of invading Scotland. To check this movement Alexander, advancing through Northumberland, entrenched himself near Ponteland. While the two armies were there almost front to front, and war seemed imminent, the good offices of Richard, earl of Cornwall, and the archbishop of York brought about peace. This was ratified at Newcastle by a treaty and a charter of Alexander, by which, among other engagements, he confirmed the treaty of York concluded in 1237 in the presence of Cardinal Ottoboni. The charter was attested by the seals of four Scottish bishops and a large number of magnates, headed by Patric, earl of Dunbar, who swore to uphold the treaty, and undertook not to give aid to Alexander and his heirs if they did anything contrary to its engagements.¹ About the year 1244 Earl Patric, together with Earl Walter Cumin, made oath that he was not of the counsel or aid of those who sent men to attack or damage the land of the king (Henry III.) in Ireland or elsewhere, to the displeasure (*in odium*) or dishonour of the king, or that he had ever harboured any of the king's enemies, particularly William de Mariscis and his son. Among the knights who made oath with Earl Patric was William, his brother, and among the jurors was William, his son.²

A monetary transaction between Earl Patric and the monastery of Melrose, which took place not long before his death, is of interest in connection with the last action of his life, and as illustrative of the favourable view of his character with which some of the recorded incidents of his career appear to invest it. By a deed, executed August 29th, 1247, he sold, with the consent of his son and heir Patric, to the abbot and convent of Melrose his stud of horses in the fee of Lauder (*totum equicium meum quod habui in feodo de Lawedir*). At the same time he remitted to them any claim or suit he or his heirs might have for a stud of horses or other animals, in the lands and pastures the abbot and convent had in the fee of Lauder, on the day when the sale was completed. For this transfer he received one hundred marcs sterling, and his son Patric twenty marcs. Among the witnesses are Sir Patric, his son and heir; Sir William,

¹ *Fœdæra*, ed. 1704, vol. i. p. 428. *Mutth. Paris*, vol. iv. pp. 381-383.

² *Scottish Documents*, Chancery, file 5.

his brother; Sir Robert, the seneschal, his brother; and Sir Malcolm, son of Walleue, his chaplain. The sale was confirmed by Alexander II., November 28th, 1247.¹ It was no doubt made for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the expedition to the Holy Land, in connection with the crusade which, originated by Lewis IX., king of France, was carried out the year following the sale of his stud, and in which Earl Patric had embarked. Later on in the same year there was some dispute, the nature of which does not appear, between him and Roger de Merlay in connection with the manors of Witton, Ritton, Stanton, and others, the lands given in dower by Gospatric, the brother of Dolfin, to Ranulf de Merlay, great-grandfather of Roger, on his marriage with Juliana, daughter of Gospatric. The plea was heard at Cambridge; Earl Patric, who was defendant, had complained that there had been a false trial in the county, and four knights of the county had been ordered to bring the record before the justices. Both parties and the knights with the record were present, and a day was given for them to appear at Chelmsford. On the day appointed Roger de Merlay was present by his attorney at Hertford, where the justices were sitting, but Earl Patric was absent, and was amerced, Roger going *sine die*.²

Earl Patric appears to have left England to join the crusade about the middle of the year 1248. On June 28th he and another Lothian landowner, William de Lindsay, had letters of protection from the king, so long as they should be in parts beyond the seas, where, by the king's leave, they had already gone.³ A probable reason for his taking the cross, and consistent with the character of the earl, is given by Matthew Paris. He says that it was done in order that he might be reconciled to God and the blessed Oswin, whose house of Tynemouth he had unjustly harassed and injured, the special domicile, as it was, of the king and martyr, and where his body was laid to rest.⁴ The difference between him and the monastic bodies of St. Albans and Tynemouth arose out of the prolonged dispute between the lords of Beanley and the monks in connection with the vill of Bewick and Eglingham, and the advowson of the church of the latter place.

¹ *Liber de Melros*, pp. 204, 205.

² *Assize Roll*, 31 Hen. III. No. 81, m. 14; 32 Hen. III. No. 310, m. 6 verso.

³ *Lit. Pat.*, 32 Hen. III. m. 5.

⁴ *Matth. Paris*, ed. Luard, vol. v. p. 41

Earl Patric never reached the Holy Land, having died on the journey at Marseilles,¹ probably in the autumn, for on December 13th the sheriff of Northumberland was ordered to give his son Patric seisin of the lands he held in chief of the king, to which he had succeeded by right of heirship, and for which the king had already received his homage.²

He married Euphemia, daughter of Walter, High Steward of Scotland, by whom he had three sons, whose names have been recorded, Patric, who succeeded him, William and Robert.³ With his wife he acquired in free marriage Birkiniside in Lauderdale, in connection with which estate there is a grant by him to the church of St. Mary of Dryburgh, made during the lifetime of his father, as he styles himself Patricius filius Comitis de Dunbar. He gave the canons a marc of silver, to be paid yearly out of his ferm of Birkinsyd, to be used for the building and repair of the church. The gift was confirmed by his widow, the Countess Euphemia, who states in her charter that it was '*de libero maritagio meo.*' There is a clause in the deed which directs that after her death the alms shall be assigned to the abbey for a pittance,⁴ to be dispensed yearly on the day of her anniversary.⁵

Two stories connected with his liberality and forgiving disposition are related by the compiler of the Lanercost chronicle. He tells us that on a certain occasion when, as was his frequent habit, he had issued invitations for a splendid feast, many more guests came than preparation had been made for. When his seneschal pointed out to him that sufficient

¹ *Chron. de Lanercost*, p. 54. 'Apud Marsilium largus Comes Patricius ex hac luce migravit.'

² *Lit. Pat.* 33 Hen. III. m. 9.

³ *Liber de Melros*, pp. 210, 212, 214; Scottish Documents (Chancery), file 5. His son Robert is a witness to a confirming charter of Earl Patric of a grant of Manderston by Stephen Papedy, son of John Papedy, to his brother Thomas and his heirs, rendering to Henry Papedy, on account of (pro dicto Stephano) the said Stephen and his heirs, half a marc of silver yearly. Failing Thomas and heirs, remainder to Thomas' next and younger brother and his heirs. Other witnesses to Earl Patric's charter are Dominus Waldeue, rector of Dunbar, and Dominus Henry, son of Waldeue. These details, which seem to be of sufficient interest to warrant being recorded here, are contained in a confirming charter of King David II., February 10th, 1366, Reg. Magni Sigilli regni Scotiae (Record Series, 1814), p. 51.

⁴ Pittancia, pictancia, pietancia. A pittance was a superior meal in a monastery, sometimes provided within the house by the beneficiary, at other times, as in this case, by a bequest from a donor, who was to have, in return, the prayers of the recipients.

⁵ *Registrum de Dryburgh*, Bannatyne Club, pp. 84, 85. The original grant of King Malcolm of Birchinside and Leggardeswde to Walter fitz Alan, the king's seneschal, the ancestor of Euphemia, is in the possession of the Rev. William Greenwell.

What appears to be the same marc of silver was confirmed to Dryburgh by John de Dunbar, for the upholding and repair of the church. He calls himself son and heir of Sir John de Dunbar, lord of Byrkynside, who may have been a grandson of Patric, earl of Dunbar, and his wife Euphemia. *Reg. de Dryburgh*, p. 259.

provision had not been made, Patric ordered the kitchen to be purposely (*de industria*) set on fire, preferring the risk of burning the house down rather than that his reputation for hospitality should be tarnished. The other story about his goodness of heart (*de pietate*) the narrator says he heard from one that was present. It happened that on a time he rescued from the gallows a robber condemned to death, and finding him, as he thought, trustworthy in doing his bidding, he at length appointed him his under chamberlain (*subcamerarius*). Afterwards, on a certain night, the thankless fellow, on making his master's bed, so arranged a dagger underneath the clothes that the earl ran it into his foot. In the general confusion which followed the rascal escaped, but, after the lapse of three days, was discovered in his hiding place. Earl Patric, in the nobility of his mind, made light of the malicious attempt, and hastening to the place offered to restore the malefactor, who confessed his crime, to his former favour. The man declined the offer, pretending that he desired to go on a pilgrimage, when the earl held out to him a purse of money as a gift to pay his expenses. He refused to come near his master and drew his bow, but afterwards picked up the 20s. which had been thrown to him though he did not deserve them.¹

He had two great seals, one before he became earl and one after he was earl, and two privy seals. The first is round, 2 inches in diameter. Equestrian, to right. Patric holds a sword raised in his right hand, wears a square-topped helmet and carries a heater-shaped shield without any device. ✠ SIGILL PATRICII FILII COMITIS PATRICII.² His seal, when earl, is round, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter. Equestrian, to left. He wears a flat-topped helmet, from which issue what look like two small flags, and carries a heater-shaped shield on which is a lion rampant. ✠ SIGILLVM: PATRICII COMITIS: DE DVNBAR. Secretum, round, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter. A shield with a lion rampant upon it. ✠ SECRETVM P COMIT.³ The second secretum is round, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter. Antique gem. Warrior. ✠ SIGILLVM SECRETI.⁴

¹ *Chron. de Lanercost*, p. 54.

² Laing, *Scottish Seals*, vol. ii. p. 54, No. 311. *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart.* Nos. 733, 734*, 735, 736, 739, 741, 742.

³ Engraved, *Liber de Melros*, pl. xiii. fig. 2. Laing, *Scottish Seals*, vol. i. Nos. 284, 285, pl. viii. fig. 2. Secretum only, Raine, *North Durham*, appendix, p. 31.

⁴ *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart.* Nos. 745, 746.

Patric, the third of the name, was thirty-five years old when, in 1248, he succeeded to the earldom,¹ and had then a son of the age of five years. The noble character of his father does not seem to have descended to him, and he is described by the compiler of the Lanercost chronicle, who was well acquainted with him, as being very unlike his father,² and a man who was a prey to many vices.³ In the same chronicle there is recorded an incident in the life of his mother, during her widowhood, which refers to his conduct towards her. It also contains some details of much interest in relation to the domestic habits of a noble house of the time. The chronicler thus relates the story, with some remarks by way of introduction. The Lady Eufemia, he says, mother of Earl Patric of Dunbar, and relict of Master Patric, who died at Marseilles, sustained many wrongs, as we have seen, at the hands of her son, nor were they ever on affectionate terms, except when her son asked her forgiveness as she was approaching her end, on which occasion I was present.

It happened on a time in the days of the lady's prosperity, that a jester (*joculator*), who was well known to many people of position, came from the borders of England, and being entertained by her at Wytyingham (Whittingham in Haddingtonshire), brought her pleasant and prosperous news of her kinsfolk in England. Afterwards, when the lady was at dinner, she fell to discussing her family and her grievance, and then, being carried away by temper, uttered a malediction against her eldest son, all the others having been a comfort to her and he alone a burden. But the actor (*histrion*), who had an intimate acquaintance with the serious as well as the frivolous side of the courts of nobles (*qui optime noverat curias optimatum tam serias quam insolentes*), said ironically, 'you are wrong in uttering abuse at dinner; when it is over, make haste to the church and there on bended knees invoke a curse against your disobedient son.' The daughter of Eve readily agreed to this illusive advice, and her good-for-nothing counsellor followed her. When they got to the church

¹ Some confusion about his place in the pedigree has arisen from his styling himself in two charters (Raine, *North Durham*, appendix, p. 32, Nos. cxxxix. cxl.) *Patricius Comes filius Patricii filii Patricii Comitis*, as if he was grandson of Patric II. and son of a Patric who never became earl. Why he so called himself is not apparent, but that he was the son and heir of the second Earl Patric is beyond dispute.

² *Chron. de Lanercost*, p. 54. ³ *Huic successit, dissimilis valde patri, filius ejus Patricius, quem satis vidinus et infra memorabitur.*

⁴ *Vir quem vidimus multis vitiis deditum, sed in lecto mortali misericorditer a Deo respectum.* *Chron. de Lanercost*, p. 127.

and were both on their knees, the actor supplemented the mother's curse with one of his own: 'May a curse, evil woman, rest also upon you, who have not allowed your son to better his manners by attendance at the court of nobles, for as you have told me he never had an English governor or tutor.' The lady hung her head in confusion and was silent, for she admitted the truth of what he said.¹

Earl Patric attached himself to the party in Scotland which favoured the designs of Henry, king of England, and in August, 1255, having, by a skilfully contrived plot, induced the regents of the kingdom to leave Edinburgh, in conjunction with Alan Durward he surprised the castle and took possession of Alexander and his youthful queen. This action was rapidly followed by proceedings which brought about the dismissal of the other party, that of the Comyns, from the government of Scotland during the minority of King Alexander, and their replacement by Earl Patric and the other magnates, ecclesiastical and secular, who belonged to the faction which supported the English king.² On September 20th, King Henry, who was then at Sprouston, where he had come from Wark-on-Tweed, the castle of Robert de Ros, issued a letter patent in which he recites a letter he had received the same day from Alexander, who had been removed to Roxburgh. The letter informed him that, acting by his advice and that of his own magnates, among whom was Earl Patric, he had deprived his former council of the position and offices they held, and had appointed a new one, the members of which he made regents of the kingdom and guardians of himself and his queen. In this council the name of Earl Patric appears as fourth in the list of councillors, coming after those of the bishops of Dunkeld and Aberdeen, and Malcolm, earl of Fife. Consequent upon this arrangement King Henry entered into certain obligations on his part, and Earl Patric swore, by direction of Alexander and on the king's soul, that all the engagements should be carried out, Alexander placing himself under the compulsion and censure of the pope, should he fail to fulfil the terms of his oath.³ King Henry on August 10th had given letters of credence to Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester, William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle, John Maunsel,

¹ *Chron. de Lanercost*, p. 82. The relation occurs under the year 1207, which may have been the date of the countess' death.

² *Chron. de Mailros*, p. 180. Fordun, lib. 10, cap. 9.

³ *Lit. Patent*, 39 Hen. III. m. 2. *Foedera*, ed. 1704, vol. i. pp. 565 seq.

provost of Beverley, and Robert Walerand, his senescal, addressed to Earl Patric and the rest who adhered to him in Scotland, and on the same day received into his protection Patric and the others, his friends and adherents.¹ The triumph of the English party did not long continue, and in 1258 a new council was appointed in which the Comyns, among whom were Walter, earl of Menteith, and Alexander, earl of Buchan, were predominant, the higher offices of the kingdom being placed in their hands and in those of their allies. The new order of things was acquiesced in by King Henry, who, on November 6th, issued his letters patent, assenting to the arrangement on the condition that the affairs of the realm were conducted according to God and justice, and to the advantage and honour of his son and daughter, the king and queen, and after the laws and good customs of the kingdom.² Earl Patric was not included in the new council, but two years afterwards, in 1260, when Queen Margaret went to the English court in anticipation of her confinement, he was one of the Scottish nobles into whose custody King Henry undertook to hand over the expected infant in case of the death of Alexander and his wife.³

Earl Patric as well as his father appears to have had money transactions with a member of another great Northumberland family. It is not apparent under what circumstances these transactions took place, though it may have been in connection with the crusade, in which his father had taken a part. In Michaelmas term, 1254, he was found to be indebted to Ada de Baliol, the wife of John fitz Robert, lord of Warkworth, and daughter of Hugh Baliol of Bywell, and the sheriff was ordered to distrain, and in the same term the sheriff of Northumberland was ordered to realize from his goods and chattels to the amount of 60 marcs, on account of a prest he owed Ada's executors, and of 70 marcs which his father owed. The money was to be delivered to the king in part payment of the sum Ada de Baliol owed him. Of this sum 29 marks were still due in 1261.⁴

The law proceedings, already noticed, which were being carried on in 1247 between his father and Roger de Merlay, concerning the services due to the earl from the manors of Witton, Stanton, etc., were not

¹ *Lit. Patent*, 39 Hen. III. m. 8. *Ibid.* pp. 558, 559.

² *Ibid.* 43 Hen. III. m. 15. *Rot. Claus.* 43 Hen. III. m. 15 dorso. *Foedera*, vol. i. p. 670.

³ *Foedera*, vol. i. p. 715.

⁴ *Mem. Q.R.* 39 Hen. III. m. 5 dorso. *Mem. L.T.R.* 45 Hen. III. m. 7 dorso.

at that time settled. In 1263 the then Earl Patric appeared in a plea against Roger de Merlay, son of the former Roger. There was no appearance on the part of Roger, and the sheriff was ordered, for the second time, to attach him.¹

Not many years before his death he was engaged in a suit with a member of that branch of his family which held Edlingham under him, as sub-feudatories of the serjeanty of Beanley. On September 4th, 1284, an assize of mortancestre was arraigned against him by Richard de Edlingham concerning the manor of Edlingham;² what was the issue does not appear.

Nothing has been recorded of the public life of Earl Patric after the troubled time which succeeded the marriage of King Alexander to Margaret, the daughter of Henry III., until the events which followed on the failure of a direct heir to the throne of Scotland brought him into a prominent position. The year 1283 was a fatal one for the royal house. King Alexander's daughter, Margaret, queen of Norway, had died on April 9th of that year, leaving an infant daughter, Margaret, the maid of Norway. His eldest and only surviving son Alexander, who had been married in 1282, died on January 28th, 1284, and in the event of his widow not having issue, the maid of Norway became heir to the throne.³ A parliament was held at Scone, February 5th, 1284, when failing issue of King Alexander himself, and of the widow of his son, Margaret, princess of Norway, was declared heir to the Crown. In the list of magnates who obliged themselves to defend and carry out this act with their utmost strength, the second name is that of Patric, earl of Dunbar, the first being Alexander Comyn, earl of Buchan, constable and justiciar of Scotland. Earl Patric and his son Patric had witnessed the marriage contract of Margaret's mother with Eric, king of Norway, made at Roxburgh on the feast of St. James the Apostle (July 25th), 1281.⁴ A story is told about a prophecy of Thomas the Rhymer of Erceldoune, in connection with Earl Patric, under whom he held land. On the day of the death of Alexander III., March 19th, 1286, the earl of March asked Thomas, who was then staying at the castle of Dunbar, if any extraordinary event would take place the day following. The Rhymer said on the next day there

¹ *Curia Regis*, 47 Hen. III. No. 173, m. 14.

² *Feodera* (1705), vol. ii. p. 266.

Rot. Pat. 12 Edw. I. m. 5 verso.

⁴ *P. H.* vol. vi. p. 1682.

would be the greatest wind ever experienced in Scotland. When the king's death became known, the prophet declared that event to be the wind about which he had spoken to Earl Patric.¹

Earl Patric died August 24th, 1289, at Whittingham, in Haddingtonshire, at the age of 76 years, and was buried in the church of Dunbar,² having been in possession of the earldom above forty years.

He married Cecilia, daughter of John, of whose parentage nothing more is known, by whom he had three sons, Patric, who succeeded him in the earldom, John, and Alexander.³

He had two great and three privy seals. The first, which has a secretum at the back, is round, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter. Equestrian, to right. Patric carries a raised sword in his right hand and a shield, with lion rampant. The square-topped helmet has upon it a crescent enclosing a cross. ✠ SIGILLVM PATRICII COMITIS DE DVNBAR. Secretum round, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. Shield with lion rampant. ✠ SIGILL AMORIS.⁴ The second seal is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Equestrian, to right. Similar to the first, but with a crescent alone upon the helmet. The housings have a chequered pattern. SIGILLVM PATRICII COMITIS DE DNBAR.⁵ The second privy seal is round, 1 inch in diameter. Shield between a leaf-scroll and a lacertine creature. On shield lion rampant within eight roses. ✠ S' PATRICII COMITIS D DVBAR.⁶ His third privy seal is rounded, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch by $\frac{6}{8}$ inch oval. Antique gem. Lion pulling down a stag. In the field above, a voided star of six points. ✠ IE SV SEL DE AMVR LEL.⁷

¹ Fordun, cum suppl. Boweri, chapt. x. 43 Edinb. 1759, vol. ii. p. 131. ² *Chron. de Lanercost*, p. 127.

³ *Coldstream Cart.* pp. 1, 7, 10, 12. *Liber de Calchou*, vol. i. pp. 57, 60. It has been suggested that Cecilia filia Johannis was a Fraser, and the roses, which afterwards surrounded the lion on the shield of the earls of March, are supposed to owe their introduction to this marriage. There is no evidence to support the suggestion, nor was there any John Fraser living at the time who would answer the requirements of the father of Cecilia. Douglas, in the *Peerage of Scotland*, says he married Christiana, daughter of Robert de Brus the competitor, for which statement he gives no authority, and if he had a wife who was a daughter of a Robert de Brus, she could scarcely be one of the competitor.

The third son, Sir Alexander, who had a son Patric living in 1331 (*Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart.* No. 1,038), had a fee of 20 marcs sterling granted him by King Alexander, which was continued after the king's death by the guardians of the realm of Scotland up to September, 1289 (Chapt. House Scot. Doc. box 94, No. 5). On January 5th, 1293, King Edward, then at Newcastle, ordered the burgesses of Rutherglen to pay the £63, in which they were bound to the king, for arrears in their account, to Alexander, son of Earl Patric, and William de Lindesey, knights, to each £31 10s. *Rotuli Scotiae*, Record Series, vol. i. p. 16 b.

⁴ *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart.* Nos. 772, 773. Engraved, *Liber de Melros*, pl. xiii. fig. 3. Laing, *Scottish Seals*, vol. i. pl. viii. fig. 3.

⁵ *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart.* Nos. 774, 775. Laing, *Scottish Seals*, vol. i. p. 54, No. 289, pl. xiii. fig. 2. The letters V and N in DVNBAR are conjoined.

⁶ *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart.* Nos. 661, 776. Laing, *Scottish Seals*, vol. ii. p. 55, No. 314.

⁷ Attached to a deed in the British Museum (*Cotton Charters*, xix. 9). It is there used as a secretum to his second great seal. *Cat. of Seals in British Museum*, vol. iv. p. 255, No. 15, 684.

His lands in Northumberland came, on his death, into the king's hands, and in his *compotus of escheats* for the eighteenth year of Edward (1289/90), Thomas de Normanville, eschaetor beyond Trent, before he delivered the lands to Patric, son and heir of the earl, rendered account of 113s., arising out of rents of tenants of Earl Patric, for lands held in chief of the king in Middleton, Skipleye, and Beneleye, due from Michaelmas to May 16th following.¹ On January 3rd, 1290, an inquisition was held at Witinham (Whittingham in Northumberland), when the jurors² found that Patric de Dunbarre, who held of the king in chief, was not seised on his death of any land in his demesne as of fee (*in dominico suo ut de feodo*), but that he was seised in his demesne as of fee of £14 4s. 4d. of rent accruing from the following places and tenements, namely: of the Lord Edmund, the king's brother, for the vill of Scippeley, 6s. 8d., which he holds of the said Patric; of John de Benley, for the vill of Benley which he holds of the same, £8; of Henry de Hildertone, for the three Midiltone with Rodum, 30s.; of John de Mideltone of a fine for a certain wayting formerly due from the said Patric, 66s. 8d.; and from all the said villis for cornage, 20s. yearly. The jurors also returned that Patric held all the said villis of the king in chief, together with Edlingeham, Lemotone, Wutone, Hayroppe and Hiddislee, which Walter de Edlingeham holds of Patric by that portion of the said cornage which attaches to the villis (*per portionem ipsas villas contingentem de praedicto cornagio*). They returned that Patric owed the king, for the aforesaid tenements, the following homage and service, to wit, suit at the county (court) of Northumberland. He also owed 30s. to the king, to be paid yearly into the exchequer at Newcastle, and 20s. for cornage, to be paid into the same exchequer. And above these services he makes for his fee (*de feodo facit*), inbourf and boutebourf on the march between the kingdoms of England and Scotland, as often as he shall be requisitioned by the sheriff. The jurors also find that his son Patric is his nearest heir, and is of full age, namely 47 years.³

¹ *Pipe Roll*, 21 Edw. I. *Documents illustrative of History of Scotland*, ed. Stevenson, vol. i. pp. 113, 114.

² The jurors were John de Bremptone, Henry de Rihel, Alan de Tirwite, Roger de Wnthanke, Nicholas de Midiltone, Gilbert de Edlingtham, William son of Robert, John Payn, Henry de Eword, Richard Oliver, Adam de Oterintone and Robert Palley.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. I. No. 22. *Documents illustrative of History of Scotland*, ed. Stevenson, vol. i. p. 117.

Patric, the fourth of the name, earl of Dunbar, succeeded on the death of his father, August 24th, 1289, to the earldom, and to the Scotch and English possessions of his house. He appears to have been the first who bore the title of earl of March,¹ one which, to a large extent, displaced the earlier one, that of earl of Dunbar. Almost immediately upon his accession he took an active part in the affairs of his country. On March 14th, 1290, he attended the parliament held at Brigham (Birgham-on-Tweed), which confirmed the treaty of Salisbury, November 6th, 1289,² by which the conditions of the proposed marriage between Margaret, queen of Scotland, and Edward, son of King Edward I., were arranged.³ He appears to have been in the favour of King Edward, who, on August 10th, 1291, then being at Newminster abbey, made him a gift of ten stags.⁴

He became one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland after the death of Queen Margaret, when John Baliol was the successful candidate. His claim, which was formally made at Berwick, August 3rd, 1291, was based on the marriage of his great-grandfather, Patric I., with Ada, an illegitimate daughter of William, king of Scotland. As his claim had no validity it was ultimately withdrawn.⁵ In connection with his fee in Northumberland some proceedings in relation to the Crown may be noticed. On November 28th, 1292, he was exempted by writ of Edward I., who was then at Roxburgh, from common summons to the common pleas in the county of Northumberland.⁶ At the pleas of the Crown, held in January, 1293, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, before Hugh de Cressingham, and others, the king's justices, Patric de Dunbar was summoned to appear to show by what warrant he claimed to have gallows, infangenthef and fines for breakage of the assize of beer, within his manor of Benle, which belonged to the crown and dignity of the king, without having licence of the king or of his ancestors. As he did not appear the sheriff was ordered to take the liberties into the king's hand, and Earl Patric was summoned to attend on a certain day. As he did not obey the summons, the sheriff was directed to retain the liberties until the earl came to

¹ In his petition as claimant he calls himself the third earl of March. *Foedera* (1705), vol. ii. p. 575.

² *Pat. Roll*, 17 Edw. I. m. 2, m. 3. *Foedera* (1705), vol. ii. p. 446.

³ Record Office Liber A, fol. 149 a. *Foedera* (1705), vol. ii. p. 471.

⁴ *Rot. Scotiæ*, vol. i. p. 5 a.

⁵ *Foedera*, vol. ii. p. 588.

⁶ *Close Roll*, 21 Edw. I. m. 15 verso.

repledge them.¹ At the same court it was found that Earl Patric held Beneleye, with the three Mideltons and Rodom, by barony of the king in chief, and was inborgh and outhborgh '*inter regna Scotiae*,' and that he paid 30s. yearly to the king, and made cartage of wood (*truncagium*) to the castle of Bamburgh. It was also found that he and his ancestors had held the barony by the said service from a time before memory ran, and that nothing was in arrear of the said service.² Earl Patric's contumacy did not continue long after Beanley was taken into the king's hands, and on July 20th, 1293, the sheriff was commanded to restore to Patric de Dunbar, earl of March, the liberties and rents which by the precept of the justices itinerant, had been seised on account of his non-appearance to show warranty.³ King Edward, then at Portsmouth, on June 29th, 1294, summoned John Baliol, king of Scotland, by virtue of the faith and homage he owed him, to be at London on September 1st, with his men, horses and arms, to join him in the war against the king of France in Gascony. A similar summons was issued to Patric, earl of March, and many other Scottish magnates.⁴ On October 16th, 1295, King Edward ordered the sheriffs of the counties throughout England to take into the king's hand all the lands, goods and chattels of John de Baliol, king of Scotland, and of all other Scots who held lands, etc., within their bailiaries, and who were not living in England.⁵ Among these was Patric, earl of March, whose lands and tenements were ordered by the king's writ to the sheriff on December 30th, 1296, to be restored to him.⁶ When John Baliol made his alliance with Philip, king of France, and shortly afterwards formally renounced the fealty and homage he had sworn to King Edward, by an instrument delivered to that king at Berwick, April 5th, 1296, Earl Patric remained faithful to Edward. His wife, however, held the castle of Dunbar against the English when Edward sent the earl of Warren in command of a body of troops to capture it. The garrison after a time undertook to surrender the castle unless it was relieved within three days. The Scottish army, which came on that day,

¹ *Placita de Quo Warranto*, 21 Edw. I. Record Series, p. 603 a.

² *Assize Roll*, 653, m. 15 d.

³ *Close Roll*, 21 Edw. I. m. 5. *Documents, etc.* Stevenson, vol. i. p. 401.

⁴ *Rot. Vasc.* 22 Edw. I. m. 11 dorso. *Foedera* (1705), vol. ii. pp. 642, 643.

⁵ *Rot. Finium*, 23 Edw. I. m. 3. *Documents, etc.* Stevenson, vol. ii. p. 7.

⁶ *Close Roll*, 25 Edw. I. m. 24. *Documents, etc.* Stevenson, vol. ii. p. 123.

was totally defeated by the earl of Warren, and King Edward coming the next day, April 28th, with a large body of men, the castle surrendered without conditions, and many Scottish nobles were taken prisoners.¹

Some time in the twenty-fifth year of King Edward, but probably in 1297, Earl Patric had a gift of £20 for his expenses in returning to his own country (*in partes proprias*), most likely from attendance at the king's court. In the same wardrobe account, in which that entry occurs, are entries of payments made to Elias Spot, the earl's falconer. He had been with the king, in company with John de Birkenne, in charge of a goshawk (*cum quodam asturco*), which Earl Patric had given to the king. On April 30th, the king, who was then at Plumpton, gave him 50s. and licence to return to his lord, taking with him a falcon King Edward had in the castle of Dunbar the preceding year. On the same day the king gave him 16s. 4d. for the expenses of his journey of fourteen days from Plumpton, into Scotland, and for the feeding and housing (*putura et limine*) of the falcon. He was paid the next day a further sum of 11s. 4½d. to cover his expenses during seven days, at 12d. a day, in going from London to the king at Plumpton, and for the expenses of two horses and a groom (*garcio*), for seven days at 7½d. a day, while he remained at the court before he went to Scotland.² On May 24th, 1297, King Edward wrote to Patric, son of Patric, earl of March, telling him and other great people south of and beyond the Forth, that he had resolved to cross the seas as soon as was possible after Sunday next following the octaves of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, with his magnates and lieges. He told him he had enjoined certain matters he had much at heart on Hugh de Cressingham, treasurer of Scotland, and Osbert de Spaldington, who would

¹ *Ypodigma Neustriæ*, ed. Riley, p. 200. *Documents, etc.* Stevenson, vol. ii. pp. 25 *seq.* *Scala Cronica*, Maitland Club, ed. Stevenson, p. 122. Leland (*Collectanea*, ed. 1770, vol. i. p. 540) translates thus from the *Scala Cronica*: 'Patrik, counte of Marche, with the blak berd, that alonly of al the nobles of Scotland remainid yn obedience of King Edward, complainid that the Scottes had taken his castel of Dunebar by Treyne. Apon this King Edward sent from Berwike Counte Waren and the Erle of Warwik with great pour by se and land to Dunebar, where were taken yn the castel the counte of Menteth, the Counte of Athele, the Counte of Ross, and six barons, John Comyn the yong, William Saint Clere, Richard Siuard the elder, John de Ynchemartine, Alexander de Murref, Edmunde Comyn de Kilbride, and beside twenty-nine knightes and eighty esquires, the which were sent to prison into diverse partes of Englande.' See Walsingham, *Hist. Anglicana*, ed. Riley, vol. i. p. 58.

Scala Cronica contains, in that part of the work which treats of the events of the time and locality within the experience of the author, a record of great value, as well from the personal knowledge of the writer as from its evident trustworthiness. It was compiled by Sir Thomas Gray of Heton, during his confinement for about two years in Edinburgh castle, after he had been captured at Nesbit, in August, 1355, by Patric, earl of March, and Sir Alexander Ramsay. An abstract in English was made by Leland, and is printed in his *Collectanea*.

² Brit. Mus. Additional MSS. 7,965, fols. 52, 54 v.

10. Patric III., earl of Dunbar. First seal. Equestrian. (Page 68.)

✠ SIGILLVM PATRICII COMITIS DE DVNBAR.

Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 773.

Seal, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter.

11. Patric III., earl of Dunbar. Second seal. Equestrian. (Page 68.)

✠ SIGILLVM PATRICII COMITIS DE DNBAR.

—*Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 775.*

Seal, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter.

12. Secretum, the second one. Shield of arms : lion rampant within a bordure of eight roses.

✠ S PATRICII COMITIS D DVBAR.

—*Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 776.*

Secretum, 1 inch diameter.

13. Patric V., earl of March. Obverse, equestrian. (Page 92.)

✠ SIGILLVM : PATRICII DE DVNBAR COMITIS MARCHIE :

—*Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 792.*

Seal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter.

14. Reverse. Shield of arms : lion rampant within a bordure charged with eleven roses.

✠ SIGILLVM : : PATRICII : DE : DVNBAR : COMITIS : MARCHIE.

—*Ibid.*



10



11



12



13



14

intimate these by word of mouth to Patric; the king enjoined Patric to obey him on his allegiance.¹ In the year 1298, Earl Patric received two important posts, having, on May 28th, been appointed by King Edward captain of the garrison of Berwick, and on November 19th, captain of the forces, castles and other places which remained with a garrison on the march, and in the country south of the Forth. He had authority given him to direct any operations he might think it advisable to undertake against the enemy, and the commanders of the various bodies of troops were to be subordinate to him and to obey him.²

Shortly after midsummer, in the same year, King Edward entered Scotland, where some fighting took place. When provisions failed him he proposed going to Edinburgh, where he could obtain them by sea. Whilst he was preparing to advance, on July 21st, the earls of Dunbar and Angus came at daybreak with information to the bishop of Durham. They were taken by the bishop to the king, before whom they brought a youthful spy, who told Edward that the Scots were encamped at Falkirk, in the forest of Selkirk, but a few miles distant. The king, who passed the night near Linlithgow, the next day totally defeated the Scots under Wallace at Falkirk with great loss. He advanced at once as far as St. Andrews and Perth, devastating the country, and shortly afterwards returned to England by way of the western borders.³

About this time Earl Patric was employed by King Edward in a serious and delicate affair in connection with an outrage upon a lady of great position and possessions. On April 22nd, 1299, the king ordered Patric, earl of Dunbar, and John de Kyngestone, constable of the castle of Edinburgh, to make enquiry by a jury of men of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Edinburgh, into a complaint made by Johanna de Clare, countess of Fife, against a Scotsman named Herbert de Morham. She charged him that when she, with her attendants, was under safe conduct from the king on a journey into England, he had laid wait for her on the road between Stirling and Edinburgh, had carried her by force to the

¹ *Close Roll*, 25 Edw. I. m. 27. *Documents, etc.* Stevenson, vol. ii. p. 167. King Edward crossed over to Flanders in the latter part of August (*Foedera*, vol. ii. p. 791), landing at Sluys. He returned to England in March the following year. The greater part of the Scots who had gone with Edward deserted him, and went over to the French king. Walsingham, *Hist. Anglicana*, ed. Riley, vol. i. p. 74.

² *Pat. Roll*, 26 Edw. I. m. 15.

³ Walter de Hemingburgh. *Chronicon*, ed. Hamilton, vol. ii. p. 177 *seq.* The account of the chronicler contains many graphic details.

house of his brother Thomas at Gertrauk, and there imprisoned her, because she refused to marry him, being on her oath to the king not to marry without his licence. She also charged him with having taken her jewels, horses, wearing apparel, and other goods to the value of £2,000, to her great damage and discomfort, and in contempt of the king, who was much affected thereby. The enquiry was to be made in the presence of the accused person, for which purpose Herbert was to be brought under safe conduct from Edinburgh castle, where he was to be returned after the trial.¹

In 1300, King Edward, with a large army which had mustered at Carlisle, invaded the south-western parts of Scotland. The principal event in the campaign was the siege and capture of the castle of Caerlaverok, that marvellous structure of Scotch military and domestic architecture, which still remains, ruined and desolate, on the dreary shore of the estuary of the Nith, almost unrivalled in its picturesque beauty and old-world interest. Among the host of great nobles and warriors, whose banners marked their presence in front of the walls, were Earl Patric, comte de Laonis, as he is called in the metrical account of the siege, and his son Patric de Dunbar. The standard of the earl bore on a red shield a white lion rampant enclosed within a white bordure charged with red roses. The blazon of his son's shield was similar, but with a blue label upon it.²

In addition to the high offices of trust he held in the south-east of Scotland, King Edward committed to him posts of equal importance in Ayrshire and neighbouring parts on the opposite coast. Early in October, 1301, Montesyn de Noiellan, constable of Newcastle-on-Ayr, and others informed King Edward that they were in great peril of the Scots, who threatened Ayr castle and the country round it, and asked that aid should be given them with all speed. They further said they had heard nothing from Earl Patric, in whose hands, as they had been told, the keeping of the country had been placed.³ At the time he appears to have been receiving payment for this service, for on October 8th, in the account of the daily pay due to the king's army, 200 marcs are credited to Earl Patric, to whom it is due for keeping the sheriffdom of Ayr since Easter.⁴ On February 12th, 1302, Earl Patric agreed to take the ward of the castle and sheriffdom of

¹ *Pat. Roll*, 27 Edw. I. m. 29 dorso.

² *Siege of Caerlaverok*, Nicholas Harris Nicholas, p. 34.

³ *Scottish Documents*, Chancery, file 9, No. 35.

⁴ *Exchequer Q.R. Mem.* 30 Edw. I. m. 6.

Ayr, as he had done by a former agreement, with forty men-at-arms until Easter, and after that date until Whitsuntide with twenty men, on payment of £20 for that term.¹ Nine days later, on the 21st, he ordered various quantities of wheat to be delivered to Sir Montesén de Noiélan and others, then besieged in Newcastle-on-Ayr, where he himself was, and further quantities to be given to those who remained in garrison after Sir Montesén and Sir Edmund de Mauleye, the sheriff, had left.² On August 15th, Earl Patric, being then at Roxburgh, made a further agreement to keep the castle and sheriffdom with twenty of his own men-at-arms from September 1st till Christmas for the sum of £100, receiving 100 marcs in part payment on the day of the execution of the agreement.³ In the early part of the year 1303, King Edward determined to make an expedition in person against his Scottish opponents, purposing to be at Roxburgh on May 12th, and Earl Patric was enjoined to attend on the king with as many men-at-arms as he could muster.⁴ In connection with this or with other expenses incurred by his military requirements, it is not improbable that Earl Patric had pledged certain vessels of plate with Thomas de Tyndale for the sum of £26. The various articles were delivered on May 11th in the king's wardrobe at Newcastle-on-Tyne to Sir John de Drokenesforde by Thomas de Frismarisco, burgess of Newcastle, having been given to him for custody by Ralph de Manton, late cofferer of the wardrobe, who had released them. They comprised six silver dishes, of the value of 11 marcs, 40d.; a silver flagon, weight 6 marcs; a pair of basons, weight 7 marcs; a silver pot, weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ marcs; and a silver gilt cup with stand and cover, weight 6 marcs less 20d. In all of the value of £21 15s.⁵ Some time during the course of the year 1303, James de Dalileye, escheator south of the Forth, complained that the earl of Dunbar had interfered with him in levying the goods and chattels of such of his vassals who as felons and enemies had forfeited to the king. It was ordered that the earl or his bailiffs should be written to under the great seal of England commanding them to desist from the proceedings and to refund what had been taken from those who had forfeited.⁶

Notwithstanding the trust placed in him by King Edward and the responsible posts he filled under the king, Earl Patric does not appear

¹ *Exchequer Q.R. Accounts*, bundle 67.

Scottish Documents, Chancery, file 3, No. 24.

² *Exchequer Q.R. Accounts*, bundle 30.

³ *Ibid.* No. 7.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. 10.

⁵ *Scottish Documents*, Chancery, file 5.

to have satisfied him by the manner in which he conducted himself in those important commands. On March 2nd, 1304, the king wrote to him rebuking him for his slackness in attacking the king's enemies, and taunts him with the scoffing lines :

'When the war was carried through,
Then his sword Audegier drew.'¹

The king further charged him by his faith towards him to remedy this by keeping a strict watch on the enemy with his own troops and others of the country. Special regard is to be paid to the garrison of Stirling so that in case they should break out and attempt to cross the Forth they may be resisted and harassed on their return. Patric was directed to write to the king, who has the matter much at heart, and to let him know what he has done and what he purposes to do.²

On March 27th, 1306, Robert Bruce assumed the kingship of Scotland at Scone, and two days afterwards was crowned. This event altered the condition of affairs, and King Edward, then aged and infirm, at once prepared to invade Scotland, upon whose soil, however, he was not again destined to set foot. He remained on the borders, sometimes better in health and sometimes worse, during all the latter part of 1306, and the first half of 1307. For several months he was at Lanercost, and afterwards at Carlisle, and in its neighbourhood, and on July 7th, 1307, he died at Burgh-on-Sands, within sight of the kingdom he had so long planned to make his own.³

Earl Patric, in spite of his apparent slackness, which brought on him the sarcastic rebuke of Edward I., appears to have obtained the confidence of his son and successor. On September 30th, 1307, Edward II. issued an order to John de Britanny, earl of Richmond, his lieutenant in Scotland, to proceed to Galloway in order to quell the action of Robert Bruce, who was burning and plundering the country and fomenting rebellion among the people. By the same writ the king commanded Patric, earl of Dunbar, to assist the earl of Richmond in this enterprise.⁴ On December 13th, the same year, King Edward, who was then preparing

¹ 'Quant la guerre fu finée
Si trest Audegier sespee.'

² *Royal Letters*, No. 3,260. *Historical Documents, etc.*, Stevenson, vol. ii. p. 467.

³ Rymer's *Foedera* (1705), vol. ii. pp. 1022-1058.

⁴ *Close Rolls*, 1 Edw. II. m. 18 dorso.

to sail to Boulogne, requested the Scottish ecclesiastics and the magnates of the same kingdom, among whom are mentioned Patric de Dunbar, earl of March, and his son Patric, to keep the peace in Scotland, and to obey the earl of Richmond.¹ Earl Patric did not long survive the accession of Robert Bruce to the throne of Scotland, having died October 10th, 1308, at the age of sixty-six years. He married Marjory, daughter of Alexander Comyn, earl of Buchan, and left a son, the fifth Patric, who succeeded him in the earldom.

Though there can be no doubt that, like his predecessors, he must have had a 'great seal,' no example appears to be known. The only seal which now exists is one attached to the agreement (1291) of the competitors for the Scottish crown to accept the judgment of King Edward as lord paramount.² It is round, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. The shield, which is suspended, has on each side a flowing foliage pattern. Upon it is the lion rampant of Dunbar, within a bordure charged with eight roses. ✠ S DNI PATRICII DE DVNBAR CÖITIS MARC.³

An inquisition was held on March 8th, 1309 (under a writ of *diem clausit extremum*, November 8th, 1308), at Felton, before Gerard Salveyn, eschaetor north of Trent. The finding of the jurors is very similar to that of the inquisition taken on the death of his father; the wording of the original will be found in the note.⁴ On November 10th, 1308, King Edward notified Eustachius de Cotesbach, chamberlain of Scotland, that he had granted respite of his relief to Patric, son and heir of Patric, late earl of Dunbar, whose homage he had taken. The chamberlain was directed

¹ *Close Rolls*, 1 Edw. II. m. 13 dorso. Ryley, *Placita Parliamentaria*, p. 503.

² Chapter House Scot. Doc. No. 18.

³ The seal is figured, *National MSS. of Scotland*, pt. i. No. lxxi. Laing, *Scottish Seals*, vol. i. p. 55, No. 291. Bain, *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* vol. ii. p. 119, No. 488, pl. iii. No. 10. The letters N and B in DVNBAR are conjoined.

⁴ Inquisitio capta . . . per Willelmum de Bottelston, Hugonem de Haysend, Willelmum de Haysend, Johannem de quarta parte, Ricardum Od'stinton (*sic*), Johannem Swayne, Thomam de Faudon, Robertum de Wotton, Germanum de Broxfeld, Rogerum de Rock, Ricardum de Wetwagn', Johannem de Rodom. Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod Patricius comes de Dunbar, die quo obiit, non habuit terram in dominico, set habuit feoda et redditus in comitatu Northumbriae, videlicet: de villa de Benely octo libras p.a., de villa Middilton Suth quinque marcas p.a., de villa de Schepeley sex solidos et octo denarios p.a., de villa de Edlingham duodecim denarios vel unum speruerium p.a. Item, Higeley, Boucley, Brombton, Bromdon, Harhop, Tres Middiltona, Rodom, Wodton, Lemothon, Edlingham reddent (*sic*) domino comiti cornagium viginti solidos et decem denarios p.a.; quod quidem cornagium dictus comes reddit ad scaccarium Noui Castri super Tynam. Et tres Middiltona et Rodom reddunt firmam Sancti Cuthberti predicto comiti, videlicet, xxxs. p.a., quos dictus comes reddit ad dictum scaccarium. Et omnia predicta tenementa dictus comes tenuit in capite de domino Rege die quo obiit, per seruicium supradictum. Et dicunt quod Patricius de Dunbar est filius et heres propinquior predicti Patricii comitis, et est etatis xxiiii annorum. *Inq. p.m.* 2 Edw. II. No. 8; Record Series, vol. i. p. 231 a.

to carry out the king's orders, and not to distrain upon Patric.¹ In his account for the year 1309, Gerard Salveyn, the eschaetor, allows for 116s. 8d., arising out of the lands of the late Patric, earl of Dunbar, in Benesley, Ilderton and Middilton, from October 10th, 1308, on which day he died, to April 25th next following, when he gave seisin to Patric, his son and heir.²

King Edward, at this time, appears to have held Earl Patric in favour, which he showed by a personal gift, on November 3rd, 1309, of four casks of wine from the king's cellar, which was supplemented on December 18th by a present of two more casks.³ This good will continued to be extended to him in the following year, when, on April 7th, Edward issued a warrant to his chancellor, John, bishop of Chichester, directing him to cause Patric de Dunbar, earl of March, to be excused £30 due from him to the castle-ward of Berwick-on-Tweed for the current year, and afterwards for so long a time as the king pleased.⁴

Meanwhile the cause of Robert Bruce and the independence of Scotland were progressing, and in 1312 Bruce invaded England, raiding as far as the city of Durham, part of which he burnt. The position of the adherents of Edward II. in Scotland became a perilous one, and in the autumn of 1313 Earl Patric and Sir Adam de Gordon were appointed to lay the petition of the suffering people, principally those of the eastern marches, before the king, praying him to give them help.⁵ In answer to this petition, Edward, on November 28th, acknowledging their faithfulness and constancy, promised to give them aid, and to have an army at Berwick about June 24th following.⁶

Patric, the eldest son of Earl Patric, appears to have held land in Northumberland in 1314, either by grant from his father, or obtained in some other way, for in Michaelmas term of that year the sheriff was ordered to distrain upon him for relief of his lands held of the king, and also for the relief of his father Patric, for lands held by the father of his said father of the present king's father.⁷

¹ *Rotuli Scotiae* (1814), vol. i. p. 59 a.

² *Pipe Roll*, 3 Edw. II. m. 25, De exitibus escaet' ultra Trentam, an^{is} 1°, 2°, 3°.

³ Exchequer Q.M. Accounts, 1⁴/₇, 3⁵/₁₄, fols. 7, 12 b.

⁴ Chancery Warrants, Series I. file 67. *Pat. Rolls*, 3 Edw. II. m. 10.

⁵ *Scottish Documents*, Chancery, file 10.

⁶ *Foedera* (1706), vol. iii. p. 458.

⁷ Exchequer L.T.R. Memoranda Roll, 8 Edw. II. Membran' de brevia retornab' de termino S. Mich. 8 Edw. II.

Up to this time Earl Patric appears to have remained true to his English allegiance, and after the battle of Bannockburn, near Stirling, where, on June 24th, 1314, Robert Bruce completely defeated the army of Edward II., he is said to have sheltered King Edward, when he fled from the battle, in his castle of Dunbar, until he made his escape by sea to Berwick, then, as it had been for sixteen years, in the possession of England.¹

The progress of the Scottish independence under Robert Bruce was still making headway. In 1315 his brother Edward invaded Ireland, to be followed by Robert in the following year; a hazardous enterprise, but undertaken with the object of making difficulties for England, and so weakening the force of Edward's warfare against Scotland. Earl Patric, the brighter prospects of Bruce being probably the cause, now withdrew from the English party and policy, and became an adherent of the patriotic effort of the Scottish king. He was present at the parliament held at Ayr, April 26th, 1315, when the succession to the crown of Scotland was settled.²

Towards the end of the year 1317, Robert Bruce was engaged in an attempt to capture Berwick, which was ultimately effected. This, to some extent, was due to the agency of Earl Patric. An inhabitant of Berwick, named Peter Spalding, who was said to have married a relation of the earl, had a grievance against the governor of the place. Spalding wrote to Earl Patric, proposing on a certain night, to be agreed upon, to admit the earl's men into the town by a place where he, Spalding, was on guard. After communicating with King Robert Bruce, who ordered supports to be provided for him, the earl and his troops, aided by Spalding, after scaling the walls, on March 28th, 1318, overcame all opposition and took possession of the town.³ The castle held out for some time longer, but in the end capitulated to Bruce.

Some very interesting particulars connected with the history of the time occur in bulls of Pope John XXI., dated at Avignon, from January

¹ *Scala Cronica*, ed. Stevenson, p. 143. Leland, in his *Collectanea*, ed. 1770, vol. i. p. 547, thus translates: 'Counte Patrik of Marche ful gently resevid King Edward in to his castel of Dunbar, and thens the king cam by water to Berwik.'

² *Acts of Parliament of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 104.

³ *Scala Cronica*, pp. 143, 144. Leland, vol. i. p. 547, thus translates: 'The same James Duglas, by help of Patrik, counte of Marche, and Peter Spalding of Berwike, got Berwike owt of the Englischmennes hands. But the castel kept a xi wekes after, and then, for lak of vitale and rescue, was gyvin up. Ther Roger Horsley, the capitayn of the castel for the Englischmen, lost one of his yes.'

1st, 1317, to June 28th, 1318, relating to a truce commanded by the pope to be concluded between England and Scotland, and the measures to be taken for carrying out the same.¹ Other particulars are related in a letter from Adam de Neuton, warden of the house of Friars' Minor at Berwick, dated from that place, December 20th, 1317, which contains some very interesting particulars connected with the history of the time and place.² On December 21st, 1319, a truce for two years was negotiated between the two kingdoms, and meanwhile there was an interval of peace.³ A parliament was held at Aberbrothoc, April 6th, 1320, when a letter was written to the pope asserting the independence of Scotland, and recounting the oppression and injury the kingdom had undergone at the hand of Edward the late king of England, under the profession of friendship and alliance. Among other magnates, Earl Patric was one of the signatories.⁴

During the time which elapsed between the early part of 1320 and the landing of Edward Baliol, August 6th, 1332, at Kinghorn, in Fife, nothing has been recorded of Earl Patric connected with the affairs of Scotland. He remained, through that period of hostile relations and intermittent warfare between the two kingdoms, faithful to his country and her kings, Robert Bruce and his son David.

During the course of the war certain lands had been taken from the English king by Robert Bruce, and retained by him. In order to obtain restitution of these, Edward III., on December 20th, 1330, wrote to David, king of Scots, requiring him to restore them, under the terms of the treaty of peace, made between Edward and David's father, Robert Bruce.⁵ On February 3rd of the year following, Edward wrote again to David in the same interest, and requested him to require Patric de Dunbar, earl of March, to desist from hinderances and occupations of lands belonging to Lewis (Beaumont), bishop of Durham, and to restore to him the vill of Upsetlington, in the kingdom of England, which had been part of the patrimony of St. Cuthbert from a time before memory ran. On the same day King Edward wrote to Earl Patric to the same effect.⁶

¹ *Foedera*, vol. iii. pp. 594, 611, 613, 707, 711.

² *Foedera*, p. 683. A bull of excommunication against Robert Bruce, November 17th, 1319, may be referred to. *Ibid.* p. 797.

³ *Ibid.* p. 816.

⁴ Anderson, *Diplomata*, Nos. 51, 52. *Acts of Parliament of Scotland* (Record Series), vol. i. p. 114. National MSS. of Scotland, pt. ii. No. xxiv.

⁵ *Close Rolls*, 4 Edw. III. m. 12. *Foedera*, vol. iv. p. 461.

⁶ *Ibid.* 5 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 28 dorso. *Foedera*, vol. iv. pp. 467, 468.

Edward III., whose persistent design was to bring Scotland under his control, if not to include it in his kingdom, purposed to make Edward Baliol, son and heir of John Baliol, once king of Scotland, then living on his ancient patrimony in Picardy, an instrument in his policy. On July 20th, 1330, he issued letters patent notifying that he had taken Baliol into his protection, and given him safe conduct in coming to England, and remaining there and returning as often as it pleased him.¹ The plan for placing Edward Baliol on the throne of Scotland was brought to a head, with the connivance of the king of England, when Baliol set sail from Ravenspur, on the river Humber, in 1332, at the head of a body of Scottish nobles, most of them of English descent, who had been exiled during the reign of Robert Bruce.² Baliol, immediately after landing on August 6th, advanced northwards, and on the 11th of the same month, reached Fort Teviot. He was here opposed on the opposite bank of the river Earne, near Dupplin, by the Scottish army, under the command of Donald, earl of Mar, nephew of Robert Bruce, who, at a parliament held at Perth on August 2nd, had been appointed regent of the kingdom. About eight miles west of the main Scottish force, another large body of troops was encamped at Auchterarder, commanded by Patric, earl of March. Baliol, with a much inferior force, took the bold course of crossing the river during the night, and attacking the Scottish army. The enterprise was completely successful, and the Scots were totally defeated at Dupplin Moor with great loss, their army being dispersed. The regent and many other great nobles and persons of distinction were slain. The next day, August 13th, Baliol occupied Perth, and fearing an attack by Earl Patric and his troops, which had taken no part in the battle at Dupplin, he fortified the place. Earl Patric, having heard of the defeat of the main body of Scottish troops advanced against Perth, which he invested, crossing the site of the field of battle on his road. He was supported by a fleet of ten ships, which had arrived at the mouth of the Tay, under the command of a Fleming, John Crabbe, who had done good service

¹ *Pat. Roll*, 4 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 6. *Foedera*, vol. iv. p. 445. This safe conduct was renewed October 10th, and was to remain in force for a year. *Pat. Roll*, 4 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 33. *Foedera*, vol. iv. p. 452.

² Walsingham, *Hist. Angl.* ed. Riley, vol. i. p. 193. The historians who have been consulted in the remaining part of the account are Walsingham, Hemingburgh, Fordun, Froissart and the *Scala Cronica*. No special reference will be made in future to these authors, as the events related are more or less those of current history. Nor will any reference be made except to official documents or to Rymer's *Foedera*, where copies of such diplomata are printed.

for many years to the Scottish king. Crabbe, however, was defeated on August 24th, by the fleet which had brought Baliol to Scotland, with the loss of all his ships, which were burnt, when the earl of March finding himself in danger of starvation, the sea being commanded by Baliol's fleet, broke up the investment of Perth and dispersed his army.

Towards the end of the year, Earl Patric, in conjunction with Archibald Douglas, negotiated a truce with Baliol until February 2nd, 1333, with the object of coming to an agreement of peace. The treaty was not regarded as binding by the Scots, and Baliol was taken by surprise and attacked at Annan on December 16th, 1332, by a body of horsemen, under the command of Archibald, the youngest brother of Sir James Douglas, the lifelong friend and brother-in-arms of Robert Bruce. Baliol was defeated and at once fled across the border into England.

During the summer of 1333, Earl Patric being then in command of the garrison of the castle of Berwick-on-Tweed, and Sir William de Keith of the town, Edward III., who had advanced northwards with his army, and was at Tweedmouth on May 27th,¹ laid siege to the place. The attack was made with vigour and was as strongly met by the Scottish defence, which, in spite of some successes, especially the burning of a number of the ships of the English fleet, it was found could not be continued unless the town was relieved. On July 11th, Archibald Douglas, the regent of Scotland, arrived in great force, with the object of aiding the garrison by throwing troops into the place. Failing in this, he withdrew his troops and invaded Northumberland, hoping to draw off King Edward from the investment of Berwick. The English king, however, still prosecuted the siege, and the town having suffered much and being to a large extent burnt, a truce was agreed upon to last until sunrise, with a view to the capitulation of the castle and the town. It was arranged by an agreement, made July 16th, between the king of England and Patric de Dunbar, earl of March, and Sir William Keith, that unless before vespers July 19th, Berwick was rescued by a Scottish army crossing the Tweed at Berwick Streme on the west, or entering the land of Scotland by the Tweed and sea, or by 200 men-at-arms forcing their way into the place, it was to be surrendered.² On July

¹ *Foedera*, vol. iv. p. 558.

² *Rot. Scotiae*, vol. i. p. 253 a. *Foedera*, vol. iv. pp. 564-568. The agreement contains many interesting particulars, but is too long to be given at length.

19th the two armies joined battle at Halidon Hill, when the Scots were totally defeated with great loss, the regent being mortally wounded. Berwick, according to the terms of the agreement, at once surrendered, the English king taking twelve hostages of its most eminent and honest citizens for the observance of the good faith of the town.¹ Almost immediately after the surrender of Berwick, on July 26th, King Edward took Earl Patric, his men, lands, rents and all his possessions into his protection,² and notified to his bailiffs and others that they were to defend and protect him and his men, and were not to take corn, hay, horses, carts, carriages, victuals, or other goods against his wish and that of his men. Two days later, on July 28th, King Edward gave an order to the chancellor to issue letters to Earl Patric, to whom, in consideration of good service to be rendered by him in the future, he had given land of the yearly value of £100 in his kingdom, to be held by Patric and his wife Agnes for their lives, and afterwards by the heirs male of their bodies.³

Earl Patric now went over to the English party, and at a parliament, summoned by Edward Baliol, which met at Edinburgh, February 10th, 1334, was one of the body of bishops and magnates who assented to the terms of Edward III., virtually putting their country under the control of the English king, at the same time handing over, as security for the fulfilment of the treaty, the castle, town and county of Berwick-on-Tweed, to be held by King Edward III. and his successors for ever.⁴

The favours which King Edward bestowed on Earl Patric immediately after the surrender of Berwick continued to be extended to him. This action of the English king appears to show how important was the position held by Earl Patric, and how necessary it was in the furtherance of Edward's policy to attach him to his side in the war then going on between the two kingdoms.

On February 28th, 1334, King Edward, then at York, gave authority to his chancellor (John Stratford, archbishop of Canterbury) to issue letters under the great seal to Sir Patric, earl of Dumbarre, empowering him to retain £30 due to the castle of Berwick from his lands in that

¹ *Foedera*, vol. iv. p. 581.

² *Ibid.* vol. iv. p. 570. *Rot. Scotias*, vol. i. p. 255 b.

³ Chancery Warrants, Series I. Privy Seals, file 206. *Pat. Roll*, 7 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 27. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1330-1334, p. 457.

⁴ Chapter House Scot. Doc. box 15, No. 3. *Foedera*, vol. iv. p. 590.

shire, until the 100 marcs due to him from the king were paid. This was shortly afterwards followed on March 2nd, by an order of the king to pay to Earl Patric out of the exchequer as soon as may be, 200 marcs, in part payment of 400 marcs owing to him.¹ On March 3rd, the sheriff of Berwick was ordered by King Edward to empower Earl Patric, until an inquest was made, to occupy the lands and other goods of his Scottish tenants who had not availed themselves of the king's peace up to the quinzane of Trinity next, which Earl Patric asserted the king had given him.² In addition to other grants the earl had a gift of 600 marcs sterling from the king, and on May 13th, 1334, he gave a receipt for 100 marcs in part payment of the same.³ King Edward was then at York and it is probable that on a journey home the adventure occurred to Earl Patric, which Sir Thomas Grey has recorded, and of which Leland has given an abstract in his quaint language:—'The Counte of March held on the Engliche Kinges part, and cam to hym to Newcastel upon Tine, and goyng homeward agayn was sore hurt of ille people in Northumbreland for covetusnes of money that King Edward gave hym.'⁴

Earl Patric did not remain for long faithful to the English king, and at the beginning of the year 1335 he withdrew his allegiance and renounced the fealty he had sworn and the homage he had paid to Edward, who had favoured him with many courtesies.⁵ King Edward had in the latter part of the preceding year invaded Scotland, dividing his army into two parts, one of which, under the command of Edward Baliol, ravaged Annandale and advanced as far as Glasgow, the other division, under King Edward himself, had harried Lothian and the adjacent county. The county of Berwick, in which a large portion of Earl Patric's lands were situated, had at the parliament held at Edinburgh the preceding year been made over to King Edward by Baliol. It is not improbable that this invasion of Lothian, though Patric, who was present at the parliament, had assented to the transfer of the county from Scotland to

¹ Chancery Warrants, Series I. Privy Seals, file 212.

² *Close Roll*, 8 Edw. III. m. 33.

³ Record Office. Ancient Deed, A.S. 269.

⁴ *Scala Cronica*, ed. Stevenson, p. 164. Leland, *Collectanea*, ed. 1770, vol. i. pt. ii. p. 554.

⁵ Hemingburgh, ed. Hamilton, vol. ii. p. 310. 'Redeuntibus vero regibus (Edwardus Rex Angliae et Edwardus Baliol) versus Berewicum, Comes Patricius, qui fidelitatem juraverat et homagium fecerat, ab eis recedendo quamquam rex Angliae multas curialitates sibi fecerat, suum homagium per literas suas eis remisit.'

England, and the fear that it might be the prelude to the destruction of his influence, was the motive which caused him to make his own fortunes neo with those of his country.

Through a great part of his life his allegiance to the English crown and his loyalty to Scotland were of a somewhat chequered kind. His changes of policy were perhaps as much due to the circumstances of his position as to any instability of purpose in himself. Though his lands in Northumberland were small in proportion to his large lordships across the border, and had by this time been all subinfeudated, it was still much to his interest to retain those ancient possessions of his house, on the score of sentiment if for no other reason. His great estates in the Lothians and elsewhere in Scotland were so close adjoining to England, and with the castle and town of Berwick in the hands of the English king, were so liable to be overrun and plundered, that it is not surprising that his policy was of an opportunist character. It required, indeed, a man of great strength of purpose and clear judgment to maintain a straight course under the very difficult contingencies which must have been constantly present to Earl Patric.

King Edward took immediate action upon the earl of March's repudiation of his allegiance. On February 1st, 1335, he issued a writ to the bishop of Durham (Richard de Bury), his chancellor, ordering him to send letters in favour of Henry de Percy and his heirs of all the fees of Earl Patric in Northumberland, and 12 marcs rent arising out of the vill of Benley, then in the king's hands by the forfeiture of the earl of March.¹ Shortly afterwards, on February 19th, the king issued a similar writ concerning the knight's fees of Earl Patric in Northumberland, namely: the homage and service of Sir John de Lylleburn in Benley; of Peter de Kyrkham in Tythlyngton; of Henry de Hilderton in Midelton and Rodum; of the earl of Lancaster in Shippeley; of Sir William de Felton in Eddelyngham, Lemochton and Neuton; of William de la Vale in Bramton; of the prior of Tynemuthe in Bewyk, Eggelyngham and West Lilleburn; of the master of Harope in Harope; of John Heron in Hygeley; of Sir Robert Somerville in Wytton Underwood, Horseley, Stanton and Wyndegates; of the abbot of Newminster in Ryton; of Thomas de Wyndegate in Wyndegate; with 19½ marcs of

¹ Chancery Warrants, Series I. Privy Seals, file 220.

rent out of Benley, Ildreton, Midelton, Rodum, Sheppley, Edlyngham, Lemochton and Newton.¹ On the same day King Edward made a general grant to Sir Henry de Percy of all Earl Patric's forfeited fees in Northumberland, together with 12 marcs of rent in Benley.² No record appears to be in existence of the forfeiture of the whole of Earl Patric's lands within the county of Berwick; there can be no doubt, however, that after his rebellion they were all taken into the hands of Edward III. A part of them was granted by the king on October 5th, 1335, when he notified his chancellor (John de Stratford, archbishop of Canterbury) that he had given the manors of Duns and Cherneside, which had been forfeited to the king by Patric de Dumbarre, late earl of March, to his faithful servant, Thomas de Bradeston.³ During the month of April, 1335, a parliament, called by the regents, the high steward and the earl of Moray, had been held at Dairsy, at which Earl Patric was present. On account of the dissensions which prevailed, due largely to the behaviour of the young duke of Athol, nothing came of it. Shortly afterwards, on July 11th, King Edward made an inroad into Scotland, crossing the Solway the same day. He was supported by a body of troops under Guy, count of Namur, who landed at Berwick, July 30th, and then advanced towards Edinburgh. He was opposed by the Scots, under the earls of Moray and March and Sir Alexander Ramsay, and battle being joined on the Borough Muir, the count of Namur was defeated, he and his troops being allowed to leave Scotland on condition that he undertook not to serve again against King David. On August 18th a treaty was entered upon at Perth with King Edward by commissioners on the part of the earl of Athol and Robert, the high steward, the regents, and on August 24th Edward took the earl of Athol into his peace, and restored him all his lands in England, which had been taken into the king's hands.⁴ This treaty was not agreed to by the earl of March and other two great Scotsmen, William Douglas of Liddesdale and Andrew Murray of Bothwell. They raised a body of troops, and attacking the earl of Athol in the forest of Kilblain, there defeated and slew him on the 30th of November.

¹ Chancery Warrants, Series I. Privy Seals, file 220.

² *Pat. Roll*, 9 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 34, 37.

³ Chancery Warrants, Series I. Privy Seals, file 224. The manors were granted to Bradeston, August 18th, 1335 (*Rot. Scotiae*, vol. i. p. 379 b). On January 16th, 1336, King Edward presented William Bullok, clerk, to the church of Dumbarre, then in his hands by the forfeiture of Patric, earl of March (*ibid.* p. 393 b).

⁴ *Foedera*, vol. iv. p. 664.

The castle of Dunbar had meantime remained in the hands of Earl Patric. That great stronghold, placed, like Fast Castle and Tantallon, upon the rocky shore of the eastern sea, unlike them was possessed of a harbour commanded by the castle, and was a place of the highest importance to King Edward if he was to keep a secure hold on the county of Berwick. At the time Earl Patric was not within its walls, the castle being garrisoned by troops under the command of his wife Agnes, daughter of Thomas Randolph, earl of Moray, and sister of John, the present earl, a worthy scion of an illustrious house. A woman of great determination, courage, and withal resourceful and vigilant, Black Agnes, as she was called from her complexion, stoutly defended the castle, and became heroine of more than one story which has been recorded of a noble feat of arms. About the middle of January, 1338, William Montagu, earl of Salisbury, coming in force before the castle, laid siege to it. In spite of the persistency and strength of the attack and the state of famine to which the garrison was reduced, the countess held out until the siege had lasted into June, when the English army was withdrawn. During the course of the siege, after Easter, the earl of Moray was brought from Nottingham castle, where, after his capture, he had been confined, to Dunbar, and the countess was told that unless she delivered up the castle he would be killed. To this threat she replied that the castle was her husband's and had been given by him to her to defend, and that unless he ordered her she would surrender it to no one. In answer to the enemy, who said in that case her brother would be put to death, she rejoined, 'Then I shall be heir to the earldom of Moray,' for her brother had no children. The English, however, did not kill him, but took him back again to England.¹

It is recorded in story that when the engines of the English hurled stones against the battlements, the countess, standing by, showed her contempt for the futile result of the operation by ordering one of her ladies to brush away the dust with her kerchief. On another occasion, when the earl of Salisbury had prepared a formidable engine called the sow, and brought it up under the walls, the countess cried out, 'Look out! look out! Montagu, thy sow is about to farrow.' A mass of rock being discharged upon it from the walls, it was broken in pieces, when the men within it burst out from the now defenceless shelter.

¹ *Chron. de Lancercost*, pp. 296, 297.

The war still went on between the two countries, and came to a head at Perth, which had been throughout the centre of the English faction. It was in August, 1338, under the command of Thomas Ughtred, who had been appointed governor by King Edward.¹ The town, fortified by all the military art then known, held by a strong garrison and situated on the bank of a river accessible to the sea for vessels of ordinary size, was possessed of capabilities for defence which made it as difficult to wrest from the enemy as it was imperatively necessary to conquer it. Towards the end of 1338, Edward Baliol, who had made Perth the seat of his court and government, obeying the order of his lord, King Edward, had left the town to take up his quarters in England.

On the 26th of October in the following year Baliol was appointed to command the troops levied to keep order on the marches.² Robert, the high steward, who had been made regent on the death of Sir Andrew Moray, at once made preparation for attacking Perth. In the early part of 1339, in company with Earl Patric and other nobles, he advanced with a large army against the place, having in addition the assistance of five French ships with a body of troops on board. Perth for a time was stoutly defended, but on August 17th the governor Ughtred capitulated, when the Scots were about to storm the place.³

King Edward was now occupied with a war in France, and the Scots, first gaining possession of the castle of Stirling, then of numerous other places of defence, before long drove out the English from all the country north of the Firth of Forth. In 1340, a Scottish army, under the leadership of the earls of March and Sutherland, made an invasion of the north of England, but were driven back by Sir Thomas Gray.⁴ In 1341, on April 17th, the Scots had obtained possession of Edinburgh castle, and a little later David Bruce and his queen Johanna, on May 4th, arrived from France at Inverbervie.

The effort of the patriotic party in Scotland to free their country from the English yoke and to overthrow the usurpation of Baliol was now progressing, and on March 30th, 1342, the castle of Roxburgh was taken by Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalwalsey. Shortly after, on April 3rd,

¹ *Foedera*, vol. v. p. 70.

² *Ibid.* p. 126.

³ For Thomas Ughtred's defence before parliament, made October 29th, 1339, see *Foedera*, vol. v. p. 131.

⁴ *Scala Cronica*, ed. Stevenson, p. 172. Leland, *Collectanea*, ed. 1770, vol. i. pt. ii. p. 558.

King Edward appointed seven commissioners, among whom were Richard de Bury, bishop of Durham, and Henry of Lancaster, earl of Derby, to arrange about a final peace or a truce between him and David Bruce and his adherents.¹ On the 20th of March preceding he had taken into his peace and given a safe conduct, until the coming Pentecost, to Adam, bishop of Brechin, Patric, earl of March, William Douglas, and two others, with 100 horsemen and 200 other persons, with horses and harness, to pass through England and those parts of Scotland then under his rule, to treat with him or his deputies about the proposed peace or truce.² The Scots had not accepted the truce heartily and their frequent inroads on the marches gave constant occasion for the vigilance of Edward Baliol, then in command of the forces on the northern borders of England. In 1346, David Bruce, finding King Edward occupied with the war in France, and acting on the prompting of the French king, made preparations for the invasion of England on a large scale, assembling his army at Perth. He began his operations in the valley of the Liddell, where the castle was taken by assault, and the governor, a knight of Northumberland, Sir Walter Selby, was captured and beheaded. David then advanced by way of Hexham, crossing the Tyne into the palatinate at Ryton, and on October 16th, encamped at Beaurepaire (Bearpark), a little more than two miles west of Durham, where the prior had a summer residence and a park. To meet this invasion, King Edward being then in France, on August 20th, Lionel, the king's son, with the advice of the council, appointed William le Zouche, archbishop of York, Lord Henry Percy, and Ralph, Lord Nevill of Raby, or any one of them, to command the forces of the northern parts of England summoned to resist the Scots.³ The English army assembled at Bishop Auckland, and on October 17th, they advanced by way of Ferry-on-the-Hill, where they met and discomfited, with great loss, William Douglas, the knight of Liddesdale. The two armies came in conflict at the Red Hills on Crossgate Moor, within sight of the city of Durham, at a place called 'Nevill's Cross,' from a cross which stood there on the way to Brancepeth, the site of one of the castles of the house of Nevill. The Scots fought with great bravery, but were totally defeated. King David was taken prisoner, numerous leaders, among them

¹ *Foedera*, vol. v. p. 305.

² *Scottish Documents*, Chancery, file 7. *Foedera*, vol. v. p. 303.

³ *Foedera*, vol. v. 524.

John Randolph, earl of Moray, brother-in-law of Earl Patric, being killed. The left wing of the army, commanded by the high steward and Patric, earl of March, though it met with loss, was able to retire unbroken from the field, securing the retreat of the rest of David's force.

The death of John Randolph, earl of Moray, greatly altered the position of Earl Patric. Already a man who held, in virtue of his large estates and his own personal qualifications, a very high place among the magnates of Scotland, on the death of his brother-in-law, from whom his wife inherited the vast possessions of the house of Randolph, Earl Patric became one of the most powerful of the great Scottish nobles.

In 1350 negotiations were commenced with the object of concluding a peace between the two countries,¹ which resulted in a successful issue. David Bruce having, under the conditions of this agreement, entered into an obligation, confirmed by his oath, that he would go back into confinement if required, was set at liberty and allowed to return to his kingdom. On September 4th, 1351, seven sons of the highest nobility of Scotland became hostages that he would observe the terms he had ratified by his oath. Among these, the second on the list, was John, the son and heir of the earl of March.² The hostages were kept in custody in the castle of Nottingham,³ until March 28th, 1352, when by an order of King Edward, they were released,⁴ David Bruce having again become a prisoner in the tower of London.⁵ Rather more than two years afterwards, on July 13th, 1354, a treaty was concluded at Newcastle, when, for a sum of 90,000 marcs, to be paid by yearly instalments of 10,000 marcs, King David was released, a truce having meanwhile been maintained between the two countries. To this agreement Earl Patric was a party, and for its maintenance his son and heir, with nineteen other similar scions of great houses, became a hostage.⁶

Peace between England and Scotland did not suit the policy of the French king, and, in the spring of 1355, he dispatched to Scotland a small band of choice troops, under the command of a well tried and expert leader, Sir Eugene de Garencieres, who brought with him a large sum of money, 10,000 marcs according to *Scala Cronica*, and 40,000 gold moutons

¹ *Foedera*, vol. v. pp. 686, 699, 700, 711, 712.

² *Ibid.* p. 724.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 725, 728.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 736.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 746.

⁶ Chapter House Scot. Doc. box 2, No. 36. *Foedera*, vol. v. p. 793.

as Fordun states. Earl Patric, notwithstanding the truce of which he had been one of the principal promoters, became an active supporter of the French expedition. A body of Northumbrians had made a raid into Earl Patric's lands, and taking advantage of this breach of the truce, the earl of March appointed Sir William Ramsey of Dalwalsey to cross the border and attack Norham. The keeper of the castle, Sir Thomas Gray, led a body of troops to repel the Scots, who retreated, drawing on Sir Thomas Gray to a place near Nesbit, where the earl of March and the French, under Garenquieres, were posted. Sir Thomas Gray met with a complete defeat, and was himself taken prisoner and lodged in Edinburgh castle. Shortly afterwards, in November, the earl of Angus attacked Berwick from the sea, and having the support of Earl Patric and the French, he took possession of the town, but failed to capture the castle. King Edward, who had returned from France, came north and invested Berwick, which, on January 14th, 1356, was delivered into his hands.

A change of considerable importance now took place in the relations between the two kingdoms, when at Roxburgh, January 20th, 1356, Edward Baliol, titular king of Scots, surrendered all his lands and on the same day delivered over the kingdom of Scotland, accompanied by the giving up of his crown of gold, into the hands of King Edward of England.¹

All intimate connection with Northumberland had ceased since the forfeiture of the earl of March in 1335, and perhaps the account of him and his doings should then have been brought to a close. The many occasions, however, on which Earl Patric was brought into relations, sometimes friendly, at other times hostile, with the English king and party, seemed to give warrant for the story being still carried on. There appears, however, to be no reason to relate the further events connected with the life of the earl of March, which, indeed, form part of the history of Scotland rather than of England. With an account of his marriages, therefore, and of some other purely personal matters, the history of the great house of Gospatric, which so frequently exercised an important influence in the fortunes of the two kingdoms, is now brought to a close.

He married first, in 1303, Ermigarda, and secondly, in 1324, as has already been stated, Agnes, daughter of Thomas Randolph, earl of Moray,

¹ *Foedera*, vol. v. pp. 832, 833.

and ultimately co-heir of her brother John, by which marriage he became possessed of very large estates and influence in addition to what he had by inheritance. By neither marriage did he leave any issue.

In the year 1368, being then eighty-four years of age, he resigned his titles and estates, and died not long afterwards. He was succeeded in the earldom of March by his heir George, the eldest son of Sir Patric de Dunbar and Isabella, daughter of Thomas Randolph, earl of Moray, the sister of Agnes, Earl Patric's wife. Sir Patric was a son of Sir Alexander de Dunbar, a younger son of Patric, the third of his name, earl of Dunbar, who succeeded in 1248. The title of earl of Moray, which Earl Patric assumed after the death of his wife's brother John at the battle of Nevill's Cross in 1346, though his right to it is questionable, was not only used by him, as it is on his great seal, but was recognised in official documents of the kingdom of Scotland. His relative John, younger brother of George, was created earl of Moray in 1372.

Earl Patric had two great seals, one of which he calls, in the charter (May 24th, 1367) to which it is attached, 'sigillum magnum nostrum.'¹

The first, a small one, is round, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter. Equestrian, to right. The earl wears a helmet with a fan plume upon it; a similar plume is placed on the head of the horse. On the shield is a lion rampant within a bordure, charged with eight roses. The same bearing occurs on the caparisons of the horse. ✠ S PATRICII DE DVMBAR COMITIS MARCHIE.²

The second and probably a later seal has an obverse and reverse, and is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The obverse is equestrian, to right. On the shield is a lion rampant within a bordure, charged with eleven roses, which is repeated on the earl's surcoat and on the caparisons of the horse. On the top of the helmet is a crest, a horse's head, bridled, to right. ✠ SIGILLUM : PATRICII DE DVNBAR COMITIS MARCHIE :

The reverse has a shield within a cusped panel of six points, bearing a lion rampant within a bordure charged with eleven roses. ✠ SIGILLUM : : PATRICII : DE : DVNBAR : COMITIS : MARCHIE.³

¹ *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. Nos. 792, 793.* Raine, appendix, p. 33, No. cxlii.

² *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. iii. p. 28, pl. xxix. 2. Laing, *Scottish Seals*, vol. i. p. 54, No. 290 (fig.). *Brit. Mus. Cat. of Seals*, vol. iv. p. 255, No. 15, 687.

³ Laing, *Scottish Seals*, vol. ii. p. 55, Nos. 215, 216, pl. i. frontispiece, figs. 1, 2.

In addition to his great seals he had three privy seals. The first is attached to the letter of the barons of Scotland to the Pope, April 6th, 1320. It is round, 1 inch in diameter, having a shield enclosed in an ornate cusped panel of three points, which bears a lion rampant within a bordure of eleven roses. ✠ S'PATRICII DE DVM MARC . . .¹

The second, which is appended to an acknowledgment of the payment of 100 marcs, May 13th, 1334, is round, 1 inch in diameter. It is an early example of the use of a crest and supporters. The whole is contained within a cusped panel of four points, placed above a shield *couché*; supported by two savage men, is a helmet, barred in front, surmounted by a tower. Issuing from the top of the tower is a demi-nude female figure, who holds in each hand a coronet over the head of a lion, whose forepart projects on either side from behind the tower. Beneath the shield is a lacertine creature. The armorial bearing on the shield is a lion rampant with a bordure of eleven (?) roses. SIGILLVM COMITIS : DE : MARCHIA.²

A third seal is appended to two documents (October 3rd and October 5th, 1357) connected with the release of King David II. It is round, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. Within a cusped panel is a shield *couché*, surmounted by a coroneted helmet, supported on either side by a man, who wears a pointed cap with a tall plume, in front of which is a minute cross. Out of the coronet issues a horse's head bridled. The shield bears a lion rampant within a bordure charged with twelve roses. S' PATRICII . DE DVNBAR . COMITIS MARCHIE.³

There were two cadet lines of the great house of Gospatric seated in Northumberland, who took their name from places in the county where they were possessed of estates, and who remained for some generations in possession of them. The one branch, that of Edlingham, drew its origin from Edward, son of Gospatric II., and of this family an account is given here. The other branch, that of Kestern, so called from the place now known as Caistron, in the valley of the Coquet, also descended from Gospatric, brother of Dolfin, through his son, Edgar, who became

¹ *Acts of Parliament of Scotland*, vol. i. pl. fronting p. 114. Laing, *Scottish Seals*, vol. i. p. 55, No. 292 (fig.). *National MSS. of Scotland*, pt. ii. pl. xxiv.

² Bain, *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* vol. iii. p. 203, No. 1,126.

³ Record Office. Chapter House. Scot. Doc. box 36, No. 9; box 14, No. 13.

the owner of Kestern and other lands by his marriage with Aliz, daughter of Yvo, son of Forne. Of the family of Kestern it is not necessary to say anything here, as it will be treated of under Rothbury, in which parish Caistron is situated.

Edward, son of Gospatric III., became the owner of Edlingham, no doubt by grant of his father, of whose serjeanty of Beanley that place was a member. Nothing appears to be known of him before 1176, when he must have been a man beyond middle age. In that year he and his son Waldeue owed 80 marcs to the sheriff for having justice done them in respect of their heirship, of which they had been deforced by Edgar, Edward's brother.¹ This entry is repeated in the sheriff's account for the next year, but in 1178 £37 16s. 7d. had been paid on account, and the balance, £15 10s. 1d., was discharged the year following (1179).² He also held land in Scotland, for in a confirming charter of King Malcolm III. to the abbey of Melrose of Hertesheued and Spot, which had been given to the monastery by Earl Gospatric III., mention is made of land granted to the monks by the earl's brother Edward.³

The time of his death is unknown. His wife's name was probably Sibilla,⁴ and he had a son, Waldeue, who succeeded him.

Waldeue, who bore a name not uncommon in the family, was the lord of Edlingham in the latter part of the twelfth century. He confirmed to St. Cuthbert and the monastery of Durham the advowson of the church of Edlingham, with the chapel at Bolton.⁵ He also gave them the land lying between the wall and the church of St. Helen at Edeluingham.⁶ Some time before 1201 he granted to the canons of Alnwick a turbary between Yerlessent and the boundaries of Lemocton, and 24 acres of land with appurtenances in Edlingham, and twenty cart loads (*quadratas*) of dead wood from his wood there. The canons were to have power to lead the peats.⁷

His wife's name was Auiza (?).⁸ His seal is round, 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter. A flower of eight petals. ✠ SIGILL WALDE FIL EDWARDI.⁹

¹ *Close Rolls*, 20 Hen. II.

² *Ibid.* 23, 24, 25 Hen. II.

³ *Liber de Melros*, p. 9.

⁴ *Liber Vitae*, Surt. Soc. p. 102.

⁵ *Dur. Treas.* 3^{cin} 2^{dne} Spec. No. 3.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. 4.

⁷ *Rot. Cart. in Turri Lond.* (Record Series) pp. 89, 99. *Rot. Claus.* (Record Series) p. 87. Contained in a confirmation by King John, 1201.

⁸ *Liber Vitae*, Surt. Soc. p. 102.

⁹ *Dur. Treas.* 3^{cin} 2^{dne} Spec. Nos. 3, 3a, 4.

He was succeeded by his son John, who, in addition to being called Johannes filius Waldeui, also appears as John Waldeue. The earliest notice recorded of him is in 1226, when he owed the sheriff one marc for a disseisin.¹ In 1228 he was engaged in a dispute with the convent of Durham. On the octaves of St. Martin in that year, the prior of Durham presented himself on the fourth day against John, son of Waldeue, in a plea of the advowson of Edelwingham, which he claimed against the prior. John, though plaintiff, did not appear, and the prior went *sine die*, and John and his pledges were amerced.² In 1234 he rendered account of five marcs for default, a purpresture and transgressions,³ and in the year following he owed 9d. for $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of oats (au') at Biskeleg'; 9d. for $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres near the garden of Simon; and 3s. 9d. for $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of oats in Edlingham.⁴ He gave a confirmation to Durham of the church of Edlingham with the chapel at Bolton.⁵ He granted to Newminster abbey, for the health of his own soul and that of Emma, his wife, the peat moss of Edlingham on the south side of the lake called Blakemere, with certain rights pertaining to it, his son and heir John, and John, son of Patric, giving their assent to the gift.⁶

In 1241, he rendered account for £100 of a fine for a trespass of John, his son. His pledges were John de Eslington, Gerard de Wodrington and others. The land his grandfather had in Scotland appears to have come down to him. He confirmed to the abbey of Melrose the grant of John de Methkille of the land of Panesceles, saving the service due to him. It was further confirmed by Patric I., earl of Dunbar, *salvo servitio nostro de Johanne filio Waldeui*.⁷

John, son of Waldeue, was living in 1269, when John, son of John, son of Patric (probably the second John of the Kestern branch), brought an action of *mort d'ancestre* against him about a tenement in Edlingham, which he did not prosecute, and he and his pledges, John, son of William de Edlingham, and Richard, son of Thomas de Edlingham, were amerced.⁸

¹ *Pipe Roll*, 10 Hen. III.

² *Curia Regis Roll*, 13 Hen. III. No. 30, m. 9 verso.

Pipe Roll, 17 Hen. III.

³ *Ibid.* 18 Hen. III.

⁵ *Dur. Treas.* 3rd 2nd Spec. No. 5.

⁶ *Newminster Cart.* Surt. Soc. p. 200. John, son of Patric of Kestern, was probably the person, but there was a John, son of Patric, called of Edlingham, who in 1234 owed 5s. to the sheriff for a default, who, however, may have been the same man. *Pipe Roll*, 18 Hen. III.

⁷ *Liber de Melros*, pp. 190, 192.

⁸ *Assise Rolls*, p. 159.

His seal is round, 2 inches in diameter, and bears on a shield, between three ears of corn, a lion rampant. ✠ SIGILL IOHANNIS FILII WALDEVI.¹

He seems to have been the first of his line who assumed the local name. He is called 'Dominus' in some of his son's charters to Brinkburn priory.² The name of his wife was Emma,³ and besides his son John, who succeeded him as the owner of Edlingham, he had another son Richard.⁴

He was succeeded by another John, sometimes called John Waldom,⁵ who, like his father, became a knight. In 1253, during the lifetime of his father, the sheriff rendered account of 6s. 11½d. from him for 8 acres and 1½ roods of land at Baskel'.⁶ If John, son of John Waldeue, is the same person as the owner of Edlingham, he had property in Crawley in Eglingham parish.

In 1269, Thomas, son of Thomas de Clenhull (Clennel), and Margery his wife, who had taken out a writ (*breve*) of warranty of a charter against John for a tenement in Crawlawe, failed to prosecute, and were amerced with their pledges.⁷ In the same year, at the same assize at Newcastle, enquiry was made if John, son of John de Edelingham, and his son Richard had unjustly disseised John, son of William de Alberwyke, of his free tenement in Edelingham, which seems to have been a messuage and thirty-seven acres of land, with appurtenances. They did not appear. He was also attached by his son Richard, and by another son Gilbert, and Richard in turn was attached by Thomas Gretword of Tossan and Thomas Gagge of the same place, and was amerced. The assize was taken against them by default. The jurors found that John, son of William (de Alberwyke), had been unjustly disseised by John and Richard, and it was decreed that he should recover seisin, and John and Richard were amerced. Damages to the amount of 3½ marcs were allowed.⁸

The earliest notice of him as a landowner occurs in 1245, when, described as John, son of Sir John, son of Waldeve, he granted to Brink-

¹ *Dur. Treas.* 3^{cia} 2^{da} Spec. No. 5.

² *Brinkburn Chartulary*, Surt. Soc. pp. 122, 125.

³ *Newminster Chartulary*, Surt. Soc. p. 200.

⁴ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 131.

⁵ *Percy Chartulary*, p. 100.

⁶ *Pipe Roll*, 37 Hen. III. p. 230.

⁷ *Assize Rolls*, Surt. Soc. p. 166.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 158.

15. Agnes Randolph, wife of Patric V. Four shields of arms, arranged point to point :
1, lion rampant within a tressure ; 2, three cushions within a bordure ; 3 and 4,
lion rampant within a bordure charged with eight roses.

. . . GNETIS : COITISSE : MAR ET : MOR . . .

—*Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 792.*

Seal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter.

16. Patric, son of Edgar. A wyvern.

✠ SIGILLV CII FIL GARI.

Dur. Treas. 3¹¹³ 2¹¹⁰ Spec. No. 2.

Seal, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter.

17. Waldeve, son of Edward. Flower of eight petals.

✠ SIGILL WALDE FIL EDVARDI.

Dur. Treas. 3¹¹³ 2¹¹⁰ Spec. No. 3.

Seal, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches diameter.

18. John, son of Waldeve. On a shield a lion rampant.

✠ SIGILL IOHANNIS FILII WALDEVI.

—*Dur. Treas. 3^{cia} 2^{dia} Spec. No. 5.*

Seal, 2 inches diameter.



15



16



17



18

burn priory a toft and croft in Little Tossan, on the west side of the vill, containing four acres of land.¹ A certain Helyas,² son of Huctred Helle, granted to Brinkburn three acres of arable land, of which one rood was upon the east alder wood among the cultures of Sir John Waldeve (*super alnetum orientale inter culturas Domini Johannis Waldevi*).³ This was confirmed by John, son of Sir John, son of Waldeve, who also confirmed by the same charter his former grant of four acres.⁴ By a charter in which he calls himself 'miles,' John, son of John, son of Waldeve de Edlyngham, gave to the same priory twenty acres of arable land in the vill of Little Tosson.⁵ In September, 1259, in the form of John de Edlyngham, miles, he granted to Brinkburn, common of pasture for all and every sort their cattle (*averia*) of all parts of their land (*de omnibus locis suis*), through all his land of Edlingham, far and near, on all days of the year, except on his defence of the east part, which leads from Edlingham to Glantiley, and except all the cultures of his demesne.⁶

He was living in 1269, when at the assize held at Newcastle, before Gilbert de Preston and others, justices itinerant, Richard, son of John Waldef de Tossan, Gilbert his brother, Alexander Wythman of Edlingham, and John Joye of the same place, were amerced, because they had not John, son of John Waldef, for whom they were pledges, to answer Walter de Edlingham and Isolda his wife, on a plea of agreement.⁷ This *placitum conventionis* had been made by a fine at the assize at Carlisle in 1256, between Walter, son of John and Isolda his wife, plaintiffs, and John, son of John, son of Waldeve (father of John), defendant. The matter in question was concerning $2\frac{1}{2}$ carucates and 24 acres of land, one mill, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ marcs of rent in Edlingham, Lemmocton, Wutton, and Hydeslegh, which John acknowledges to be the right of Walter and Isolda by gift of the said John, to be held by Walter and his heirs, of

¹ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, Surt. Soc. p. 122.

² John, son of Waldeue, had granted land to Helyas Helle by a charter without date, in the following terms: 'Johannes filius Waldeui . . . Helyae Helle pro homagio et servitio suo duodecim acras terrae in territorio de Edeluincham cum suis pertinenciis, scilicet, in tofto et crofto unam acram et dimidiam juxta terram domini Abbatis de Alnewic uersus occidentem, et iv acras in le Battisyde, et iv acras in le Hope, and ij acras in superiori Hope juxta album lapidem, et iij rodas in Littlelawe, et j acram prati in orientali parte de Alridene, et communia cum hominibus praedictae villae de Edeluincham . . . Et molet bladum ejusdem terrae apud molendinum meum de Edeluincham ad vicecimum vas. Reddendo inde annuatim 12d. Saluo tamen forensico servitio domini Regis: . . . Hiis testibus. Domino Johanne de Kerstthyrn (Kestern), Alexandro de Benley, Henrico filio Waldeui de Bremetun, Johanne filio Patricii, Roberto capellano et multis aliis.' (Swinburne Muniments at Capheaton.)

³ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, Surt. Soc. p. 123. ⁴ *Ibid.* p. 125. Sir William Heron, sheriff (1246-1248).

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 124. Sir John de Plessey, sheriff (1258-1260). ⁶ *Ibid.* p. 131. Sir John de Plessey, sheriff.

⁷ *Assize Rolls*, p. 179.

John and his heirs for ever, making to the chief lords of the fee the services due from the said tenement. John also granted that, from the day when the agreement was made, he would alienate nothing from the lands or tenements he then held, so that after his death all the said lands and tenements, with their appurtenances, should remain to Walter, as his son and heir, for ever. For this grant Walter and Isolda gave John a sparrow hawk.¹ Whether Richard and Gilbert, sons of John Waldef of Tossan, were brothers of John, son of John Waldeve (of Edlingham), for whom they were pledges, is uncertain, though, from the circumstances under which they are found connected, it is probable they were so related.

Under the description of John, son of John, son of Waldeue, lord of Eddelingham, he granted to Sir John de Eslinton, knight, and his heirs lawfully begotten of Johanna his wife, and to his assigns or to whomsoever, except religious (*viris religiosis*), they might assign them, certain lands for the increase of his land of Edelyngeham and of Newtown (*Nova Villa*), to wit, all Sorderelawehat, and so descending to the furthest part of Suthewellecroc, and so towards the west from the north part of Redepetheburne as far as the Harestan, and so ascending up to the Grenebanc, and so towards the south part as far as the long corner (*angulum longe*) of Blake Sorderellawe. He granted also that his men of the said vill, or any other duly authorised persons, might make a fence by Birlawe, according to the aforesaid boundaries, as previously accustomed and in no other way. John de Edelingham reserved the right to plough and to bring into cultivation ground in his waste, and to take marl wherever it should be found in the field. John de Eslinton and his heirs were to pay yearly one penny on St. John Baptist's day. The witnesses were Sir William de Lilleburne, Thomas de Riel, Sir Richard, parson of Roybur (Rothbury), Sir William de Flotwayton, William de Kirketon, John de Glantindon, H. de Riel, T. Oliver of Witingeham.²

He also gave to his son Richard and his heirs half a carucate of land in Edlingham and Newtown, with three tofts and crofts by certain boundaries, to wit, the toft which Agnes de Bartun once held in Newtown, with eighteen acres of land, pertaining to the said toft, namely, three acres in a toft and a croft in Moreside, three acres and a half at the Hauflat, one acre and a half and one rood nigh Keslicar, three roods on Laythal,

¹ *Essex Rolls*, p. 411.

² Swinburne Muniments.

three roods at High Alridene, one acre nigh Muselawe, one acre in Essildenside, two acres and a half and one rood on the Hoperig, one acre in the Langehope, one acre nigh the Battiwelle, half an acre nigh the orchard (*polmatium*), one rood [of land and] one acre of meadow in Essilside, with all the appurtenances belonging to the said land. And eighteen acres of land with a toft and croft, which Richard, son of Robert, once held in the same vill, and one acre of meadow in Essilside, and six acres of land with a toft and croft with appurtenances, which John de Anestey once held in the vill of Edlingham, by these boundaries, to wit, in a toft and croft five roods near the road on the east of Newtown, one acre on Smithiflat, three acres and three roods in the Thepcroke (Lethepcroke), on Siwardesstocfald ten acres. The capital lord of the fee and religious houses were excepted in the clause concerning the transfer to assigns. The animals of Richard and of those dwelling in the said lands were to have free access to all places (*ibunt in omnibus locis*), except the Hayning. Richard, his heirs and assigns, were to grind their corn at the mill of Edlingham without giving multure, and were to be free of suit of court and of all foreign service, as well as of ward and relief, and of pannage of swine and goats. They were to make an annual quit-payment of six pence, and were to pay yearly at two terms, namely, Pentecost and Martinmas, twelve pence in lieu of all services and demands. The witnesses were Sir Adam de Gesemue, then sheriff (1261-1264), Sir Robert de Manerio, Sir John de Eslinton, John de Benley, Alexander de Titlington, John de Kertington, Robert de Witincham and others.¹

Richard, to whom his father made the above grant, was probably the Richard de Edlingham who, in 1284, had an assize of *mort d'ancestre* appointed to give judgment in a suit arraigned by him against Earl Patric of Scotland, connected with the manor of Edlingham.²

The Castron branch, as has been already stated, had some right in Edlingham, and, at the assize at Newcastle in the year 1269, enquiry was made if John, son of Patric, father of John, son of John, son of Patric, was seised, on his death, in his demesne as of fee, of a toft and 11 acres of land, with appurtenances, in Edlingham. The toft and land was held by Gilbert, son of John, who came and stated that the said John (son of Patric), long before his death, had enfeoffed his daughter Margaret, and had given her seisin, and that she in turn had enfeoffed

¹ Swinburne Muniments.

² *Patent R. R.*, 12 Edw. I. m. 5 dorso.

Gilbert. The jurors found that John (son of Patric) was not seised of the tenement when he died, and that it belonged to Gilbert. John, son of John (son of Patric), was amerced for making a false claim.¹

The first notice that occurs of Walter, the son and heir of John, is in 1256, when, as has been mentioned before, he and his wife Isolda were plaintiffs in a plea of covenant against his father about certain land, a mill, and rent at Edlingham, Leamington, Witton and Hedgley.² In 1269, at the assize held at Newcastle, John, son of John, son of Patric (of Kestern), was summoned to answer Walter de Edlingham concerning customs and services he was bound to make for a free tenement he held in Edlingham. The said John, as Walter asserted, held the fourth part of the manor of Edlingham of him, rendering (to Walter) yearly one marc and making homage and relief to him, and for scutage of the lord king, 40s., 10s. when it shall happen, '*et ad plus plus, et ad minus minus*;' he also gave aid for making the eldest son of the king a knight and for the marriage of his eldest daughter. John admitted his liability to pay one marc, but for the rest he put himself on the great assize of the king. John de Oggille, John de Hertwayttone, Walter de Swetthorpe and Thomas de Bykertone, knights, were chosen to elect twelve (jurors), who were: William de Flotewarton, Thomas de Clenehulle, Robert de le Ferte, Robert de Bydlisdene, Robert de Luker, William de Muschamp, Michael de Kyllum, William de Haltone, Roger Maudut, Richard de Whelaund, Engram de Warenham, Robert de Maneriis, John de Herwaytone, John Oggylle, Thomas de Bykerum (Bykertone), and Walter de Swetthorpe. Walter did not prosecute his claim, and he and his pledges, John Gevener and John, son of Gilbert de Dalton, were amerced.³

In a list of persons in the county of Northumberland who were possessed of twenty librates of land and more, and who were not knights, though they ought to be, among those who did not hold *in capite* of the king is the name of Walter de Edlingham. By the writ of the king, in accordance with the return of the sheriff and William de Middleton and Walter de Cambhow, knights, made in the county court, September 22nd, 1278, these persons were ordered to be made knights before the Christmas following, and were to find sureties that they would obey the order. The sureties of Walter de Eglingham were Gilbert, son of John Waldief (possibly an uncle of Walter), John, son of John de

¹ *Assize Rolls*, p. 109.

² *Ibid.* p. 411.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 136, 137.

Edlingham, Adam, clericus of Edlingham, and Henry Tebaud of the same place.¹ On January 16th, 1286, Edward I. issued letters patent for Walter de Edlingham, who was going to the court of Rome, upon what business is not recorded. Thomas and Nicholas de Queneby were nominated (his attornies) until Michaelmas. On the 27th of the same month, Walter had protection up to the same term.² On September 10th, 1289, similar letters were issued for him until the feast of the Purification, Walter de Boulton being nominated.³ In 1286, being then described as Walter, lord of Edlingham, knight, he demised in fee farm to Thomas, lord of Dyullestone, and Lucia, his wife, to the longest liver of them and their heirs and assigns, the whole manor and vill of Hyggeley (Hedgley) at a yearly payment of 20 marcs and 2d., the first term to commence at Pentecost, 1286. To the grant the seal of Walter is attached. It is round, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. Two shields, side by side, are placed above a reversed crescent enclosing a star. On the dexter shield is a lion rampant,⁴ on the sinister an undecipherable bearing. ✠ s' DNI WALTI DE EDELINGHAM :⁵

¹ Harleian MSS. 1192, fol. 56 b. Palgrave, *Parliamentary Writs*, Record Series, vol. i. p. 214.

² *Pat. Rolls*, Rolls Series, 10-20 Edw. I. p. 218. Nominating Thomas and Nicholas de Queneby his attornies, September 10th, 1286 (14 Edw. I.).

³ *Ibid.* 17 Edw. I. p. 319.

⁴ The lion rampant appears as an armorial bearing first on the seal of John, son of Waldeve, grandfather of Walter. It was the arms of the parent house, the earls of Dunbar, until the bordure charged with roses was added; it is probable, however, that the tinctures were different in the two cases. It is not known what was the bearing of the other cadet line, that of Kestern.

⁵ Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Walterus dominus de Edlingham miles salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noueritis me dedisse, concessisse et ad feod' firmam dimisisse Thomae domino de Dyullestone et Lucia vxori ejus vel cui eorum diucius vixerit et eorum heredibus vel assignatis totum manerium et villam de Hyggeley cum omnibus pertinentiis sine aliquo retinemento, in boscis, pasturis, vilnagiis, pascuis, turbariis, marlariis, piscariis, defensis et omnibus aliis aysiamenis ad dictum manerium et villam longe et prope pertinentibus, nominatis et non nominatis, et cum husbot et hayboth de quercubus de bosco meo de Edlingham, excepto tantum molendino dictae villae cum de debita secta et seruicio Johannis de Someruille. Habendum et tenendum praedictis Thomae et Lucia et eorum heredibus vel assignatis de me et heredibus meis vel meis assignatis, libere, quiete, bene et in pace, pro omnibus seruiciis secularibus, exaccionibus vel demandis, quae aliquo modo exigi poterint. Ita tamen quod quieti sint de multura bladi crescentis super dominicam terram, et quod habeant molendinum promptum, ad voluntatem ipsorum, et similiter de firma villae duplicanda cum casus euenerit, et eciam de secta curiae et de omnibus aliis quae cogitari poterint vel demandari aliquo modo. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis 20 marcas et 2d. ad duos anni terminos, videlicet, medietatem ad Pentecosten et aliam medietatem ad festum Beati Martini in hyeme, incipiente primo termino ad festum Pentecostes anno Domini m.cc.lxxx sexto. Et ego Walterus et heredes mei vel mei assignati dictum manerium cum praedicta villa cum pertinentiis, ut praedictum est, per terras nostras ad praesens habitas vel in posterum habituras in quorumcumque manibus deuenerint pro praedicta firma praedictis Thomae et Lucia et eorum heredibus vel assignatis, ut praedictum est, contra omnes homines et foeminas warantizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus. Domino Roberto de Glantington, Domino Johanne de Herwaytone, militibus, Domino Henrico Scot', tunc majore Noui Castri, Symone de Tytlyngtone, Roberto de Mittefforde, Magistro Petro de Alnewych, Roberto de Qwyntincham, Symone Meryelde, Thoma de Bruninghill et aliis. (Charter in the possession of the Rev. William Greenwell.)

In the nineteenth year of Edward I. (1290-1291), Hedgley was in the possession of the lady Lucia de Devilston. Her husband Thomas was dead in 18 Edw. I. (1289-90),¹ and in accordance with the grant of Sir Walter de Edlingham, who was probably either her brother or father, his widow was the owner of the manor. She was dead in 11 Edw. II. (1317/8).²

In an extent made by Adam de Benton in 1290-1291 (19 Edw. I.) of the manor of Hedgley (Hyggsley), which had been granted in 1286 by Sir Walter de Edlingham to Thomas, lord of Dyuilleston, and Lucia his wife, the demesne lands of the lady (Lucia) of Diuilston are set out in parcels as follows: twelve acres above the Sartbryg, each worth 2s. an acre; eleven acres, each worth 15d.; eleven acres at le halu and the Stanys, worth 12d. an acre; eleven acres at Langelange and Trodelflat, each worth 12d.; one acre at Crofthil, worth 3s.; one acre at the garden, 3s.; at the [deed damaged], eleven acres, each worth 15d.; Nunyard and Edisacre, Caley and Lamyacres, containing in all six acres, worth 12d. an acre; at Stanyhalu and Thornwod thirteen acres, worth 10d. an acre. Nicholas the bailiff held the whole. The amount of rent was £4 16s. 4d. Also of the demesne (the bailiff?) held, at Makeles, in a place called le pullis, eight acres, worth 15d. an acre, and at le Pulburne fifteen acres, worth 15d. an acre. Thomas Uncuthman held eight acres of the demesne, worth 15d. an acre; W. Barly held one acre of the demesne, worth 14d.; Adam Godlad half an acre of the demesne, worth 6d. In the hand of the lady at Crodbotflat were ten acres, worth 2s. an acre, and also in her hand at the garden was one acre, worth 3s. The lady Lucia held of meadow one acre, worth 2s., and at le pullys one acre and one rood worth 2s. 6d.; the herbage of half an acre at le pullys was worth 9d.; the sum 28s. 3d. The herbage at le halu was worth 2s., and the whole sum was 42s. 5d., beside those which were in the hand of the lady.

Husband[land]. Radulf de aula held thirty-six acres, and rendered 20s. per annum; Adam, son of Thomas, eighteen acres for 12s. yearly; John, son of Waldeue, eighteen acres for 12s. yearly; Henry Tebald, the same quantity at the same rent.

There were six cottars (John de Templo, Adam, son of Hugh, John Cumpas, Richard Woodward, Hugh, son-in-law (*gener*) of Patrick, William Barly), who each held three acres of land and paid 3s. per annum. Adam Godlad held half-an-acre and paid 3s. per annum; Emma Otre

¹ *Inquisitiones post mortem*, Record Series, vol. i. p. 102 b.

² *Ibid.* p. 288 a.

held one rood and paid 22d. per annum; Cristiana de Craulau held a cottage and paid 12d.; Radulf de aula held the brewhouse, with one acre and one rood, and paid 6s.; Nicholas (the bailiff), for a certain road rendered twenty-four chickens (*pullos*), the price of each, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Also the lady received from each house for nuts a hen worth 1d. The mill returned six marcs. The sum total was £8 5s. 10d., chickens and hens and works being excepted.

There was received from each selfode¹ three meals (*dietas*) or 3d., except from the selfodes of John de Somervile, dwelling on his land, and if they abode outside his land they do service (*si extra terram suam moram faciant faciunt servitium*).²

In the court of William de Vesci, held at Alnwick on the day of the translation of St. Augustine, 1294, Walter de Edlingham, son of John Waldom of Edlingham, granted for a certain sum of money, to William de Vesci, his heirs and men or his tenants in Swyneleischeles, common of pasture with him and his men everywhere within the limits of the pasture of Edlingham. The right was to extend to all his cattle (*pecora*) and to any kind of animal there feeding, except in the demesne and the Hayninge. The witnesses were Robert de Hilton, Walter de Camhou, Franco le Treis, knights, Richard de la More, Gilbert de Edelingham, Alexander de Cheswyk and John de Benley, then bailiff of Earl Patric at Edlingham.³

Walter de Edlingham appears to have already commenced the dispersal of the lands which had been for five generations in possession of his family, and which before long resulted in the alienation of the vill and manor of Edlingham and all its appurtenances. He granted, probably in 1295, to William de Felton and Eustancia his wife a messuage in Edlingham called Rueley and six acres of land in the field of the same place, three acres of which were in Chesterflat and other three were called Dedmansclive (in his son Thomas's inspecting charter the word is Dedmanshamcroke), and an acre of meadow called Potterakir, with a toft and a croft in the vill of Edlingham, which Graunger formerly held, lying between the toft of Richard P'de (Pride) and the toft (*manerium meum* in Thomas's inspeximus) of the said Walter, and ten acres of arable land in the field of Edlingham, pertaining to the said toft and croft, and all the wood called Esselde, by its boundaries, beginning at

¹ For the meaning of this word and instances of its use, see *Arch. Ael.* vol. xvi. p. 145, 'The Ancient Farms of Northumberland,' by Mr. F. W. Dendy.

² Document in the possession of the Rev. William Greenwell.

³ *Percy Cartulary* (Syon House), fol. 100.

Dalycroke, and so descending by Rueley muse (mure in Thomas's deed), and so by the sike descending to Esseldeburne and then ascending by the same burn as far as Esselford, where the road goes from Lurbotil towards Edlingham, and from Esseldeford ascending by Coveburne as far as Meldircoveslade, and from thence ascending as far as Meldircove, and from there to the Hangandstane, and from that stone as far as the Okiheved (Alrihewed in Thomas's deed), and from the Okiheved as far as Ebscove, and from thence direct (*linealiter*) to Dollicroke. The usual service was to be made to the capital lords of the fee, and a pepper corn was to be paid yearly at Christmas to Walter and his heirs if demanded. The witnesses were Sir Hugh Gubyun, then sheriff of Northumberland (1293-5); Sir Robert de Glantone, Sir Walter de Burudene, knights; Hugh Galun, John de Braton (Brompton in Thomas's deed), Gilbert (William in Thomas's deed) de Edlingham. The witnesses to the inspeximus of Thomas, son and heir of Sir Walter de Edlingham, were Sir John de Kirkeby, then sheriff of Northumberland, Robert Bertram of Bothal, William de Hauilton, Hugh Galoun, Nicholas Wygrus, William de Echewyk, William de Distington, William de Welteden, clerk.

This was followed by a grant of the whole manor of Edlingham, with all the demesne and appurtenances and other rights, by Walter, lord of Edlingham, to William de Felton and Eustancia his wife. The charter itself does not appear to exist, but is recited in an inspeximus of Thomas, his son and heir.¹

¹ Sciant omnes praesentes et futuri quod Walterus dominus de Edlingham dedi, concessi et hac praesenti carta mea confirmavi Willelmo de Felton et Eustantiae uxori suae totum manerium meum de Edlingham cum omnibus dominicis meis et pratis, longe et prope, ad praedictum manerium pertinentibus, sine aliquo retenemento. Dedi etiam eidem Willelmo et Eustantiae illa nemora, quae vocantur Mariluode et le Heyninge, quae quidem dominus Alanus de Orwelton miles quondam de me tenuit ad firmam. Habenda et tenenda dictis Willelmo et Eustantiae et heredibus suis et suis assignatis, de capitalibus dominis feodi, libere, quiete, bene, integre et secure, cum commun' ad communicandum in moris, mariscis, marleriis, petariis, turbariis, quarariis infra villam de Edlingham et extra, (in) aquis, stagnis, viis, semitis et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus et aysiamenis in omnibus locis, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, praedictis manerio, dumetis et pratis, Marilwode et le Heyninge qualitercumque modo pertinentibus; faciendo inde capitalibus dominis feodi illius N. et domino Regi Angliae servitia eis debita et consueta, quae ad praedictum manerium cum pertinentiis praedictis pertinent, facienda. Et reddendo inde michi et heredibus meis vel assignatis per annum unum granum piperis die Natali Domini si petatur, pro omnibus aliis servitiis, auxiliis, secta curiae, consuetudinibus, exactionibus et demandis. Praeterea dono et concedo praedictis Willelmo et Eustantiae et heredibus suis et suis assignatis maraemium et boscum, tam ad arandum quam ad aedificandum, ad omnia vettaria in praedicto manerio facienda in omnibus aliis boscis meis et silvis meis quibuscumque, tam remotis quam propinquis, plenarie, sine visu forestarii omnibus horis quibuscumque placuerint, capienda. Et ego praefatus Walterus (warranty, etc.). Hiis testibus: Dominis, Johanne de Kirkeby tunc vicecomite Northumbriae, Roberto de Glantingdon, Waltero de Boroudon, militibus, Hugone Galoun, Gilberto de Edlingham, Thomae Scot de W., Willelmo de Weltedon, clerico, et aliis.

The witnesses to the inspeximus are: Sirs J. de Kirkeby, then sheriff of Northumberland, Hugh Gobuin, Walter de Boroudon, knights, Hugh de Galoune, William de Edlingham, Adam Meyneuill, William de Echewyk, Nicholas Wygrus, William de Welteden, clerk, and others. *Cartae Swinburne*, vol. i. p. 30.

The transfer of Edlingham was further completed in 1296 by a quit-claim from Thomas, son and heir of Sir Walter de Edlingham, knight, to William de Felton and his wife Eustantia. By this deed he remits all right and claim he has by hereditary right, by the death of his father Walter and his mother Isolda, in the whole vill of Edlingham, with the mill of the same, as well the manor, demesne, meadows, woods (*tam manerio, dominicis, pratis, boscis*), and all other appurtenances, without any reservation, as in services of free tenants, bonders (*bondis*) and their issue (*sequelis*), wards, reliefs, escheats, and with all dues and rents (*proventibus et commoditatibus*) in all places, which in any way from the aforesaid vill, with the mill, etc., may accrue. He also remits all claim to a toft called Ruely in the vill of Edlingham and to six acres of arable land in the field of the same vill, with one acre of meadow called Potteracre, and in the toft and croft which Granger once held, with ten acres of arable land in the field of the same vill and in the wood of Esselde. He further remits all claim to an annual rent of two marcs sterling received yearly out of the vill of Lemocheton, with the demesne of the same, and in the demesne of two other villis, Higley and Crawlawe. The witnesses were: John de Kirkeby, then sheriff of Northumberland; William de Haulton, Hugh Gubium, knights; Hugh Galoun, Gilbert de Edlingham, Thomas Scot of Whatton (?) and others. The quit-claim was executed immediately after June 29th, 1296, at Bellum Mariscum (Beaumaris). Another quit-claim had been made by Thomas to William de Felton and Eustantia of the manor of Edlingham and the vill of Lemochton at Beaumare on the Sunday after the feast of Trinity, 1296.

About the same time Thomas de Edlingham accepted, ratified and confirmed the grant his father, Sir Walter de Edlingham, had made of his own free will to Alexander de Cheswyk and Juliana, his wife, and their heirs of a piece of land called le Grene in the vill of Newton, in the tenement of Edlingham, and of two tofts and two acres of land in the same vill, lying between the land of Sir John de Hertwayton and that of Gilbert de Edlingham. The witnesses were Sir Nicholas de Punchardon, Sir John de Eslinton, Sir Robert de Glantone, knights, Hugh Galun, Simon de Titlington, Gilbert de Edlingham, Richard Oliver and others.

Sir Walter de Edlingham must have been dead before the middle of 1296, when his son and heir, Thomas, quit-claimed his right in Edlingham,

but he was alive in 1295, and was then in the service of Edward I. as governor of Beaumaris castle in Anglesea.¹ The grants by Thomas de Edlingham made to William de Felton and Alexander de Cheswick in 1296 are dated at Beaumaris, where Thomas must then have been. It is probable that he was there at the time when his father was governor of the castle, and he may have remained there after his father's death, possibly in the service of King Edward.

Nothing more appears to have been recorded of Thomas de Edlingham after he severed, in 1296, his connection with Edlingham by his quit-claim of the vill and other rights there. The vill had been held by five generations of his ancestors, and with him there came to an end the interest of the house of Gospatric in the place from which one branch of the family took its name. If he left descendants, nothing is known of them, nor does the name occur after that time attached to any person of sufficient position to entitle it to be written in the annals of the county, either official or private.

EDLINGHAM TOWNSHIP.

The township of Edlingham contains the castle, church, vicarage, hamlet, and mill of Edlingham, the homesteads of the Castle-farm, the Demesne, the Newtown, Flamborough, Wandy-house, etc., and comprises an area of 5,817 acres, the whole of which, with the exception of the church, parsonage, and glebe, belongs to Sir John Swinburne, bart., of Capheaton. The population in 1901 was 74.² The township is watered by the Wandy and Rimside burns, which, rising on Rimside moor and fed by several small watercourses or latches, such as Widehope-letch, Corby-letch and Millstone burn, unite in the Edlingham burn, an affluent of the Aln. The enclosed lands, once largely in tillage but now almost wholly laid down to grass, comprise about 2,000 acres, the remainder of the township being unenclosed and open moor, in its season purple with heather. The parish boundary on the east passes through a sheet of water called the Black Lough. Scattered over the moors are places

¹ Record Office, *Ancient Correspondence*, vol. xxvi. p. 179.

² The Census Returns are: 1801, 157; 1811, 197; 1821, 201; 1831, 158; 1841, 138; 1851, 149; 1861, 133; 1871, 121; 1881, 100; 1891, 106; 1901, 74.

and objects with such names as Bigge's Pillar, Corby Crag, Grey Stone Knowe, Nanny Felton's Cairn, Redheugh Crag, Senna Wells, and Wheat-folds. Near the western march are the sites of two camps, hitherto unexplored, and an ancient wood called Roughlee-wood.

As the history of the township, to the time of its acquisition in 1296 by William de Felton, has been fully set out in the account of the house of Gospatric, it is unnecessary to recapitulate it. Although the new lord of Edlingham bore a local name, it is by no means certain that he came from a local stock,¹ unless, indeed, he sprung from a younger son of the great family of Bertram of Mitford, who had adopted a territorial name.² The surname of Felton³ does not appear in *Testa de Nevill* either as a landowner in Northumberland or in any other county in England. The name first appears in the *Close Rolls* on November 7th, 1278,⁴ when William de Evereus acknowledged that he owed William de Felton 100s., to be levied in default of payment on his lands and chattels in the counties of Derby and Stafford. In the same year he and certain others had quittance of the common summons of the eyre in the county of Northumberland.⁵ On April 25th, 1285, Thomas de Newton of Newcastle acknowledged that he owed William de Felton 40 marks.⁶ On April 26th, 1286, William de Felton, going beyond seas with the king, had protection for one year.⁷ On May 4th, 1290, William de Felton and Peter de Cornille, the king's esquires, who were charged with the carrying of 'certain bulls,' relating to the king's son's marriage, to the king's envoys in Scotland, were allowed 9s. each for their going and returning, viz., for eleven days at 4½d. per day; and inasmuch as the king had ordered them to use haste, they were allowed 6s. 9d. over and above for hired horses while their own recruited by the way.⁸ On February 2nd, 1291/2, William de Felton, described as the king's yeoman, obtained for his good services the custody of the lands and the marriage of the heir of Gilbert de Middleton, deceased, a

¹ There are three parishes, or townships, called Felton in the counties of Hereford, Salop and Somerset respectively.

² Cf. *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. iii. p. 16.

³ A certain John de Felton and Agnes his wife were parties to a suit respecting lands in Newton-on-the-Moor in 1279, but they probably either came from or belonged to the adjacent vill of Felton. Cf. *Northumberland Assize Roll*, Page, p. 250, Surt. Soc. No. 88.

⁴ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1272-1279, p. 512.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 551.

⁶ *Ibid.* 1279-1288, p. 354.

⁷ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1281-1292, p. 238.

⁸ Wardrobe Accounts, 18 Edw. I. fol. 5 b. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot. Barn.* vol. ii. p. 108.

tenant in chief, with dowers when they fell in.¹ In 1293 he had a licence to exchange a rent of 16s. a year in Newcastle with the prior and convent of Brinkburn, for two messuages and thirty-three acres of land in Thirston.² He was appointed constable of Beaumaris castle³ before August 24th, 1295, when he had protection for one year on his going to Ireland.⁴ On April 8th, 1298, as constable of Beaumaris, he was commissioned to array 500 Welsh foot in the parts of Anglesea,⁵ and three months later, he fought at the battle of Falkirk, on July 22nd, where his 'ferrand pomele' horse, of the value of 38 marks, was killed.⁶ On December 20th following, in lieu of the sum of £128 10s. 7½d., due to him for his wages and for moneys expended on the works at Beaumaris castle, he was granted the custody of the lands which William Heron, deceased, held in chief in Northumberland, as well as of the lands which Walter Heron, son of the said William, held in Yorkshire, and the marriage of Emmeline, Walter's daughter and heiress.⁷ The name of Felton does not appear on the subsidy roll of 1296 for Edlingham.

EDLINGHAM SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

		£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa honorum Willelmi Messenger	...	5	1	0	unde regi	9	2½
„ Henrici filii Ascelote	...	0	11	0	„	1	0
„ Petri fratris Roberti	...	0	13	4	„	1	2½
„ Alani Rufheued	...	0	12	0	„	1	1
„ Alani filii Alexandri	...	0	17	8	„	1	7½
„ Gilberti de Edlingham	...	2	16	2	„	5	1½
„ Ricardi de Chesewyke	...	2	6	2	„	4	2½
Summa hujus villae, £12 17s. 4d. Unde domino regi, 23s. 4½d.							

Adam, son of Roger of Lorbottle, having been found guilty of the death of Christiana de Edlingham, obtained a pardon December 1st, 1299, on the testimony of Guichard de Charron and William de Felton for his services in Wales and Scotland.⁸ Sir William de Felton, on July 8th,

¹ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1281-1292, p. 472. Cf. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 226.

² *Ibid.* 1292-1301, p. 26.

³ A sun tres cher seigneur sire Iohan de Langeton, chaunceler nostre seigneur le rey, segneur William de Felton, conestable du chastel de Beau Mareys, saluz. Sachez, cher sire, le sire Wauter de Edelingham, porter (?) de ceste lettre, est demore od nus en garnison (?) en le chastel auantdit en Englese y par comandement le rey, e ad mester, sire si vus plest, de auer protecion le rey, dont nus . . . vus, cher sire, si vus plest, ke vus le vulliez fer auer, ke il le puisse maunder en sun peys, kar il en a bosoygn. A Deu, cher sire, ke vus garde. Public Record Office, *Ancient Correspondence*, vol. 26, No. 179.

⁴ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1292-1301, p. 141.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 343.

⁶ Exchequer Q.R. Misc. (Army) No. 226. *Cal. Dor. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. ii. p. 259.

⁷ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1292-1301, p. 390. The heiress Emmeline de Heron became the wife of John Darcy of Knayth. See vol. v. of this work, p. 411.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 488.

1300, obtained repayment, made from the controller of the wardrobe, for lances purchased for the five royal standards for the Scottish wars, viz., for two standards of the arms of England, for a third standard of the arms of St. George, for a fourth of St. Edmund, and for the fifth of St. Edward.¹ In the following year, on May 12th, he, with others, was appointed a commissioner to raise 2,700 footmen to meet the king at Berwick at midsummer, to proceed against the Scots.² On September 1st, 1302, Sir William de Felton undertook to keep the castle and town of Linlithgow until the following Christmas, with 83 men-at-arms and 100 foot, who were at that time working at the castle. Sir William's seal in red wax is appended to the document; it is broken and defaced, but it seems to be charged with *a lion passant in chief*,³ and there may have been a baton. A seal is also appended to an attestation or certificate given in 1303, that Richard de la Chaumbre had a 'morel' baggage horse dead at the 'pele of Linlithgow'; it bears *a lion passant charged with a baton*.⁴

In or before 1304 Sir William de Felton had obtained the custody of the lands of Sir Thomas de Soules, in the parish of Stamfordham, and was accused to the king by Alice de Soules,⁵ the widow of Sir Thomas, of having deforced her of her dower. She was directed to sue him in chancery.⁶ About this time William de Felton granted a messuage and lands at 'Wyden'⁷ to the prior and convent of Carlisle, who, February 2nd, 1304/5, obtained a licence to take it in mortmain.⁸ In the following month he obtained an order on the chamberlain of Scotland for £138 12s. 2½d. for arrears of pay.⁹ In the following October his fee as keeper of the pele of Linlithgow was £40.¹⁰ In May, 1307, the bishop of Chester borrowed the castle of 'Comenogh,' or 'Cumnoch,' lying between Lanark and Ayr, from its owner, Earl Patric, and garrisoned it with 30 men-at-arms and 100 foot, under the command of Sir Ingram de Umframvill and Sir William de Felton, a proceeding which gave so great

¹ *Ex* Day-book of the Controller of the Wardrobe. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'W,' p. 271.

² *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1292-1301, p. 593.

³ Exchequer Q.R. Misc. (Army) No. 27. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. ii. p. 336.

⁴ Chancery Misc. Portfolios, No. 41. *Ibid.* p. 373.

⁵ Alice, widow of Thomas de Soules, remarried before September 30th, 1318, John de Cauntone. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. iii. p. 115.

⁶ Chancery Misc. Portfolios, No. 11. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. ii. p. 432.

⁷ There is a Wyden Eals near Featherston.

⁸ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1301-1307, p. 313.

⁹ *Librate Roll*, 33 Edw. I. m. 5. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. ii. p. 445.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* m. 1. *Ibid.* p. 462.

satisfaction to Edward I., who was then at Carlisle, that he kissed the bishop when he told him what he had done,¹ and the castle was ordered to be stored by the treasurer and the guardian of the wardrobe.² The sum of six pounds and six shillings was allowed to Sir William de Felton and Sir John Comyn, knights, and five esquires for going on the raid to Glentruyl in search of Robert de Brus. The expedition occupied fourteen days, and the knights were allowed 2s. a day and the esquires 12d.³ William de Felton, who, in 1308, was appointed one of the conservators of the peace for Northumberland,⁴ in the following year had to surrender Thomas de Soules's lands at the Heugh in Stamfordham, which he held as tenant at will.⁵ In 1309 he had a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Edlingham, Matfen, Lemington and Lorbottle, and in his manor of Boddington, Northamptonshire.⁶ Arnald de Cames, sergeant-at-arms to Edward I., having been killed at Bolton, near Edlingham, a commission of *oyer et terminer* was issued, April 18th, 1312, to William de Felton and Thomas de Fyssheburne to try the persons accused.⁷

In 1311-1312, Sir William de Felton and his sons John and Robert were doing garrison duty in Scotland, accompanied by some of their own name and other retainers from Northumberland.⁸ His own charger was given to him by the king, but he lost other horses, for the restoration of which, as well as for arrears of wages, and for the debts of Philip de Oulcotes (Ulcotes), he obtained an order in 1312 upon the treasurer and

¹ Exchequer Q.R. Misc. (Wardrobe). *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. iv. addenda, p. 379.

² *Ibid.* No. 146. *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 514.

³ Chancery Misc. Portfolios, No. 47. *Ibid.* p. 512.

⁴ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1307-1313, p. 53.

⁵ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 2 Edw. II. p. 115.

⁶ *Charter Roll*, 3 Edw. II. No. 36. Cf. Baker, *Northamptonshire*, vol. i. p. 477.

⁷ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1307-1313, p. 474.

⁸ 1311-1312, Muster Roll of certain garrisons in Scotland.

Felton pater. Domino Willelmo de Feltone, militi, de hospicio regis, commoranti ad vadia ejusdem in comitiva dicti domini Radulphi (de Montehermeri) custodis in partibus predictis, pro vadiis suis, et Roberti de Feltone, Willelmi de Corbrigge, Owyni de Feltone, et Symonis de Fourneys, scutiferorum suorum, ipso capiente per diem ijs., quolibet scutifero per diem xijd., a primo die Augusti anno presenti quinto usque xviii diem Novembris anno eodem, utroque computato, per cx dies, xxxiiijli.

Felton filius. Domino Johanni de Feltone, militi de hospicio regis, commoranti ut supra, pro vadiis suis, Henrici de Feltone, Ricardi de Wodehalle, Johannis de Fenwyk, et Walteri de Gourlay, scutiferorum suorum, ipso capiente per diem ijs., et quolibet scutifero capiente per diem xijd. per idem tempus, xxxiiijli.

Felton pater et filius. Dominus Willelmus de Feltone habet unum dextrarium (a war-horse) sorum de liberatione regis. Robertus de Felton habet unum equum sorum bausandum cum albis pedibus, xxxiiijli.; Willelmus de Corbrigge . . . nigrum, xxvli.; Owynus de Feltone . . . nigrum, cs.; Symon de Furneis . . . sorum, vi marc.; dominus Johannes de Felton habet unum dextrarium sorum cum stella in fronte, xxxli.; Hericus de Feltone habet unum equum grisellum, xx marc.; Ricardus de Wodehalle . . . badium liardum cum stella, xli.; Johannes de Fenwyke . . . sorum liardum bausanum cum iiij pedibus albis, xvjli.; Walterus de Gourle . . . nigrum cum uno pede postero albo, xli.

Brit. Mus. Cotton MSS. Vespasian C. xvi. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. iii. pp. 394, 413.

barons of the Exchequer to allow him the sum of £12.¹ On May 30th, 1312, William de Felton was appointed sheriff of Northumberland.² It appears from his *compotus* of November 2nd, 1313, that he had several Scottish prisoners in the castle at Newcastle.³ He is styled sheriff at Trinity term, 1315, when he obtained an order for the repayment of £6 1s. 4d., charges for maintaining Sir Walter de Moray, a Scottish prisoner, at 4d. a day.⁴

By a deed no longer extant, Sir William de Felton seems to have granted the lordship of Edlingham, lands in Newtown, Lemington, Whittingham, etc., and also the manor of Boddington in Northamptonshire, to Robert de Felton, who in 1315 re-granted these estates to Sir William in tail male, with remainders to Robert Delaval and Alice, his wife, and the heirs male of Alice, then to John de Fenwick and Eleanor, his wife, and the heirs male of Eleanor, with ultimate remainder to William de Felton's right heirs.⁵ This settlement regulated the descent of Edlingham for a considerable period, and was adduced as late as 1372⁶ to defeat an attempt to apply the legal doctrine that succession followed the whole blood.

No inquisition on the death of Sir William de Felton has been found, but he was dead before May 11th, 1328, when the escheator beyond Trent was ordered to divide the lands of Constance, formerly wife of William de Felton, held by the said William by the courtesy of England, into three parts; the division was to be made in the presence of Elizabeth, the second daughter, and in that of Robert de Strelly and Constance his wife, the third daughter. The purparty of Robert Bertram and Margaret his wife (the eldest daughter) was set off to them at that time, but Constance, wife of Robert de Strelly, did not have seisin of her purparty until the following October 26th.⁷

¹ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1307-1313, p. 421. ² Lists of Sheriffs; P.R.O. Lists and Indexes, No. ix. p. 97.

³ Exchequer Q.R. Memor. 7 Edw. II. m. 141 dorso. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. iii. p. 66.

⁴ *Ibid.* 8 Edw. II. m. 207. *Ibid.* p. 83.

⁵ *Coram Rege Roll*, Trin. Term, 43 Edw. III. rot. 22; also *Inq. p.m.* 42 Edw. II. first numbers, No. 23.

⁶ See sheet 16.

⁷ Amongst the Durham Palatinate papers there is an *inq. p.m.* Robt. de Felton, 27 Bp. Hatfield, taken at Durham, September 22nd, 1371, which recites that Robert de Felton had granted his manors, etc., to William de Felton for life, remainder to William, son of William de Felton, and the heirs of his body. That William, son of William, had issue a son William by one wife and John by another wife, which William, after the death of William son of William his father, entered upon the said manors, but died without heirs of his body; and John, the brother of the last-mentioned William and son of William, son of William, aged 30 years, is by reason of the fine next heir in tail. *45th Report of Dept. Keeper of Pub. Rec.* app. 1, p. 195. *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1327-1330, p. 335. Also *Coram Rege Rolls*, 43 Edw. III. rot. 22.

The Robert de Felton first mentioned in the *Close Rolls* in 1286 was probably a brother of Sir William de Felton. In that year he obtained an order upon the keeper of Kynefar forest to be supplied with two good oaks fit for timber.¹ For his services in Flanders he obtained, in 1298, a grant of the marriage of Patrick, son and heir of David de Graham,² and in the winter of the same year he commanded the bowmen at Lochmaben.³ In October, 1299, he wrote to the king that he had attacked the castle of Caerlaverock in Nithsdale, had slain the constable, Robert de Coningham, and had set up his head on the great tower of Lochmaben. He begs that the king will give command to the treasurer to let him have his robes, for, never since he was with the king, as God aid him, has he had any clothes, and he cannot leave the castle,⁴ of which he was constable, to buy them.⁵ In 1301 he obtained the marriage of Thomas, son and heir of Warin Mauduit.⁶ He was probably still at Lochmaben in 1307, when James Dalilee was ordered to furnish him with a tun of good wine.⁷ Two years later he was granted the custody of the lands and the marriage of the heir of Isabella, widow of John fitz Hugh.⁸ On December 20th, 1309, he was captain of forty men-at-arms, who formed part of the force given to Sir Robert de Clifford, knight, warden of Scotland.⁹ In 1312 he obtained the manor of Shotewyk, county Chester,¹⁰ and also the custody of Scarborough castle, which Henry de Percy was ordered to deliver up to him.¹¹ He was the feoffee of Edlingham in 1315, and in 1316 he had a grant, to hold during pleasure, of the lands of Henry de Prendreguest in Akeld and Ewart, which had been escheated to the king.¹² He seems to have had a son John,¹³ and perhaps other issue.¹⁴

¹ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1279-1288, p. 391.

² *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1292-1301, p. 336.

³ Exchequer Q.R. Misc. (Army) No. $\frac{2}{8}$. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. ii. p. 269.

⁴ *Tower Misc. Rolls*, No. $\frac{4}{91}$. *Ibid.* p. 279.

⁵ *Librate Roll*, 29 Edw. I. m. 4. *Ibid.* p. 301.

⁶ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1292-1301, p. 571.

⁷ Exchequer Q.R. Misc. (Wardrobe) No. $\frac{1}{42}$. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. ii. p. 516.

⁸ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1307-1313, p. 177.

⁹ Exchequer Q.R. Misc. No. $\frac{20}{11}$. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. iii. p. 21.

¹⁰ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1307-1313, p. 493.

¹¹ *Ibid.* p. 429.

¹² *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1313-1317, p. 539, and *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. iii. pp. 96, 110.

¹³ June 25th, 1310. John, son of Robert de Felton, and Thomas, son of John Hastang, acknowledge that they owe 300 marks to John le Straunge, lord of Knokyn. *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1307-1313, p. 268. *Cf. ibid.* 1313-1318, p. 100.

¹⁴ *Cf. Baker, Northamptonshire*, vol. i. pp. 477-478.

On December 30th, 1315, the constablenesship of Alnwick was granted to a John de Felton for nine years;¹ he was also constable of Newcastle in 1317.² He may be identified with the son of Sir William de Felton.³ He was surety in 1314 for a certain Edmund le Leche who had set off for Berwick with victuals for the king's lieges.⁴ In 1320 he acknowledged that he owed 24 marcs to William Galon, to be levied, in default of payment, on his lands and chattels in Norfolk.⁵ In 1322 he was keeper of the manor of Hodynet and of the town of Moston.⁶ On February 10th, 1326/7, a pardon was issued to Sir John de Felton, knight, for holding Caerphilly castle against Queen Isabella, for invading Normandy, and for committing depredation when the king was there.⁷ Five days afterwards he was ordered to deliver the castle of Kaerfily to the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.⁸ He was at Berwick, July 25th, 1327, when he witnessed a charter granted by the king.⁹ His son John was slain by Sir John de Norwich, knight, who was thereupon committed to the Marshalsea, but having produced evidence that the fatal blow was struck in self-defence he obtained a pardon, June 20th, 1334.¹⁰

Sir William de Felton (I.) was succeeded by his son Sir William de Felton (II.). He may be identified with the knight of that name who, together with Thomas de Heton and Robert de Homilton, took Mitford castle by a wily stratagem in 1317, and captured Gilbert de Middleton the rebel, who had fortified himself there.¹¹ For this service William de Felton was rewarded by a grant of 500 marks, to be paid yearly until the king should assign to him lands of equal value in lieu thereof.¹² In 1328, William de Felton took an acknowledgment from Sir Robert Delaval, knight, that he owed him 250 marks.¹³ He held West Matfen and Nafferton from the Crown under quit-rents which amounted to £25 per annum. Having allowed the payments to fall into arrears, and being pressed by the Exchequer for the sum of £76 16s., he obtained an order, September 12th, 1330, addressed to the sheriff of Northumberland,

¹ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1327-1330, p. 308; cf. *ibid.* 1313-1318, p. 270. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1313-1317, pp. 390, 463.

² *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1313-1318, p. 514.

³ See sheet 6.

⁴ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1313-1317, p. 197.

⁵ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1318-1323, p. 219.

⁶ *Ibid.* 1318-1322, p. 618.

⁷ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1327-1330, pp. 10, 13, 37.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 12.

⁹ *Ibid.* 1334-1338, p. 110.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 1330-1334, p. 552.

¹¹ Cf. Bates, *Northumberland*, p. 158.

¹² *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1338-1340, p. 119.

¹³ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1327-1330, p. 367.

that the order¹ made on him should be superseded or respited until Michaelmas.² He had a pardon, January 23rd, 1330/1, for ten years of the rent of West Matfen with all arrears then due.³ On December 14th, 1332, he acknowledged that he owed John Darcy 'le cosyn' 200 marks, to be levied in default of payment on his lands in Northumberland.⁴ Two years later he made a similar acknowledgment that he owed to Ralph de Nevill, lord of Raby, 100 marks, to be levied in the same manner.⁵ In 1335 he transmitted to the Exchequer £200 for a fine levied on the county of Peebles.⁶ He obtained the office of sheriff of Roxburgh from George de Mowbray, husband of Isabella, countess of Mar, but that lady, who had divorced her husband, impeached the validity of the grant,⁷ and a new lease was granted by the king in 1336.⁸ His name heads the Edlingham subsidy roll for 1336.

EDLINGHAM SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Willelmus de Felton, 6s. 8d.; Adam de Bydnall, 4s.; Ricardus Legge, 1s. 8d.; Johannes Steel, 2s.; Hugo de Neuton, 1s. 4d.; Mattheus Routheued, 9d.; Johannes Beer, 3s. 4d.; Thomas Malson, 1s. 8d.; Willelmus Potter, 1s. 4d. Summa, 22s. 9d.

William de Felton, like his father, was for some years constable of Roxburgh castle,⁹ and as such, on August 30th, 1337, he rendered an account of payment to the garrison for wages and for works at the castle, amounting to the large sum of £4,076 7s. 9d. After giving credit for various sums received, he showed that a balance of £415 1s. 10d. was still due to him.¹⁰ He seems to have been superseded, or to have resigned his office before March 30th, 1342, when he is styled late constable of Roxburgh castle.¹¹

The disputes with the Exchequer about the arrears of the quit-rents of West Matfen and Nafferton were settled in 1338, when these rents were granted to him in part satisfaction for the lands promised to him by Edward II. for taking Gilbert de Middleton.¹²

¹ On the suit of Hugh de Thoresby for trespass, William de Felton, the king's yeoman, was sentenced to imprisonment by the Court of King's Bench, but from this he had the king's pardon, August 3rd, 1330. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1327-1330, p. 545.

² *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1330-1333, p. 154.

³ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1330-1334, p. 51.

⁴ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1330-1333, p. 615.

⁵ *Ibid.* 1333-1337, p. 315.

⁶ Exchequer Q.R. Ancient Misc. No. 688. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. iii. p. 215.

⁷ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1333-1337, p. 577.

⁸ *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. iii. p. 221.

⁹ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1333-1337, p. 573.

¹⁰ Exchequer Q.R. Misc. (Army) No. 44. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. iii. p. 226.

¹¹ *Ibid.* No. 46. *Ibid.* p. 252. ¹² *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1338-1340, p. 119. *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1337-1339, p. 524.

Sir William de Felton, either in himself or through one of his wives, was akin to Queen Philippa, who, June 30th, 1338, gave him a seven years' lease of the manor of Wark-on-Tyne, and of certain lands in her hands by reason of the minority of the heir of David de Strathbolgie,¹ earl of Athol, who was killed in Scotland, January 30th, 1336.² On April 12th, 1340, in consideration of his long and gratuitous service, he had a grant of the church of 'Abbodesleye,'³ forfeited by the abbot of Jedburgh, and had licence to grant the same to the master and scholars of Baliol College, Oxford, in aid of their revenues and augmentation of their numbers.⁴ The same month a writ *de intendendo* was issued to William Delaval in favour of William de Felton in respect to tenements in Edlingham, Lemington, and Newton, escheated by reason of the rebellion of Patric de Dunbar, earl of March.⁵ He was elected one of the knights of the shire for Northumberland in 1340, and was appointed sheriff of the county, March 8th, 1341.⁶ His *compotus* as sheriff was not ready at the proper time, and on March 26th, 1342, he was granted a respite, 'as he is constantly engaged in the castle of Roxburgh keeping the marches and the king's lands and demesnes there.'⁷

Pursuant to the statutes of Winchester and Northampton, William de Felton, Gilbert de Bourghdon, John de Fenwyk, and Robert Swan were appointed, May 1st, 1342, to keep the peace for the county of Northumberland, and to hear and determine trespasses committed from July 6th, 12 Edward III. (1338), by some in the county and by others coming by sea to divers parts of the coast, and afterwards returning to the sea again and making off.⁸ A commission was issued, January 2nd, 1342/3, to William de Felton,⁹ William Delaval, and William Heron, to make inquisitions in the county of Northumberland 'touching

¹ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1338-1340, p. 109.

² Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 43.

³ Abbotsley, a parish in the county of Huntingdon, four miles from St. Neots, the patronage of which is still in the master and fellows of Baliol College.

⁴ Privy Seals (Tower), 14 Edw. III. file 8. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. iii. p. 242. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1338-1340, p. 461.

⁵ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1338-1340, p. 446.

⁶ Lists of Sheriffs, P.R.O. Lists and Indexes, No. ix. p. 97.

⁷ *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. iii. p. 251.

⁸ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1340-1343, p. 453.

⁹ The seal of Sir William Felton, attached to a deed dated April 5th, 1345, between himself and David de Bitchburn about lands in Coldstrother, is preserved in the Treasury at Durham (1^{mn} 6th Spec. No. 52). It is round, 1 inch in diameter, and has within a cusped panel a shield bearing *two lions passant within a tressure flory counterflory*: on each side of shield a minute St. Andrew's cross with bulbous ends. S³ WILEMI D³ FELTON. It is engraved, Surtees, *Durham*, pl. xi. No. 20.

breaches of the peace, which are said to be now very frequent there.'¹ He was still sheriff of Northumberland when he held an inquiry at Alnwick, April 19th, 1343, touching Robert de Paxton's lands at Abberwick.²

In 1351, at the request of Edward III. and Queen Philippa, Pope Clement VI. granted to Duncan, son of William de Felton, knight, 'who on the wife's side is of kindred to the king,' a mandate to the bishop, the prior, and the convent of Durham, for the reservation of a benefice without cure of souls of the value of £40.³ Sir William de Felton was elected a knight of the shire for the three parliaments summoned in 1352, 1353 and 1354 respectively, and died about the year 1359, having made his will on the Monday before September 8th, 1358,⁴ in which he desired to be buried at Edlingham. There can be little doubt that his directions were carried out and that he was buried in or near the monumental recess at the east end of the south wall of the nave of Edlingham church, where there is still a shield⁵ with the arms (*gules*) *two lions passant within a tressure flory counter flory (argent)*.

Sir William de Felton (III.) was stated to be of full age at the inquisition taken, February 24th, 1359/60, at Durham, after his father's death.⁶ He accompanied the duke of Lancaster's expedition to Spain, and charging down the hill against the enemy, with his spear at rest, he transfixing a knight through the body, and being immediately surrounded

¹ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1340-1343, p. 591.

² Exchequer Q.R. Ancient Miscellanea (Misc.), Box 945 ^{T.G.} 10,138. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. iii. p. 256.

³ *Cal. Papal Registers, Papal Letters*, vol. iii. p. 428. *Petitions*, vol. i. p. 210.

⁴ In Dei nomine, Amen. Ego Willielmus de Felton miles sanae memoriae et compos mentis, die lunae proxime ante festum Nativitatis beatae Mariae Virginis, Anno Domini millesimo ccc quinquagesimo octavo, condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis do et lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti et beatae Mariae et omnibus sanctis; et corpus meum ad sepeliendum in ecclesia beati Johannis Baptistae de Edlyngeham. Item pro oblatione xls. Item pro lumine circa corpus meum in die sepulturae meae c solidos. Item do et lego Isabellae uxori meae quinque discas argenti et unum calicem argenti. Item do et lego domino Petro vicario de Edlyngeham xxs. Item do et lego totum residuum bonorum meorum mobilium et immobilium et omnia michi debita per quoscunque, domino Willielmo filio meo, debitis meis plenarie solutis. Et ad haec fideliter exequenda et adimplenda hos executores meos ordino facio et constituo, predictum dominum Willielmum de Felton filium meum et heredem, Isabellam uxorem meam et predictum dominum Petrum vicarium ecclesiae de Edlyngeham. Hiis testibus Willielmo clerk, Willielmo Zole ac Willielmo de Crokisdon, et aliis. Ex Durham Reg. Hatfield, folio 33 b. *Durham Wills and Inventories*, Raine, vol. i. p. 29. Surt. Soc. No. 2.

⁵ This shield was found in the repairs of 1901 under the pavement close to the monumental recess.

⁶ *Inq. p.m.* William de Felton, 15 Bp. Hatfield. 45th Report of Dept. Keeper of Pub. Rec. app. i. p. 194.

he was slain.¹ This occurred on Monday, March 20th, 1366/7. He died childless, and at the time of his death was seised of the manor of Edlingham, held of Henry de Percy as of the barony of Beanley, and of lands at Lemington, Newton and Whittingham belonging thereto. They comprised a chief messuage at (Edlingham) worth 3s. 4d. yearly; two plough-lands, one in cultivation worth yearly 40s., the other waste, the herbage of which was worth 3s. 4d.; eight acres of meadow worth

¹ (*Œuvres de Froissart*. — Publiées . . . par M. le Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove. — Tome septième, 1869.)

P. 175. Count Tilles, brother of Henry and Peter, and 6,000 mounted French and Castilians, leave the main army to obtain sure news of the English who were before Vittoria. They surprise the English, but are driven back after a fierce fight.

P. 177. 'Au retour que chil Espagnol et chil Francois fissent, il encontrèrent les dessus dis chevaliers monseigneur Thommas de Felleton et ses frères, monseigneur Richart Tanton, monseigneur d'Agonisse, monseigneur Hughe de Hastings et monseigneur Gaillart Vighier et des autres assés, et estoient bien cc chevaliers et escuiers englès et gascons. Si tost que Francois et Espagnol les perchurent, il brochièrent deviers yaux parmy ung grant val. Ossi, quant li Englès les virent, il ne veulent mies fuir, mès se requëillèrent tout ensamble et prissent l'avantaige d'une petite montaigne pour mieux combattre à leur aise. Evons le conte dan Tille, monseigneur Ernoul d'Andrehen, monseigneur Iehan de Noefville, monseigneur le Bèghe de Vellainnes et les autres chevaliers et escuiers de Franche, qui s'en vinrent sour ces Englès et les assaillirent fièrement et vaillamment de tous costés, et Englès et Gascons ossi de yaux defendre très appertement et moult vassaument.

Si fist une grant appertisse d'armes et un grant outrage messires Guillaume de Felleton; car il se parti de se route, le targe au col et le lanche desoubs le brach, et féri cheval des esperons et s'en vint de plains eslais fêrir entre les Espagnols. Si consieui un Cateloing qui estoit durement grant mestre et bien armés, mès toutes ses armures ne li vallirent nient, et li bouta le lanche tout parmi le corps et le reverssa mont jus de son cheval. Tant fu li dis messires Guillaume de Felleton environnés d'uns et d'autres et assaillis fièrement, et lanchés d'archigaies et de dars, et ses chevaux desoubs lui ochis. La se deffendi li chevaliers moult vaillamment, et se combati une grant espasse, et y fist merveilles d'armes de son coups; mès finalement, il ne peult durer, ne li délivrer d'iaux tous. Si fu là ochis entre ces Espagnols et ces Cateloins, qui n'en eurent mille pité, jà fust-il bons chevaliers et vaillans homs et de grant linaige durement. Et d'autre part se combattoient chil qui pris le montaigne avoient, moult vaillamment, et ossi sans espargner on les assailloit, et leur lanchoient Espagnol lanches et dars. Au voir dire, onques on ne vist si peu de gens que chil estoient, faire les grans appertisses d'armes que cil fissent; car bien souvent li descendoient et venoient combattre vaillamment main à main as Espagnols et as Francois, et les reculoient, et puis se retraioient en leur montaigne, et Espagnol tantost revenoient sus yaux moult fièrement. Là furent et se tinrent en cel estat dou matin jusques à haulte nonne, qui guidoient tondis que secours leur deuist venir, mès leurs gens estoient arrière bien II. grosses lieues dou pays. Si leur convint, en yaux combatant et deffendant, endurer mainte painne et faire mainte appertisse de leurs corps. Là dist une fois li contes dans Tilles, pour ce que ces gens tant se tenoient, dont moult courouchiés estoit: "Avant! avant, seigneur! Par le corps Jesu-Cris! nous duront mēshui ces gens? Nous les deuissions ores avoir tous mengiés et dévorés." Adont s'avanchièrent toutes mannières de gens, Espagnol et Francois, et s'en vinrent bouter sus yaux et les envayrent si fièrement que merveille fu. Et vous di qui finalement par forche d'armes il les conquissent et prissent tous, petit s'en sauvèrent. Là furent pris li troy fière de Felleton, messires Hues de Hastings, messires d'Agonisses, messires Richars Tanton, messires Gaillaro Vighier, li sires de Nuton et plus de lx chevaliers englès et gascons, et ossi assés d'escuiers, tous gentils hommes et gens d'armes, et si en laissièrent partie mors sus le place.²

P. 181. *Sec. réd.* 'Là fist messires Guillaume de Felleton une grant apertise d'armes et un grant outrage; car il descendi de la montaigne, la lance abaissie, en esporonnant le coursier, et s'en vint fêrir entre les Espagnols et consieui un Casteloing de son glaive si roidement qu'il lui perça toutes ses armeures, et li passa la lance parmi le corps, et l'abati tout mort entre yaus. Là fu li dis messires Guillaume environnés et enclos de toutes pars, et là se combati si vaillamment que nuls chevaliers mieuls de lui, et leur porta grant damage, et moult leur costa ançois que il le peuissent atierer. Si frère et li autre chevalier, qui, sus le montaigne estoient, le veient bien combatre, et les grans apertises d'armes qu'il faisoit, et le péril où il estoit; mès conforter ne le pooient, se il ne se voloient perdre. Si se tinrent tout quoi sus la ditte montaigne en leur ordenance, et li chevaliers se combati tant qu'il peut durer. Là fut occis li dis messires Guillaume de Felleton.'³

8s.; a several pasture called the Haynyng, worth 2s.; seven husbandlands, of which six were in the hands of tenants at will, who paid yearly at Martinmas and Whitsuntide 48s., but one was waste, the herbage of which was worth 12d.; eight cottages on the lands of tenants at will which paid yearly 16s., and a water corn mill which paid 53s. 4d. a year. The heir of the entailed estate under the provision of the settlement made in 1315 was Sir William's half-brother, Sir John de Felton, then aged twenty-six years and upwards, but the lands held in fee simple devolved upon the heirs of the whole blood, viz., his two nephews, William, son of Robert de Hilton, and Robert (or Thomas), son of Robert de Swinburne, sons respectively of his two sisters Eleanor and Agnes.¹

Disputes arose between Sir John de Felton and the guardians of the sons of his half-sisters as to the estates which were comprised in the settlement of 1315, and there was a suit in Chancery. It was contended on behalf of the minors that West Matfen, Nafferton, Lorbottle, a fourth part of the manor of Edlingham, a moiety of the vill of Lemington, etc., had belonged to Sir William in fee simple. After many adjournments, the case came before the assizes held at Newcastle on the Saturday after Lammas-day (August 1st), 1372. John answered by his attorney as follows:

As regards the lands in Matfin West, Nafferton and Lourbodill, William de Felton, knight, the grandfather, granted them by charter to William, his son, and his heirs; with remainder to Constance, daughter of John de Felton, his son, and her heirs male; then to Alice, daughter of the said William de Felton, knight, and her heirs male; then to Eleanor, daughter of the said William de Felton, knight, and her heirs male; with ultimate remainder to the right heirs of the said William de Felton, knight. As regards the fourth part of the manor Edelyngeham, the moiety of the vill of Lemotton, 13s. 4d. rent in Lemotton, lands and the husbandland called Chesewykland in Newton, a messuage and a husbandland in Whytyngeham, of which it is supposed by the inquisition that William de Felton died seised in his demesne as of fee simple; John, by his attorney, in evidence of his right and for information of the jury, produced part of a fine levied on the quinzane of Trinity, 9 Edw. II. (1315), between William de Felton, his grandfather, plaintiff, and Robert de Felton, deforciant, of the manor of Elyneham (*i.e.*, Edlingham) with appurtenances, which make the tenements aforesaid, by which fine Robert granted the premises to William for life, with remainder to William's heirs; on failure of such issue, remainders to Robert de la Vale and Alice, his wife, and her heirs male, John de Fenwyk and Ealoner, his wife, and her heirs male, with remainder to the right heirs of William. The jurors say that all the lands contained in the first inquisition, except £25 rent in Matfen West and Nafferton, are held in fee tail. As to the said rent in Matfen West and Nafferton, John produces Letters Patent dated July 29th, 1338, quitclaiming the said rent due

¹ *Inq. p.m.* William de Felton, 42 Edw. III. first numbers, No. 23; also *inq. p.m.* 22 and 23 Bp. Hatfield; also *inq. p.m.* 20 Ric. II. No. 25. 45th Report of Dept. Keeper of Pub. Rec. app. i. p. 194.

to him and his heirs, in consideration of their good service in Scotland and in compensation for 400 marks, part of 500 marks yearly which Edward II. had granted to the said William for the capture of Gilbert de Middleton, the king's enemy and traitor, until such time as land or rent to that value should be given to him; the rent of £25 being formerly due to the king for lands held by him and others in fee farm at the rate of 4d. an acre and remised for a certain term not elapsed before the issue of the Letters Patent. The jurors say that John has no right in the said rent.¹

For his first wife Sir John de Felton married Joan, daughter of Sir William fitz William.² He was married for the second time to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John de Fenwick, knight,³ on or before November 7th, 1385, when he paid ten marks to the king for licence to enfeof John de Eston, vicar of Ponteland, and Richard de Edlyngeham, chaplain, of the manor of West Matfen, and for the feoffees to re-enfeof the said John de Felton, knight, and Elizabeth his wife in tail, with remainder to the heirs of him, the said John.⁴ He was one of Hotspur's knights who fought at Otterburn, August 19th, 1388,⁵ and a commissioner of array for Northumberland in the same year.⁶ He was appointed sheriff of Northumberland, November 7th, 1390,⁷ and was elected knight of the shire the same year. John de Felton died on Friday, 31st March, 1396, seised of the manor of Edlingham, 'where is a castle worth nothing by the year,' 200 acres of demesne land, ten acres of meadow, a water corn mill, three several pastures called Haynyng, Bystele and Edeschawe, a slate quarry called Ruthle, seven husbandlands, eight cottages with lands and tenements in the Neweton and in Lematon, with a rent of 7s. 6d. in the vill of Bolton; worth beyond reprises, £18, according to the true value; held of Henry de Percy, earl of Northumberland, as of the barony of Benele, by the service of a sparrow sore hawk or 6d., at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist.⁸ His heir was his son John, born of his second marriage, in October, 1387. Sir John de Felton's widow, Elizabeth, remarried Henry Boynton, by whom she had issue a son, William, who, in the inquisition taken after her death, was found to be her heir, and

¹ *Coram Rege Roll*, Trin. Term, 43 Edw. III. rot. 22.

² *Visitation of Yorkshire*, Norcliffe, p. 124, Harl. Soc. No. 16.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 20 Ric. II. No. 25.

⁴ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Ric. III. 1385-1389, p. 49.

⁵ Du costé des Anglois aussi se combatirent moult vaillammant et se combatoient depuis et devant la prise des seigneurs de Persy . . . messire Jehan de Felleton . . . (*Œuvres de Froissart*, ed. Kervyn de Lettenhove, 1869, tome 13, p. 227.

⁶ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Ric. II. 1385-1389, p. 475.

⁷ Lists of Sheriffs; P.R.R. Lists and Indexes, No. ix. p. 98.

⁸ *Inq. p.m.* 19 Ric. II. No. 26. He also held Nafferton, Nafferton-hall, the manor of Black Heddon, the manor of South Buteland, lands in Thirston, etc. Escheator's Inquisitions, 1343.

upwards of twenty-two years of age. She died April 7th, 1422, when the third part of Edlingham, which she had enjoyed in dower, reverted to her first husband's grandson, John Hastings.¹

John de Felton, the last of his race, died on Wednesday, February 1st, 1402/3, under age, and in the ward of the king. He was seised of two parts of the manor of Edlingham, of the castle there, which was worth nothing beyond reprises, of 132 acres of land, 80 acres of meadow, two parts of Lematon-hall, and of a slate quarry called Roghle, two parts of seven husbandlands, and of eight cottages, two parts of a tenement in Newton, and lands in Lemington, and of 6s. 6d. rent in the vill of Bolton, etc. His heir was his half-sister Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John de Felton, knight, wife of Sir Edmund Hastings, knight.²

Although Sir Thomas de Felton, knight, seneschal of Aquitaine, is described by Froissart as brother of Sir William de Felton (III.),³ it is more probable that he was his uncle, for it is evident that he was the older man. He took part in the expedition into Spain in 1366. With Joan, his wife, he obtained from Pope Clement VI. at Avignon in September, 1363, at the request of Edward, prince of Wales and of Aquitaine, a licence to have a portable altar for the period of six years, which privilege was extended and made perpetual by Pope Urban V. three years later. In the first licence he is styled steward of the prince's household.⁴ On October 5th, 1367, he obtained from the king the castle, town, and lordship of Haverford for the term of his life,⁵ and he and his wife had a grant, January 7th, 1369/70, of Kirton in Lindsey, Lincolnshire.⁶ In 1380 he was captured by the French, who held him to ransom, towards the payment of which there was a grant from King Edward of 30,000 francs.⁷ He died before August 25th, 1381,⁸ for on that day the king appointed

¹ *Inq. p.m.* 10 Hen. V. No. 23.

² *Inq. p.m.* 4 Hen. IV. No. 31.

³ The Prince of Wales, Peter of Castille, the king of Navarre, and a great and noble company, among whom were 'messires Thumas de Felleton, grand seneschaus d'Aquitainne, messires Guillaumes ses freres,' lodged on their journey into Spain 'en le comble de Pampelune.' *Œuvres de Froissart*, publiées par M. le baron Kervyn de Lettenhove, tome septième, sec. réd. p. 157. On p. 161 William Felton is again called brother of Thomas.

⁴ *Cal. of Papal Registers, Petitions*, vol. i. pp. 452, 525; cf. *Papal Letters*, vol. iv. pp. 54, 93.

⁵ Letters Patent dated October 5th, 41 Edw. III. recited in *Inspeximus*, February 8th, 1380/1. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1377-1381, p. 604.

⁶ Letters Patent, January 7th, 43 Edw. III. recited in *Inspeximus*, February 8th, 1380/1. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1377-1381, p. 600.

⁷ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1377-1381, p. 543.

⁸ There was another Thomas de Felton, who was slain at the battle of Otterburn, August 19th, 1388. Hodgson's *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 129.

his brother, John de Holland, justice of Chester in the room of Sir Thomas de Felton, deceased.¹ In 1383, Joan, widow of Sir Thomas de Felton, knight, gave the king 10 marks for a licence to grant the manor of Fordham, county Cambridge, to trustees to hold to herself for life, and then to her daughter, Mary de Felton,² a nun at St. Clare's abbey, near Aldgate, London, with remainder to Thomas, son of Edmund de Hemgrave, knight, in fee simple.³ Two years later the prior and convent of Walsingham gave £100 for a licence to acquire the manors of Great and Little Riburgh in Norfolk, etc., which Joan, widow of Sir Thomas de Felton, had held for life, wherewith to endow a chantry in St. Ann's chapel for the soul of the said Joan, of her husband Sir Thomas de Felton, and of their son Thomas de Felton, etc.⁴ In 1390, Joan, widow of Sir Thomas de Felton, paid 20 marks for a licence to enfeof certain trustees with the manor of Aslakby, with power for them to regrant the same to her for her life, with remainder first to Sibyl de Morle, nun of the abbey of Berkyng, and then to Thomas de Morle, knight, and his heirs.⁵

¹ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1381-1385, pp. 36, 45.

² November 16th, 1385. There was an appointment to John de Morewell, the king's sergeant-at-arms to arrest and deliver to the abbey of the Sisters Minoreesses, London, for punishment, Mary de Felton, an apostate vagabond sister. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1385-1389, p. 86.

³ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1381-1385, p. 335.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 557.

⁵ *Ibid.* 1388-1392, p. 337.

FELTON OF EDLINGHAM CASTLE.

ARMS: *Gules two lions passant within a double measure argent.* Shield in Edlingham church; also on a shield on gate-tower of Bothal castle.

Eustancia . . . named in the grant of 1295 (c).



SIR WILLIAM DE FELTON, knight = Constance (L.), constable of Beaumaris, of Roxburgh and of Linlithgow, purchased Edlingham in 1294; fought at the battle of Falkirk, 22nd July, 1298 (g); sheriff of Northumberland in 1312; constable of Bamburgh in 1316; held his wife Constance's lands by the courtesy of England, and was dead before 11th May, 1328.

Robert de Felton, brother of Sir William de Felton (o), feoffee of Edlingham and of Boddington (o); party to deed of entail in 1310 (i); accompanied Edward I. to Flanders, 1298, and fought at the battle of Falkirk, 22nd July, 1298 (f).

Margaret, daughter and co-heir to her mother, married before 11th May, 1328, Robert Bertram (c) (d) of Bothal.
Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir to her mother (c) (d).
Constance, daughter and co-heir to her mother, married before 26th October, 1328, Robert de Strelly (c) (a).

[¹ Eleanor, sole daughter of Sir Robert Felton, knight, and Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Greystoke, married first Robert Lisle of Woodburn and, as his second wife, Sir Aymer de Athol (f).]

..... = Sir William de Felton (II.), lord of Edlingham, and of Boddington, Northamptonshire, in 1329 fined for knighthood, being then 30 years of age (*p*); constable of Roxburgh castle, and also heriff of that county in 1336; knight of the shire for Northumberland, 1340, and sheriff 1341; will dated Monday before 8th September, 1358; to be buried in Edlingham church (*h*); *Inq. p.m.* 15 Bp. Hatfield taken at Durham 24th February, 1359/60; *Inq. p.m.* 32 Edw. III. No. 41.

Isabella (k), executor of her husband's will (*h*). John = Alice, married Robert Delaval (*s*). Eleanor, married John de Fenwick (*s*). Constance.

Sir William de Felton, knight (III.), lord of Edlingham and of Boddington; slain in Spain (*m*) (*c*) Monday, 20th March, 1367 (*m*); *Inq. p.m.* 42 Edw. III., first numbers, No. 23.

Eleanor, sister of the whole blood and co-heir, mar. Robert de Hilton (*c*) (*d*) (*s*). 1 Agnes, sister of the whole blood and co-heir, mar. Robert Swinburne (*c*) (*d*) (*s*).

Joan, dau. of Sir William Fitzwilliam knight (*h*), and widow of Thomas Stapleton, first wife (*k*).

Sir John de Felton, knight, succeeded to Edlingham, Boddington, and other entailed estates on the death of his half-brother, was then 26 years of age and upwards; fought at the battle of Otterburn, 19th August, 1358 (*n*); heriff of Northumberland *circa* 1391; died Friday, 31st March, 1396; *Inq. p.m.* 19 Ric. II. No. 26, and 20 Ric. II. No. 25.

Elizabeth, daughter of John de Fenwick, knight (*k*); she re-mar. Henry Beaton, by whom she had issue, and died 7th April, 1422; *Inq. p.m.* 10 Hen. V. No. 23.

Elizabeth, co-heir of her mother, was 15 years of age at her father's death (*k*); married Sir Edmund Hastings, knight (*h*), of Roxby, and succeeded to Edlingham on the death of her half-brother.

Joan, co-heir of her mother, was 13 years of age at her father's death (*k*) [*?* wife of Sir Walter Fauconberg (*o*)].

Sir John de Felton, knight, lord of Edlingham [= Margaret; re-married John Aslakby, and had assignment of dower (*r*)]; was 10 years of age and upwards at his father's death (*k*); his wardship was granted March, 1396/7, to Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland (*o*); died *s.p.* Wednesday, 1st February, 1402/3; *Inq. p.m.* 4 Hen. IV. No. 31.

Duncan de Felton (*l*), had dispensation in 1351 to hold a benefice without cure of soul (*k*).

Sir Thomas de Felton, knight, seneschal of Aquitaine (*m*) and of Gascony (*l*); *Inq. p.m.* 5 Ric. II. Nos. 64 and 97 (*r*); married Joan (*i*).

(a) *Coram Rege Roll*, Trin. Term, 43 Edw. III. rot. 22.

(b) *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1563; ed. Norcliffe, p. 153.

(c) Dodsworth MS. 62, fol. 85. *Ibid.* MS. 45, fol. 101, 118; Rev. John Hodgson's Collection 'X,' pp. 50, 184, 220.

(d) *Cal. Close Rolls*, 2 Edw. III. p. 335.

(e) *Cartae Swinburne*, vol. i. pp. 41-44; Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

(f) Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 43.

(g) *Inq. p.m.* 42 Edw. III. first numbers, No. 23.

(h) *Durham Wills and Inventories*, Raine, vol. i. p. 29.

(i) *Inq. p.m.* 10 Hen. V. No. 23.

(j) *Inq. p.m.* 19 Ric. II. No. 26.

(k) *Inq. p.m.* 20 Ric. II. No. 25.

(l) *Cal. Papal Register*, Petitions, vol. i. p. 210.

(m) *Œuvres de Froissart*, publiées par M. le baron Kervyn de Lettenhove, tome septième, 1869, pp. 177, 181.

(n) *Ibid.* vol. 13, pp. 210, 227.

(o) Baker, *Northamptonshire*, vol. i. p. 477-478.

(p) *Placet. Coron.* anno 3 Edw. III. rot. 29; quoted Baker, *Northamptonshire*, vol. i. p. 477.

(q) Gough, *Scotland in 1298*, pp. 67, 166, 195.

(r) *Escheats*, vol. iii. pp. 44, 45.

EDLINGHAM CASTLE.

Edlingham castle is situated on low-lying ground to the west of the Edlingham burn, about two and a half miles south of its junction with the river Aln. The site was doubtless selected with the object of utilising, the stream as a means of defence, of which further advantage could be taken by diverting the water into a ditch or moat on the north side.

Between the castle and the church, which lies about 200 yards to the south-west, the ground rises and the surface is uneven, indicating buried buildings.

Edlingham castle possesses an interest beyond that of the other towers which stud the country within easy distance of the town of Alnwick, both on account of the architectural details it exhibits, and of the abundant indications of the courtyard or barmkyn which yet remain.

The castle, although of diminutive dimensions, exhibits some of the arrangements of a defensive military structure, as may be seen by the

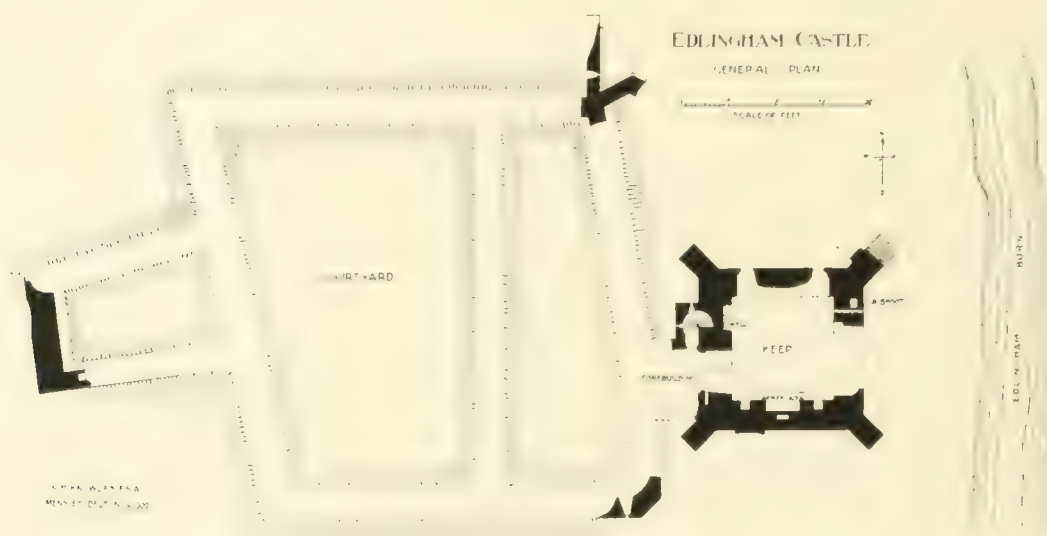


EDLINGHAM CASTLE.

general plan. It comprises a rectangular courtyard, with projections to the east and west, that to the east being the keep or tower with flanking walls connecting it with the north and south curtains. So placed, the tower, as was frequently the case, occupied a position on the exterior of the site, commanding the country and imparting strength at the point likely to be assailed.

Having regard to the rising ground to the south, and to the numerous indications of buried debris, it may reasonably be inferred that the projection on the west of the courtyard represents the gatehouse; whether or not this was the case, the re-entering angle, of which it forms one side, may have contained the gateway, opening into the courtyard. There are also indications of buildings at the north-east and south-east angles of the courtyard.

The keep is three storeys in height and is square on plan, with angle buttresses set diagonalwise, which are continued to the parapet level, and terminate in circular bartizans. The plan of each floor comprised a single chamber only; that on the ground level was vaulted,



but is now inaccessible, being filled with fallen material. The main or principal floor is a very ornate room with a groined roof. The entrance, screened by a forebuilding, is on the west side, and adjoining it is a circular newel staircase, which communicated with each floor and the battlements. The whole of the masonry, both on the exterior and interior, is in ashlar courses of superior workmanship.

The forebuilding, which protected the entrance, was two stories in height, as can be seen by the holes in the keep walls wherein the joists and roof timbers have rested. On the principal floor-level it formed a chamber about twelve feet square, and on the south side was lighted by a

window, one jamb of which still exists. The door opening between the forebuilding and the keep was an arched one, with double chamfered head and jambs, and was secured by a stout bar, the hole for which is in the south jamb; it opened into a short passage, four feet wide, with a ceiling formed of large flat stones, resting on a chamfered oversailing course on either side. The apartment to which the door gave access will compare favourably, in point of detail, with any chamber of any other tower in the county; it is twenty-two feet square, and has a groined ceiling, with chamfered diagonal and wall ribs, springing from carved brackets, with grotesque human heads and arms which clutch the moulded abaci. It measures, from the floor to the crown of the vault, twenty-two feet, and was lighted at the floor-level by two windows on the north side, and one, at least, on the east side; they have square jambs to the room, contracted towards the outside. The windows appear to have been of single lights, having chamfered and rebated jambs for shutters, with ogee heads enclosing trefoiled cusping. The lintel stones in the thickness of the wall are flat, but on the inside face are supported by large stones inclining to the centre in the form of struts. The fireplace is in the south wall; it is 7 feet 3 inches in width, and has a projecting hood over a lintel, now destroyed, formed of several stones 'joggle jointed' together,

EDLINGHAM CASTLE.

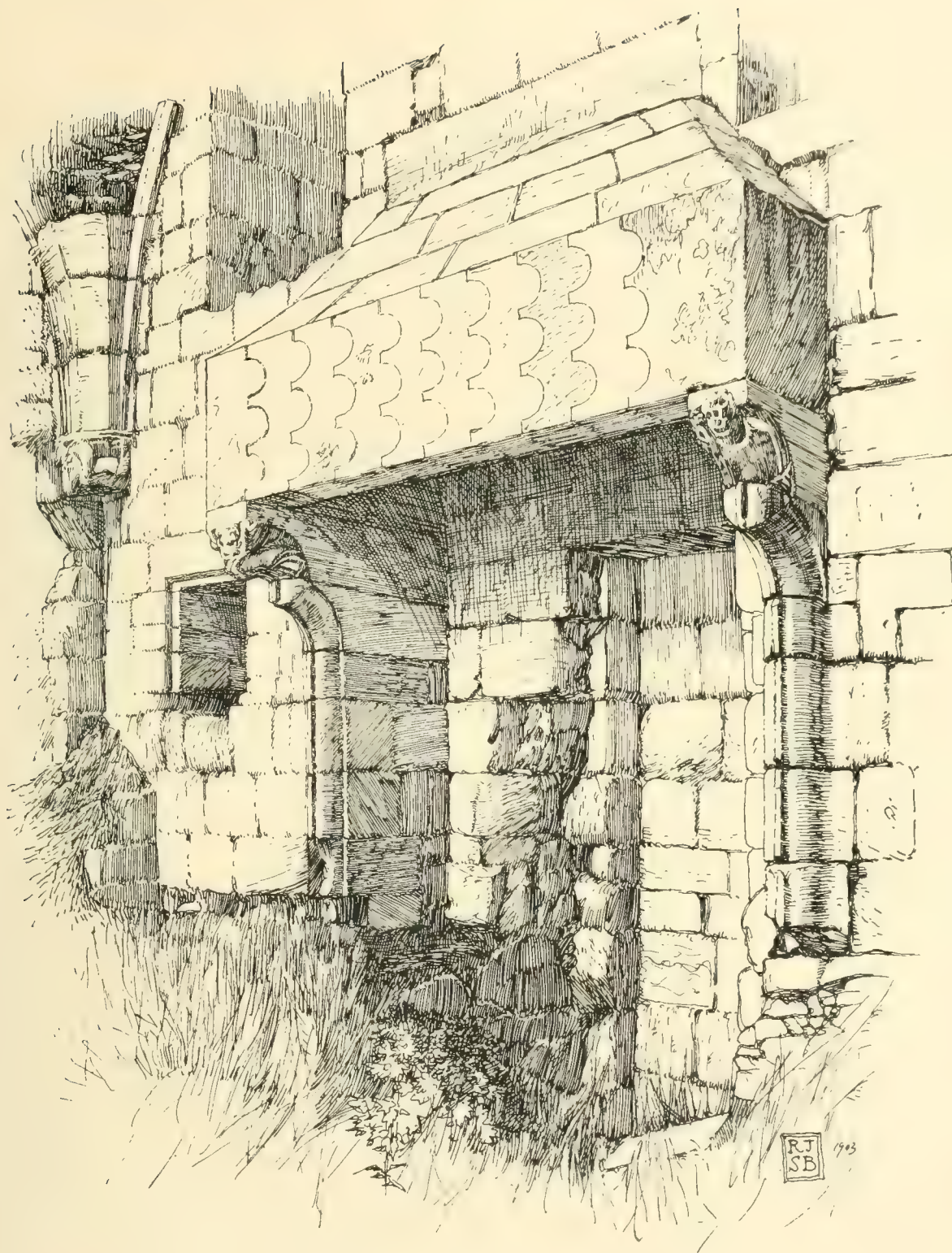


and is a unique example of such treatment.¹ The side jambs are moulded and corbelled out, and terminate below the lintel in oversailing brackets, on which are wrought finely sculptured heads. On either side of the fireplace is a square locker, rebated for a door. In the west wall are two pointed arched recesses; the lower courses of one of them are circular on plan, and no doubt form the upper portion of the shaft of the draw-well, the adjoining recess being intended for the water vessels. The sides of both recesses are notched midway in their height, possibly to receive the tackle necessary for drawing the water. There are holes for flooring joists at the springing-level of the vaulting, indicating that the upper portion of this fine apartment was used as a loft or chamber. There are also two small square-headed windows in both the north and south walls, and at the higher level in the north wall there is a portion of a hooded fireplace. The upper portion of vaulted apartments was frequently so used, and, as there is no door opening off the staircase at the higher level, the loft was apparently reached by a ladder.

Ascending the circular newel staircase by a small pointed doorway which opens off the forebuilding, we reach another door which either led into a chamber immediately over it, or on to an area covered with a pent roof or hoarding, and thence, probably, on to the parapet of the curtain wall. The door was secured by a bar on the inside; on the exterior, near to the west jamb of the door, is another bar hole. Small notches to receive the roof timbers are visible in the keep wall. Continuing to ascend the staircase, a large chamber, 24 feet square, is attained; its door opened inwards, and was secured by the usual bar. Near to the door is a fireplace with moulded jambs and carved brackets, from which springs an arched lintel supporting a stone hood. The only other feature remaining on this floor is a small square-headed window in the south wall with flat chamfered rere arches.

Only fragments of the lower portion of the roof battlements now exist; in them are no indications of machicolations. The staircase rises as a turret above the roof level, and, on the interior, is crowned by an 'umbrella-shaped' vault, formed by seven chamfered ribs springing from the centre newel. On the exterior, the walling between the north-west buttress and the staircase rises to a higher level, to screen the open stair leading to the top of the tower, which served as a look-out and beacon.

¹ This beautiful fireplace, destroyed about 40 years since, is figured in Parker, *Glossary*, Oxford, 1830.



FIREPLACE IN EDLINGHAM CASTLE.

(NOW PARTLY DESTROYED.)

The basement is now entirely filled by the fallen stones of crumbling vaults and walls, and quite inaccessible. On the exterior there are no signs of windows, but it possessed a fireplace, the flue from which is visible at the back of the fireplace of the room above. There is also in the east wall (nearest the stream), a garde-robe shaft, and near to it, and discharging in the same direction, is a drain or water outlet.

At the north-east angle of the courtyard there are fragments of a two-storeyed building with a bold chamfered plinth course, with small loops or windows at each floor-level. The masonry is of good ashlar. The curtain wall extended from this building to the north-east angle of the keep, and enclosed the angles between the buildings. At the south-east angle of the courtyard are some fragments of masonry, shown on the general plan, part of which is rounded for a well or staircase on the interior. At the west end of the courtyard the walling is two storeys in height, and, like the tower, is of massive construction; it contains a shoulder-headed door or window jamb, in which is a small locker.

Elizabeth de Felton, wife of Sir Edmund Hastings of Rouseby, or Roxby, in the county of York, knight, succeeded to her brother's estates at Edlingham, Newtown, Lemington, Bolton, Thirston, Black-heddon, Nafferton, the Steel near Otterburn, and Buteland.¹ Her stepmother Elizabeth, who for her second husband had married Henry Boynton, held a third of the lands in dower until her death in 1422.² Edmund Hastings, who was of an old and widespread Yorkshire family,³ represented Northumberland as one of the knights of the shire in 1407, and was sheriff of the county in 1414 and 1418.⁴ Dame Elizabeth Hastings died before her stepmother,⁵ her husband surviving her for twenty-six years or more. By a charter dated at Rouseby, January 14th, 1444/5, Sir Edmund Hastings

¹ *Inq. p.m.* 4 Hen. IV. No. 31.

² *Inq. p.m.* 10 Hen. V. No. 23. Cf. 45th Report of Dept. Keeper of Pub. Rec. app. 1, p. 170.

³ The main coat of Hastings was *or, a maunch gules* (Hastings, *Military Roll*, Hen. VI.). Cadet branches had variations, either in the colour of the field or sleeve, or by adding differences. Sir Edmund de Hastings bore (erroneously, it is said), at the battle of Falkirk in 1298, *or, three maunches a label azure* (cf. Foster, *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*, 1902 ed. p. 127). In 1407, Reynold, Lord Grey of Ruthyn, and Sir Edward Hastings were both descended from a common ancestor, Sir John Lord de Hastings, and Lord Grey brought an action against Sir Edward Hastings in the Court of Chivalry, which awarded the Hastings arms, *gold, a red sleeve*, to Lord Grey, and compelled Sir Edward Hastings to use, as a difference, a label of silver. Sir Edward Hastings went to prison rather than pay the costs, which, he considered, affected his honour. Cf. *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. i. pp. 8-15. This decision may possibly account for the coat *argent, a fess gules between three maunches sable* allowed to Hastings of Rowsby at the *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1563-1564 (Harl. Soc. Pub.), p. 153.

⁴ Lists of Sheriffs; P.R.O. Lists and Indexes, No. ix. p. 98.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 10 Hen. V. No. 23.

conveyed all his lands in the lordships, etc., of Edlingham, Newtown, Lemington, Roughley, Bolton, Thirston, Nafferton, etc., to his son William Hastings, John Lilburn of Shawdon, gent.; John Selby of Biddleston, gent.; Richard Fyngyll, vicar of Edlingham; and James Buke of Morpeth, gent., who in 1449 had a pardon for acquiring the same;¹ and these feoffees were seised of the said lands at the time of his death, December 9th, 1448.² His heir was his grandson Edmund Hastings, eldest son of Sir John Hastings, knight, deceased. He is stated in the inquisition taken on his grandfather's death to be of the age of twenty years³ and upwards, but that was not so, for he was born at Brancepeth on April 1st, 1431, and was baptised in the church there the same day, his godparents being Sir William Elmeden, knight, John Claxton and Alice Ogle.⁴

Sir Edmund Hastings died September 19th, 1487,⁵ and was succeeded by his son Roger Hastings, whose son Francis married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Pickering of Oswaldkirk, Yorkshire.⁶ He was residing in Pickering Lythe in 1488, when he was bound over in good behaviour, himself in £2,000, and Sir John Middleton of Belsay, knight, John Heron of Chipchase, Thomas Grey of Horton, and Thomas Haggerston of Haggerston, esquires, in 2,000 marks apiece.⁷ He may have been the same Sir Roger de Hastings who with other Englishmen attended at Glasgow cathedral, December 10th, 1502, to hear James IV. take the oath to observe the treaties of peace and marriage concluded by his ambassadors.⁸ He sold Boddington in Northamptonshire in 1510,⁹ in which year the fee-farm rent of Edlingham was granted by the Crown during pleasure to Sir Edward Radcliffe, knight of the body, and Roger Fenwick, squire of the same, lieutenants of the Middle Marches.¹⁰

The Hastings family had large estates in Durham as well as in Yorkshire, and perhaps on this account they gradually disposed of their lands in Northumberland, Nafferton being acquired by a cadet line of the Swinburne family. On February 12th, 1513/4, Francis Hastings, described

¹ 34th Report of Dept. Keeper Pub. Rec. p. 205.

² *Inq. p.m.* 27 Hen. VI. No. 24. Taken at Corbridge, April 25th, 1449.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Proofs of Age of Heirs of Estates, *Arch. Ael.* vol. xxii. p. 129.

⁵ Escheats, 5 Hen. VIII. No. 63, quoted in Baker, *Northamptonshire*, pp. 477, 478.

⁶ *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1563-1564, ed. Norcliffe, p. 153.

⁷ Chancery Files, Bundle No. 870. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. iv. p. 315.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 339.

⁹ Baker, *Northamptonshire*, pp. 477-478.

¹⁰ *Cal. Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic*, Hen. VIII. vol. i. pp. 155, 791.

as son and heir of Sir Roger Hastings, knight, granted to George Swinburne the manor and lordship of Edlingham, with all 'wods and woodfalls, hedge-rowes,' etc., set and lying within the towns and fields of Edlingham, Newton, Rughlee, Lammaton, and Bolton, to hold without impeachment of waste, from Christmas, 1513, for 31 years, at a yearly rent of £23 3s.¹ Three months later, by a deed dated May 10th, 1514, Hastings let to Swinburne, who is described as constable of Prudhoe castle, the castle and demesnes of Edlingham for the term of seven years. 'If it fortune the said Francis Hastings to come and dwell there after the forsaid seven years be past, it shall be good and lefull to him, and then if he, the said Francis, come not, it (shall be) leful to the said George and his heirs or assigns to . . . and pesseably to occupy the foresaid castle, etc., to th' end and terme of twenty-one yeres fully to be completed, paying yerely to the said Francis, etc., 40s. of lawfull mone of England, and to the kyng 20s., etc., provided always that the forsaid Francis shall beld, uphold and reparell the foresaid castle during the yeres aforsaid at his own proper costs and charges.'² Francis Hastings seems to have been in the hands of London money-lenders, for writs were sued out of Chancery against him by a certain Thomas Myrfin of London, skinner, and on January 20th, 1517/8, he alienated to Robert Dormer the manor of Kinthorp, with lands at Kinthorp, Pickering, 'Elaborn,' Evarston, Crompton and Alderston, all in Yorkshire, and the manor of Edlingham, with lands at Edlingham, etc.³ Dormer conveyed to George Swinburne, July 8th, 1519.⁴

George Swinburne, the purchaser of Edlingham, was a scion of a cadet line of the Swinburnes of West Swinburne, who, as has been already mentioned, previous to the acquisition of Edlingham, had acquired Nafferton from the Hastings family. At the time of the purchase of Edlingham, George Swinburne was constable of Prudhoe castle. It is probable that he died about 1530, in which year his son Roger gave a messuage in Hexham and a tenement in Bingfield to the prior of Hexham, that he might have masses said in Ovingham church for himself and for his ancestors.⁵ Roger Swinburne at his death was succeeded by his son Thomas, whose name heads the Muster Roll of 1538.

¹ *Cartae Swinburne*, vol. i. pp. 53-55. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

² *Ibid.* p. 53.

³ *Ibid.* p. 57. The name of Fras. Hastings of Edlingham appears amongst the gentlemen ordered to meet Lord Dacre at Howtell Swyre on Monday, June 29th, 1523, to ride into Scotland to attack Kelso, Ormston, etc. *Cal. Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic*, Hen. VIII. vol. iii. p. 1312.

⁴ *Cartae Swinburne*, vol. i. p. 60.

⁵ *Ibid.* Rev. John Hodgson's Collection 'U,' p. 189.

HASTINGS OF ROXBY, Co. YORK, AND OF EDLINGHAM CASTLE.

ARMS: The main coat of Hastings is *or, a maunch gules*. Hastings Military Roll, Hen. VI. Tonge's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, Constable's Roll, etc. Surt. Soc. No. 41, pp. 73, viii. 23. In Flowers' *Visitation of Yorkshire*,* 1563, the arms allowed to Hastings of Rowesby were *argent, a fess gules between three maunches sable*. Harl. Soc. vol. xvi. p. 153.

Meryll, dau. = EDMUND HASTINGS of Roxby, near Thornton in Pickering Lythe, co. York, knight of the shire for Northumberland, 1408-1420; sheriff of Northumberland, 1414-1418; died 9th December, 1418; *Inq. p.m.* 27 Hen. VI. No. 24. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John de Felton, and half sister and co-heir of Sir John de Felton of Edlingham, at whose death, in 1403, she succeeded to Edlingham and other estates; dead before 26th May, 1422 (*h*).

Sir John Hastings, knight, son and heir, living 1422 (*g*); = William Hastings, party to a deed dated died before 1445, in his father's lifetime. 14th January, 1444/5 (*c*).

... = Sir Edmund Hastings of Edlingham, knight, grandson and heir, = Mary, widow of Thomas Salvin of Newbegin born at Brancepeth, 1st April, 1431, and was baptised the same (*f*), and daughter of Ralph, Lord Greystoke day (*a*); upon whom his grandfather settled his lands by deed (*h*) (*d*), being related to Edmund Hastings dated 14th January, 1444/5; in 1483 steward of the manor in the third and fourth degree, was married and lordship of Pickering, and master forester of the chase by papal dispensation dated 29th August, there (*h*) (*c*). 1478 (*h*).

Sir Roger Hastings of Edlingham, knight, son and heir, obtained a licence, 26th June, = Amicia (*h*) Lewis (*d*), of the 1484, to be married in the earl of Northumberland's chapel at Leckonfield (*h*); sold household of the earl of Medomsley *circa* 1490 (*g*), and sold Roxby to Sir Roger Cholmley, knight (*h*). Northumberland (*h*).

Francis Hastings of Kinthorpe, near Pickering (*c*) son and heir, = Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Pickering, John (*d*). sold Edlingham (*c*). knight, of Oswaldkirk, co. York (*d*). James (*d*). Bridget (*d*). Henry Hastings, son and heir (*d*).

(*a*) *Inq. p.m.* 31 Hen. VI. No. 49.

(*b*) *Test. Ebor.* vol. iii. pp. 273 n, 344, 348.

(*c*) *Cartae Swinburne*, vol. i. pp. 55-60; Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

(*d*) *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1563-1564, ed. Norcliffe, pp. 153, 155.

(*e*) *North Riding Records*, new series, vol. i. pp. 113, 117.

(*f*) *Cf. Cal. Inq.* Hen. VII. p. 407.

(*g*) Surtees, *Durham*, vol. ii. p. 285.

(*h*) *Inq. p.m.* 10 Hen. V. No. 23.

SOUTH EDLINGHAM MUSTER ROLL, 1538.¹

Thomas Swynborne, Symon Burell, Robt. Wyllson, hable men with horse and harness. Ed. Smythe, Thomas Nycollson, Willme Paxton, Ryc. Clay, Thomas Lynton, Dave West, Rauffe Whytton, John Barker, John Whyter, Ed. Blythe, Will. Blythe, Georg Arther, Wille Gobson, Robt. West, Thomas Barker, Ryc. Lyghton, Thomas Smythe, Ryc. Layng, John Barker, hable men wanting horse and harness.

At the dissolution of the monasteries, the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem held two shillings of rent in Edlingham.²

Thomas Swinburne of Edlingham was one of the commissioners for enclosures upon the Middle Marches in 1552;³ in 1568 he held the manor of Edlingham, with land in Newtown, Abberwick, Heugh, Nafferton, Bavington, Black Heddon, Fawnes, etc.,⁴ and he died at Edlingham thirty years afterwards.

¹ *Arch. Ael.* vol. iv. 4to series, p. 164.

² *Cf. Arch. Ael.* vol. xvii. p. 278.

³ Bp. Nicolson, *Leges Marchiarum* (ed. 1747), p. 222.

⁴ *Liber Feodarii*, 10 Eliz. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. lxxv.

THE ORDER OF THE WATCHES, OCTOBER, 1552.¹

The passages to be kept betwixt Therslehaughe and the Newton with several watches nightly, and thereto is appointed the inhabitants of the towns and hamlets from Felton-briggend to Caldiche-park, by west the Strete; setters and searchers, William Johnstone, Thomas Robinson, John Meele, and Robert Browne.

From the Newtown to Liersheld (Learchild) to be watched with two men nightly, and thereto is appointed the town of Edlington (Edlingham) and the Newton.

From Liersheld to Bawtonne (Bolton) to be watched with two men nightly, and thereto is appointed the town of Lmeden and the Brome-parke; setters and searches of these two watches, Robert Manners and Robert Killingworthe.

Overseers of this watch, Robert Lysle and Thomas Swinburne.

From Bowton to Lethington (*query* Titlington) to be watched with two men nightly, and thereto is appointed Bowton, Aberwyke and the Woddhall . . .

Overseers, Edward Bednell, John Bellingham, Luke Ogle, and Rauf Collingwood.

The very interesting will of Thomas Swinburne of Edlingham, who died in 1572, has been preserved, together with an inventory of his household and personal effects, etc.

Anno Domini, 1572. In the name of God, Amen. Att Edlingham the one and twentie of Julie. I, Thomas Swinburn of Edlingham within the countie of Northumberland, esquier, syck in bodie and of perfecte remembrance, make this my last will and testament. My bodie to be buried in the church of Edlingham. I geve and bequeathe my castle and demaines of Edlingham, with the towne and mylne of Edlingham and Newton and Ruthly, with all the woodds and undrewoodds, with all th' appurtenance, to Gawen Swinburn, my uncle, for seven yeares, paying therfor to me and my heires yearlie twentie pounds at two tearmes. To my sonne William Swinburn, all my lands en Abberwycke and Mykle Bavington during his lyff, my uncle Gawen to have the education of him till he come to full age. To my daughter Jane Swinburn, four yeares proffytt of Hamserlie to marye hir with all, and my uncle Gawen and Gylbert Swinburn to have the bringinge upp of hir and see hir married. To that child that my wyff is with, other foure years out of Hamsterlie if a daughter; if a son, xx nobles rent in Seham; after that to my brother George. To my son John Swinburn, my lease of the tythe corn of Edlingham, Newton, Lurchild and Woodhall. To Gilbert Swinburne, the lease of the tythe corn of Black Heddon. To my sonne John Swinburn, my silver salt and all my silver sponnes, with all heirelumes and implements that is in Edlingham and Nafferton. To my sonne John Swinburn, my velvett cote, my satten gown, my satten dowblett, my velvett hose. To my sonne William Swinburn, my blak horse. To my twoe sisters, either of them twoo kye and calves. Executors, my sonne John, my sonne William, my daughter Jane Swinburn; my uncle Gawen and Gilbert Swinburn, William Carr and John Shaftoo, supervisors.

All thes be wytnesses that Mr. Swinborn haith acknowledged this to be his will. William Carr, John Shaftoo, Robert Bednell, Roger Collingwood, William Shaftoo, Lancelot Errington, John Ellerker, Raphe Carr. Proved at Durham August 2nd, 1572.²

Inventory, November 4th, 1572. *The halle at Edlingham*: two carpetts wythe tables, chayres and fowrmes.

The butrye: two cupbords—wone more, another lesse—two chests, syx large barrells, iij stands, iij beffe fates, 40s.

Plate: wone sylvar salt parcell gylt and won doson of sylvar spones, £8.

His apparell: wone satten gown, a vellvet cote layde wyth sylver las, a satten doublet lade wyth sylver lace, a payr of velvett slyvers . . . withe sylvar las, and a velvett hatt, £9.

¹ Bp. Nicolson, *Leges Marchiarum* (ed. 1747), p. 192.

² *Durham Wills and Inventories*, vol. i. p. 371.

In the parlar: a close bede, a fether bede, a bowster, wone pyllowe, wone covarlet, a ylad and a blanket, a cupbor and a pressor, a gret chare and a lytle cheste, 53s. 4d.

In the brode chambre: two framyd beds, ij fetherbeds, ij coverings, wone plade, wone covarlet, ij bolstars, ij pyllobears, wone joynyd copbord, won langsettle, wone chayr, £4 6s. 8d.

In the waynskott chambre: wone bedsted with cowrtyns of buckrm, a fetharbed and a bolstar, ij pyllobears, wone covaringe, a covarlet, a plade and a blanket, a copbord, a gret chayre and a lytle chyste, £7 10s. *More in the same chambre:* wone chest wythe vj payr of shets, vj pyllobears, wone doson of plane napkyns, iiij table clothes, iiij dyaper napkyns, £3 6s. 8d.

In the paynted chambre: wone old bedsted, wone fetharbed and a bolster, wone covareinge, wone covarlet, wone blanket, a wyndow clothe, 33s. 4d.

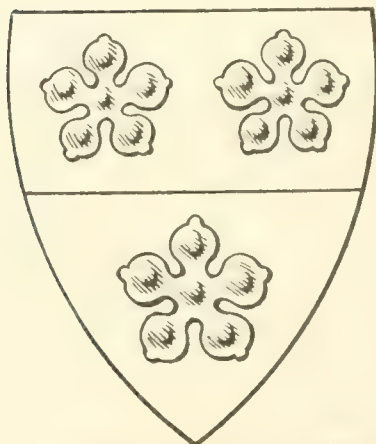
In the kytechin: ij pots, ij pans, ij spets, wone frying pann, xv peuder platers, xiiij peuder dyshes, vij sawsers, iiij plaits, . . . chargers, a basing and a yewar, a pestill and a mortre of brass, a payr of tangs, £4.

In the brew-howse: wone brewe lede, a maskinge towbe, ij gylle fats, and a lytle stande, £3.

In the bake-howse: a levinge trowghe, a brake and ij towbis, 4s.

Horsse and cattell: a whyte horsse, £10; a black horsse, £5 (cowes valued at four nobles each, oxen at 30s., barren cattle at two nobles, ewes at £3 per score; wethers and tups 3s. 4d. each, hogs 30s. per score; total worth of cattle, £106 16s. 8d.)¹

¹ *Durham Wills and Inventories*, vol. i. p. 371.



SWINBURNE OF EDLINGHAM CASTLE AND NAFFERTON.

ARMS: *Per fess gules and argent, three cinquefoils counterchanged* (Swinburne); *quarterly, argent two bars azure and in chief three escallops of the last* (Errington). Pedigree of Swinburne of Edlingham, drawn up in 1666, in the possession of Sir John Swinburne, bart. Cf. St. George's *Visitation of Northumberland*, 1615, and Dugdale's *Visitation of 1666*.

The large shield (1668), over the door at Capheaton, bears the following arms: *Quarterly*. 1. *Per fess gules and argent, three cinquefoils counterchanged* (Swinburne). 2. *Vert, a lion rampant argent* (Heton). 3. *Or, an orle azure* (Bertram). 4. *Quarterly: 1 and 4. Per fess gules and argent, three cinquefoils counterchanged* (Swinburne of Edlingham). 2 and 3. *Argent, two bars azure and in chief three escallops of the last* (Errington).

JOHN SWINBURNE of Nafferton (a), son of Sir William Swinburne, knight (b).

Thomas Swinburne of Nafferton, = Margaret, daughter and co-heir of (Robert) Mitchelson of Offerton, co. Durham (a).
son and heir (a), purchased lands at the Hough, 10th February, 1481/2 (c); living 4th January, 1508/9 (c).

Richard Swinburne (a), vicar of Hartburn (b).
Gilbert Swinburne, slain at Bosworth Field, bearing King Richard's standard (a); had a lease, 26th April, 1476, from Baliol College, of lands in Heugh and Stamfordham (b).

Leonard (a).
Thomas (a).
John (a).
Matthew (a).

... daughter of Sir Humphrey Lisle of Felton, knight (a).

George Swinburne of Nafferton, son and heir (a), constable of Prudhoe; purchased Edlingham castle, 1520 (b); dead before 16th Aug., 1527, when his son was party to a deed relating to Nafferton (g).

Margaret, daughter of Haggerton of Haggerton (f).

Ralph (a), living 16th Aug., 1527 (c); died s.p. (a).
William (a).
Simon (a).
James, living 16th Aug., 1527 (c).
Henry (a), living 16th Aug., 1527 (g); died s.p. (a).

Gilbert Swinburne =
(a), living 16th Aug., 1527 (a).
Gilbert (a).

Anthony, died s.p. (a).
Robert (a), liv. 16th August, 1527 (g); died s.p. (a).

Lucy, mar. John Rodlam of Rodlam (a).

Elizabeth, mar. Edw. Shafto of Bavington (a).
Agnes, married Thomas Rutherford (a).
Lucy, married Christopher Weldon (a).

A

- Roger Swinburne of Edlingham — Elizabeth, daughter and Nafferton, son and heir (*a*), gave to the prior and convent of Hexham, 8th July, 1530, a messuage in Hexham and a tenement at Bingfield, to have masses in Ovingham church for himself and his ancestor (*g*); died seised of the manor of Hamsterley; died 30th June, 1538; *Inq. p.m.* 2nd Aug., 1538 (*c*).
- Gawen Swinburne of Cheeseburn Grange, to whom his brother Thomas gave the Stelling (*e*); supervisor of his nephew Thomas' will (*d*); will dated 26th Apr., 1576 (*f*); to be buried in Stamfordham church.
- Margaret, daughter of Shortflat (*l*); named in her husband's will (*f*).
- Thomas Swinburne (*a*), will dated 7th April, 1565 (*e*).
- John Swinburne (*a*), will dated 11th April, 1565.
- Agnes, married George Harbottle (*a*).
- Marion [or Margaret], married Sir George Heron of Chipchase (*i*).
- Margaret, = Thomas Swinburne of Edlingham and Nafferton, son and heir (*a*), had livery of his lands 1st March, 1548/9 (*g*); granted a lease to his brother Roger, 23rd Feb., 1555/6 (*g*); will dated 21st July, 1572; proved 2nd Aug., 1572 (*d*); to be buried in Edlingham church; *Inq. p.m.* 10th August, 1573.
- (Elizabeth) natural dau. of Humphrey, duke of Buckingham (*a*), had her dower 20th Aug., 1573.
- Ralph Swinburne, died *s.p.* (*a*).
- Ingram, died *s.p.* (*a*).
- Roger (*a*), to whom his brother Thomas gave a messuage in Bingfield, November 30th, 1553 (*g*).
- John, died *s.p.* (*a*).
- George Swinburne (*a*), of Seaham, mar. Agnes, sister of John Biltingham of Crook-hall, co. Durham.
- Marion (*b*), [? married Thirlwell].
- Elizabeth, mar. George William (*i*), Ward of Consett, co. Durham (*a*).
- Isabel [? married Robert Roddam (*i*)].
- Ann, mar. William Shafto of Bavington (*b*).
- Margery, married her cousin, John Heron of Chipchase (*j*).
- George Swinburne, son and heir (*a*), died *s.p.*
- John Swinburne (*b*) of Edlingham and Nafferton, sold a tenement in Bavington, 18th April, 1598, to Roger Widdrington of Beaufront (*g*); registered his pedigree at the visitation of 1615 (*b*); *Inq. p.m.* 13th February, 1625/6.
- Anne, dau. of Sir Cuthbert Collingwood (*b*).
- William Swinburne, to whom his father gave his lands in Abberwick and Middle Bavington for his life (*d*); 1st Dec., 1591, granted lands at Hawkwood to his brother John (*g*), who re-granted the same to him.
- Ursula (*a*), died in her father's lifetime (*d*).
- Elizabeth (*a*), died in her father's lifetime (*d*).
- Jane, married George Collingwood of Eslington (*b*), and of Eppleton.
- Sir Thomas Swinburne of Edlingham and Nafferton, knight, aged 26 in 1615 (*b*); knighted before 13th September, 1626 (*b*); sheriff of Northumberland 1628-1629; died at Blanchland 1st May, 1645; nuncupative will 28th April, 1645.
- Margaret, daughter of William Lee of Brandon, co. Durham (*b*), was residing in Elvet, Durham, in 1616, and was buried at St. Oswald's in that city, 27th February, 1630/7 (*h*).
- Margaret, sister (and inheritor sole heir) of Sir Thomas Swinburne, married William Swinburne of Capheaton (*b*).
- Eleanor, married William Wallas of Knaresdale (*a*).
- (*a*) Flower's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1564.
 (*b*) St. George's *Visitation of Northumberland*, 1615.
 (*c*) Surtees, *Durham*, vol. ii. pp. 278-279, 281-282, 290.
 (*d*) *Durham Wills and Inventories*, Raine, p. 371.
 (*e*) *Ibid.* p. 236.
 (*f*) *Durham Wills and Inventories*, Raine, p. 409.
 (*g*) *Ex Cartae Swinburne*, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'U', pp. 186-193; also *Cartae Swinburne*, vol. i. pp. 63-72. *Ibid.*
 (*h*) St. Oswald's *Register*, Durham.
 (*i*) *Durham Wills and Inventories*, Greenwell, p. 24.
 (*j*) *Ibid.* p. 200.
 (*k*) *Cartae Swinburne*, vol. i. p. 60. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.
 (*l*) A pedigree, drawn up in 1666, in the possession of Sir John Swinburne, bart., which differs in some details from the pedigree entered at the *Heralds' Visitation*.

EVIDENCES OF SWINBURNE PEDIGREE.

1497. Thomas Haggerston of Haggerston, esq., releases the Fawns, parish of Whelpington, to his kinsman, Thomas Swinburne, son and heir of John Swinburne of Nafferton, and father to George Swinburne of Nafferton and Edlingham. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 195; *ibid.* pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 11.

1502/3, 4th January. Thomas Swinburne, by indenture, sets forth that Thomas Penrith, Edward Shaftowe, John Swinburne, George Shaftowe and Anthony Swinburne having recovered 40 houses, one miln, 786 acres of land, 220 acres meadow, 1,100 acres pasture, £3 12s. 4d. rent, in the Heugh, Mikel Babyngton, Morpath, Mikeley, Pruddowe, Ingo, Fawnes, and Nafferton before the chief justice in the common pleas against the said Thomas de Swinburne and Margaret, his wife; that the said Thomas Penrith, etc., should stand seised of the lands, etc., in Heugh, Morpath, Mickley, and Nafferton, to the use of 'John Swinburne, my bastard sone,' and his heirs male, and in

default to the right heirs of the said Thomas ; and after the death of the said Thomas that the said Thomas Penrith, etc., shall stand seised in one third part of the said premises in Heugh, Morpath, Mekley, Prudhow, and Nafferton to the use of the 'said Margaret, my wife,' in recompense of her dower ; and the aforesaid Thomas Penrith, etc., to stand seised in the aforesaid houses, milne, lands, etc., in Mikel Babyngton, which, at the time of the said recovery, was the right and inheritance of the said Margaret, to the use of the said Thomas and of Margaret, his wife, and their heirs male, and failing heirs male, to the use of the right heirs of the said Margaret. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, *Edlingham Guard Book*.

1504, 16th July. Robert Hughe gives all his lands in the vill of Shilbottle to Thomas Swinburne, esq. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection 'U,' p. 191.

1527, 16th August. A declaration made by Robert Swinburne, chaplain, and John Swinburne, gentleman, feoffees of the manor of Edlingham, etc., by a deed made by George Swinburne, deceased. They release to Roger Swinburne, son and heir of the said George, Nafferton-hall, Nafferton, Black Heddon, and the moiety of the manor of Nafferton-hall, to hold to the aforesaid Roger and his heirs male, remainder to Ralph, brother of George, then to Henry Swinburne, then to Robert Swinburne, then to Gilbert Swinburne, and then to the heirs male of the said John, and finally to the right heirs of George. *Ibid.* p. 189.

1539-1540. *Ing. p.m.* Roger Swinburne, 31 Hen. VIII. No. . . . Lands at Bavington, Prudhoe, Heugh near Stamfordham, 'Sklatersfeld' Shilbottle, Nafferton, Nafferton-hall, 'Blakedowne.' Thomas Swinburne, son and heir of the said Roger, is twelve years of age. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection 'T,' p. 130.

1553, November 30th. Thomas Swinburne of Edlingham gives certain messuages in Bingfield to his brother Roger. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection 'U,' p. 189.

1555/6, 16th January. Thomas Swinburne of Edlingham gives all his lands in the townfields of Hexham to his brother Roger. *Ibid.* p. 192.

1568, 8th June. Thomas Swinburne of Edlingham, in consideration of £8 13s. od., grants to Thomas Pallisser a tenement in Shilbottle. *Ex Swinburne deeds. Ibid.* p. 191.

1569, November 26th. Inspecimus of Queen Elizabeth, reciting release from Edw. VI., dated 1st March, 1548/9, of lands to Thomas Swinburne, son and heir of Roger Swinburne, then arrived at age. Roger Swinburne died June 30th, 1538, seised of certain lands in Great Bavington ; of lands at the Heugh ; of the manor of Edlingham and appurtenances ; of a tenement and 100 acres of land in Sklatersfeld, which used to pay 26s. 8d. yearly, but are now laid waste of the Scots ; of a tenement, 10 acres of land, 10 acres of pasture, with appurtenances, in Shilbottle. His son and heir, Thomas Swinburne, was 30 years of age at the time of the taking of the inquisition. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, *Cartae Swinburne*, vol. i. p. 72.

1572, November 3rd. *Ing. post mortem* Thomas Swinburne of Edlingham. Recites an indenture dated 28th June, 1571, whereby the said Thomas Swinburne, for faithful service done by Christopher Pawston of the Heugh, gent., and for services to be done by Percival, his son, grants to them two messuages at Heughe for their joint lives and for that of the longest liver, paying to the chief lord of the fee a free rent of 5s. 4d., and to the said Thomas Swinburne, 48s. Also reciting a lease dated 20th July, 1572, whereby the said Thomas Swinburne gave his servant, Lancelot Errington of Fourstones, an annuity of 40s. per annum out of Black Heddon. Also reciting a lease dated 28th June, 1572, whereby the said Thomas Swinburne grants to Nicholas Errington of Berwick-on-Tweed, the lordship and tower of Abberwick, two tenements, or 'tackes,' with the appurtenances commonly called the Grayes lande, in the tenure of George Trollon and Janet Mille, widow, of the yearly rent of 22s., to hold for 21 years at the rent of £6 16s. 4d. ; the lessee to maintain the tower and to have 'fyrbote,' 'waynbote,' 'ploughbote,' and 'hedgebote.' Also reciting a lease dated 22nd July, 1572, whereby Thomas Swinburne grants to John Bellingham of Abberwick, gent., two messuages and husbandlands called 'Grayes lands' for 21 years, 'without any rente.' Rev. John Hodgson's Collection 'T,' p. 99.

Circa 1576. Omnibus . . . Gawinus Swinburne de Cheeseburne Grange. Noveritis me dedisse Johannis Raymes clerico et Arthuro Shafto clerico totum illud dominium meum de Hawkewell. Habend. prefato Roberto Raymes et Arthuro Shafto adopus mei, pro et durant. vitae meae et post decess. adopus Willelmi Swinburne filii Thomas Swinburne nuper de Edlingham armig. et heres masc. per defect. adopus Johannis Swinburne fratri predict. Willelmi Swinburne et hered. masc. et per defect. adopus rect. hered. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection 'U,' p. 187.

1576, 28th April. Will of Gawyne Swinburne of Chesboroughe Graunge, gent. *Durham Wills and Inventories*, vol. i. p. 409. Surt. Soc. No. 2.

1581, 13th November. John Swinburne of Edlingham grants to Sir Cuthbert Collingwood of Eslington the manors of Edlingham, Newtown, and Rougeley, except the castle of Edlingham, with the gardens, orchard, and the tithe corn, etc., for the term of four years. *Cartae Swinburne*, vol. i. p. 77. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

1591, 10th December. Indenture made between John Swinburne of Edlingham, and William Swinburne, brother of the said John Swinburne, witnesses that by deed, dated 1st December inst., the said William had confirmed to the said John all the manor of Hawkewell, etc. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection 'U,' p. 187.

1592, 27th September. Sir John Forster had granted a warrant to Ralph Gray, high sheriff of Northumberland, to apprehend 48 persons named therein, including Margaret, wife of Michael Hebburn of Hebburn, George Collingwood of Broom Park, and other recusants. The high sheriff, in his return dated 7th November, reported that 'in Edlingham, Lamendon, and Aberwick the doors are shut, and none within to answer.' *Ibid.* pp. 342-3.

1592/3, January 5th. Sir John Forster writes to Burghley concerning Jesuists, etc. 'Information was made to me that certain seminaries were reset at Edlingham and other places, whereupon I sent my men with a commission to search the houses, and lay fire to them if any resistance was made in a disobedient and rebellious manner, which I presumed to do more than my authority served for the better accomplishment of Her Majesty's service. My servants searched Edlingham and other places, and found great likelihood of their being there, but there were such secret conveyances and close corners made in walls that unless they hungered them out they could do no good; nevertheless, I shall use my best endeavours for apprehension of these Jesuists and traitors who haunt divers places in our country, and especially Edlingham, Eslington, Lamendon, and Cartington. I hope it will be no offence to Her Majesty or the Council if I proceed further than my authority serves, to attach such pestiferous traitors and inciters of the people.' *Cal. S.P.D. Eliz.-Jas. I. add.* 1580-1625, p. 344.

1598, 18th April. John Swinburne of Edlingham, in consideration of £200 paid by Roger Widdrington of Beaufront, sells to him a tenement in Bavington, then in the occupation of Mark Shafto. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection 'U,' 192.

1606, 21st June. Indenture between John Swinburne of Edlingham, esq., of the one part, Thomas Salvayne of Stapleton, co. York, and Ralph Carr of Holburne of the other part. The said John Swinburne being 'estated of the manors of Edlingham, the Newtown, Nafferton, the Hughe, with their appurtenances, and being desirous that the said manors should contynue in the name and blood of the Swynbournes so long as it shall please Almighty God to graunt the same, and for better preferment of Thomas Swynborne, sonne and heire of the said John in marriage, and for his better mayntenance in that honorable service wherein he is now placed, and for better raysing of sufficient portions to Margaret Swynborne and Eleanor Swynborne, daughters of the said John,' etc., etc. A settlement of the estate on Thomas Swinburne in tail male, remainder to Margaret Swinburne, wife of William Swinburne, in tail male, remainder to the right heirs of the said Thomas. It is provided that Thomas Swinburne shall pay his mother her jointure; to his sisters £500 for their portion, and to permit his father to inhabit any of the mansion houses, and to make him such allowance as shall be appointed by two indifferent friends. *Cartae Swinburne*, vol. i. p. 79. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

1617, 22nd October. Indenture between John Swinburne of Edlingham of the first part, and William Shafto of Bavington, esq., Thomas Fenwick of East Matfen, George Beadnell of Lemondon, and John Ogle of Bradforth, gents. John Swinburne, for the natural love and affection which he beareth to Thomas Swinburne, his son, conveys to the said Shafto and Fenwick the manors of Edlingham, Newtown, and the Heugh, the farm or freeholds of Hawkewell and the Fawnes, the manor of Hamsterley, and lands at Medomsley, to hold to the said John Swinburne for life, and after his death to the use of the said Thomas Swinburne, his son, in tail male; remainder to William Swinburne of Capheaton for life, and then to his son John, begotten of the body of Margaret, his late wife, daughter of the said John; remainder to William Swinburne, second son of the said William and Margaret. *Ibid.* vol. i. p. 86. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

Six of John Swinburne's Edlingham tenants presented themselves at the muster held March 26th, 1580, by Sir John Forster, warden of the Middle Marches.¹ At the muster held at Abberwick Edge, November 24th, 1595, the Edlingham tenants who presented themselves were William Errington, spearman, mounted on a grey trotting gelding fifteen hands in height; Alexander Myers, spearman, on a grey trotting gelding of sixteen hands; and Robert Davison, spearman, on a black trotting horse of fifteen hands.² Mr. Swinburne of Edlingham filed a bill at the warden court in 1597 against 'the goodman of Gateshaw' for five score ewes and wethers carried off by him in a border raid.³

¹ *Cal. Border Papers*, Bain, vol. i. p. 22.

² *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 76.

³ *Ibid.* p. 346.

There was a suit at York in 1605 brought by John Swinburne against Robert Heselrigg of Swarland respecting Edlingham and Glantlees moor or common, 'now in varience between the sayde parties;' the court ordered that they should be 'used and enjoyed in such sorte as the same haith bene by the most parte of twenty yeres last past.'¹ At the same time Swinburne was involved in a family dispute with the widow of his brother-in-law, Thomas Collingwood of Eslington.² She was daughter of Sir Ralph Grey of Chillingham, knight, and had re-married Thomas Ogle of Bothal, gent. In the course of the dispute, John Swinburne, March 13th, 1606/7, made a declaration that he had never borrowed any money from the said Anne, wife of Thomas Ogle, as she alleged, 'for all other sumes which [I] the said John Swinburne, had of hir for buyinge of blacke cloath and spyces for the funeral of her late husband, Thomas Collingwood, I did cause it to be payed wheare they weare due.'³

In proceedings in the Court of Exchequer respecting Edlingham common, Lancelot Errington of Fourstones, gent., aged ninety-six, on October 2nd, 1611, deposed that he had known John Swinburne, the proprietor of Edlingham, since his birth about fifty years ago, and that he had known Edlingham manor and the moor or common for seventy years, and that

The bounds of Edlingham more are as follows:—first, the same is bounded, beginning towards the north, at one place called the foote of the Heyneing-burne, at or near the falling in of the said burne or brooke into another burne called Edlingham-burne, and so along from thence southward all along upwards the said Heyning-burne to the head of the said Heyning-burne, and from the head of the said Heyneing-burne towards the east unto one little round hill commonly called or known by the name of the Blaike-lawe, and from the said Blaike-lawe still leading towards the east unto another little hill called the Yare-lawe, and from the said Yaire-lawe somewhat towards the south and south-east unto a parcell of ground called or known by the name of Wylyterye, *alias* Wickerye, crosse, and so from Wilterye crosse towards the north unto one rigg or parcel of ground called the Meare-rig, and so from Meare-rig still leading towards the west to a great hill called Mydding-hill, and from Midding-hill still towards the west unto a great crag or stone called the Catt-stone, and from the Catt-stone directly into and through a clowgh called the myll-stone clowgh unto another parcel of ground called the Lamb-crag, in which there is a hewen mortys or hole made, wrought in the firme cragstone, wherein there is put a long square stone (being an ancient meare stone and bounder), betwixt the said great more called Edlingham more and Long Framlington more, and so from Lamb-crag directly towards the west to a parcell of ground commonly called Grubbstruther, and so to a heap or currock⁴ of stones there, and so from the said currock or heap of stones from thence toward the north unto a parcel of ground called Spittell-lawe, and from Spittle-lawe still northwards to another parcel of land called the Gowkestone-lawe, and from Gowkestone-lawe still northward unto one burne or becke called Cowe-burne, being the outmarche between Thronton and Edlingham lordships, which said several particulars are the out bounders and marches of Edlingham more.

¹ *Ex Cartae Swinburne*, vol. i. p. 80.

² Thomas Collingwood's will, dated February 25th, 1596/7, is printed in *Durham Wills and Inventories*, vol. ii. p. 268.

³ *Ex Cartae Swinburne*, vol. i. p. 81. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

⁴ There is a homestead called Watch Currock in the township of Hexham. Cf. vol. iv. of this work, p. 5.

The examinee further deposed that about 70 years since Thomas Swynburne, *esq.*, father of John Swynburne, being the examinee's master, coming to enter the said manor, lordship and commons and wastes belonging, being during his minority in the possession of his uncle Thomas Swynburne (called Long Thomas), the said Thomas Swynburne the uncle persuaded his nephew to call his tenants to ryde the bounds of the great common called Edlingham more, which he by the said advice with divers his tenants of the oldest men and this examinatus did ride, beginning at the said Heyneing-burne, from place to place as already declared; and shortly afterwards for 9 years this examinatus was the bailiff of the manor of Edlingham and of the said commons, wastes, etc., during which time this examinatus with the tenants yearly in May rode the bounds. . . . That Thomas Swynburne, his master, had one John Thompson for his pounder and keeper of the said great more, whom he hath often known to have taken the chattells of others not tenants of Edlingham manor, having come within the bounds of the moor, and mainly the goods of the farmers and tenants of the Sheills, Glauntleyes and Snypehowse, whose goods oftenest came on the moor, and kept them in Edlingham poundfold until the owners paid parkage.

Robert Fenwicke of Lesbury, gent., aged 54, who for 30 years past had been steward of the manor, and Edward Manners of Jesmond, aged 70 years, deposed to the same effect.¹

In a list of viscountal rents for the county of Northumberland contained in the *compotus* of Sir Thomas Swinburne of Edlingham, knight, sheriff of the county, 1628 and 1629, it is stated that the vill of Edlingham pays 9s. 4d.²

It is not known for what services rendered to the Crown or at what time Thomas Swinburne received the honour of knighthood, but in the settlement dated June 21st, 1606, of which an abstract is given above, in which his father, John Swinburne, conveys (or leases) to him certain of his estates, it is set out that one of the objects was 'for his better mayntenance of that honourable service whereon he is now placed.' In an undated petition to the lord treasurer made about 1634, Sir Thomas complains of the very heavy charges to which he had been put in the execution of his office as high sheriff for two years together, and to the great loss he had sustained by the neglect of his officers, who would give him 'no securitie for their places,' he being 'a meere stranger in that countrie, havinge neither lands nor residence in that countrie, his father yet livinge, was inforced to hyer other men with meate, drinke and wages for levyinge the king's money.'³ The calendars of the prisoners confined in the castle at Newcastle in 1628 and 1629, during his shrievalty, and the indenture made with his predecessor and that with his successor have been printed in the first volume of *Archæologia Aeliæna*.⁴

¹ Exchequer K.R. Depositions, Northumberland, Mich. 9 Jas. I. No. 10.

² *Arch. Ael.* 4to series, vol. iii. p. 95.

³ *Cartae Swinburne*, vol. iii. pp. 278, 279.

⁴ *Arch. Ael.* 4to series, vol. i. pp. 149, 164. Cf. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 358.

John Swinburne, Sir Thomas's father, died in July, 1639, apparently at Hamsterley.

Rent of Mr. Swynburne's launde att Martynmas, 1630. *Att Edlynggam*—The castle demaynes, £14 the north demaynes, £10; the south demaynes, £4; Newtowne, £17 10s.; two closes, £1 6s. 8d.; the mylln, £3 6s. 8d.; cotters' rents, 7s. 9d.—£50 11s. 1d. *Att the Heugh*:—Six farmes their att 45s. a farm, £13 10s.; three farmes unlett att 42s. 4d. a farm, £6 8s.; four farmes att the antientt rentt, £2 13s. 4d.; the mylln, £1 13s. 4d.; the chappell land tenantt run away, £0 os. od.—£24 4s. 8d. *Att Hamshaley*:—For four quarters, £20 a year, £40; on close, £2 10s.; on close, £2; the mylln, £1 10s.—£46. The woll, £120 15s. 9d.

Out of which deductt: Ould Mr. Swynburne's rentt, £50; rent of [.], £25; use money, £20; to Willm. Swynburne, £7 10s.; reparing at Edlynggame castle, £1; out rent att Edlynggam castle, £1; rent at the [.], £1 12s. 8d.; wanting at Hamshaley of wyddow lease, 20s.; and the mill sess, £2; there is £5 to be disposed of all ould Mr. Swynburn's evertions (*sic*), £5.—£113 2s. 8d. Their will remayne £7 13s. 1d.

I gave Sr. Thomas Swynburn this £7 13s. 1d., the 28th of November, 1630.¹

Dew for Mr. Swinburn's landes in Elinghem att Martinmasse, 1638:—For sout demaine, £4; the north demaine in Mr. own hand, £13 10s.; and the Newton, £20; the easte demaine, for the dean close, £1 6s. 8d.; for the milne, £3 6s. 8d.; the cottars, 7s. 9d., etc.²

Sequestered as a delinquent, Sir Thomas Swinburne fled and found refuge in the wilds of Blanchland, where he died 'on Wednesday, the 29th of April, 1645, at about 6 o'clock, in the presence of Ladie Forster, Mrs. Elizabeth Fenwick, John Applebie, John Teasdaile, Thomas Massam and others.' On the previous Monday, by a nuncupative will, he had made Dame Elizabeth Forster his universal legatee.³

Apparently Sir Thomas's estates⁴ had in 1639 been passed over to John Swinburne⁵ of Black Heddon, eldest son of his sister Margaret,

¹ *Cartae Swinburne*, vol. ii. p. 35.

² *Ibid*, p. 40. There is also a rental for the Heugh and Hamsterley in the same document.

³ Cf. vol. vi. of this work, p. 329 n. Also *Cal. Com. Comp. Cases*, pp. 179, 584.

⁴ Whereas it hath pleased some parson to enforme Sr John Swinburne that his father was not possessed of those lands which he purchased of Sr Thomas Swinburne, such information is not true. For John Swinburne of Hampsterley, esq., dyed in July, 1639. Immediately after his buryall Sr Thomas Swinburne gave possession of all that estate unto his nephew, John Swinburne of Capheaton, esq. Shortly after Cuthbert Hearon, esq., did challenge and sue John Swinburne for all the said estate; the whole matter was totally referred to Sr William Fenwick, knt., and unto now Sr Henry Widdrington, whoe with Cuthbert Hearon and John Swinburne, esqrs., mett all in Capheaton castle on Michaelmas-day, and theire did att large discourse the business and did order and warde that the said John Swinburne, esq., should paie unto Cuthbert Hearon, esq., £500 which monie he had borrowed from Mr. Hearon when he did purchase the said estate, and it was alsoe awarded that John Swinburne, esq., should peaceably enjoy the said estate which soe he did dureing his life, the said John Swinburne, esq., being possessed of that estate before this arbitration, and then and after untill Febbreuary 1642/3 that he dyed.

The said John Swinburne, esq., did in anno domini 1639 imploy John Ramsay to looke to and purchase (? preserve) his woods in Edlingham and Newtowne, and Mr. William Porter to looke to and preserve his wood in Hampsterley.

And for certane Sr Henry Widdrington will confirme all this, for in the absence of John Swinburne, esq., who remaned after att London, now Sir Henry Widring(ton) did assist John Williamson in anie doubtfull matter. As alsoe, in December, 1662 (?), when the said John Swinburne, esq., his wife, Mrs. An, lodged in Newcastle, these before-named tenants of Hampsterley came to Newcastle and paid the rents unto Mrs. An Swinburne, now Mrs. Godfrey. *Cartae Swinburne*, vol. ii. p. 55. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

⁵ *Cartae Swinburne*, vol. ii. pp. 89, 93.

wife of William Swinburne of Capheaton, to whom they were limited in the settlements made in 1606 and 1617. This John Swinburne was murdered at Meldon, and died February 15th, 1642/3,¹ and his estates were subsequently sequestered either for his delinquency or that of his father, William Swinburne. According to a return made about 1650, Edlingham castle demesne was at that time let to Thomas Sothern at £36 per annum, Edlingham north demesne and Newtown to George Grieve at £60 per annum, Edlingham south demesne to George Craister at £8 per annum, and Edlingham corn mill and close to John Ramsey at £9 per annum.²

On July 12th, 1653, the Commissioners for Compounding Cases contracted with Colonel Robert Thorp, Walter Sankey, esq., and Gilbert Crouch, gent., for the sale of Nafferton and Edlingham, with 'all that capital messuage called Edlingham castle and a mill and lands there and all that messuage called the Newtown tower in Edlingham aforesaid.'³ William Swinburne died in September of the same year, but either he, or his representatives after his death, were able to come to terms with the purchasers and to ransom both Edlingham and Nafferton.⁴ Sir John Swinburne was rated at £160 per annum in 1663 for Edlingham and the Newtown; he was also proprietor of Edlingham mill, of which the assessment is not separately given in the *Book of Rates*.

As a Roman Catholic, John Swinburne of Capheaton, April 28th, 1725, registered his estate at Edlingham. Edlingham Newtown was at that time let to Thomas and Francis Collingwood and Robert Snowdon at £331 per annum, the castle farm was let in parcels to George Sanderson, who paid £50, and John Gibson, who paid £38 for one parcel and a similar sum for another, the water mill was let to James Dixon at £23, five messuages were rented by as many tenants at rents which amounted to £58 13s., a parcel of ground, called Bursley,⁵ was let to William Mills and others at £13 9s. 6d., and several cottages, the rents of which amounted to £4 17s. 6d.⁶

¹ *Cartae Swinburne*, vol. ii. p. 59.

² *Ibid.* p. 90. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 221. Cf. vol. ii. of this work, pp. 130-131.

³ *Cal. Com. for Comp. Cases*, 2,584. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 221. *Cartae Swinburne*, vol. ii. pp. 89, 103.

⁴ William Swinburne, 17th January, 1653/4, sold or mortgaged the moiety of Ninebanks, and other lands in West Allendale which he had with his first wife, Jane Bee, to Mark Milbank of Newcastle, alderman, for £500, probably to raise money to repurchase Nafferton and Edlingham.

⁵ Birsley wood is a little to the north of Edlingham church.

⁶ *Roman Catholic Reg.* No. 92, with clerk of the peace for Northumberland.

A few years later than the Birches-nook witchcraft case, mentioned in a former volume,¹ there was a similar case at Edlingham, the story of which is told at some length in one of the older histories of the county, where some of the depositions in the case are printed. John Mills, tenant, and apparently agent, to Sir John Swinburne at Edlingham castle, deposed, January 22nd, 1682/3, that 'somer gon a yeare this informant being abroad at his landlord paying his rent and comeing home at night and come downe the street hard by the doore of . . . Margaret Stothard, and here came a flash of fire over before him, and, as he thought, went to her dore, soe not at all being afraid for the fire untill his horse tooke to a stand and would neither goe back nor forward, then he began to be afraid and his haire stood upward on his head, then he cryed, "O Lord, deliver me for thy mercy saike, and for thy owne name saike," after that the horse went forward and went home and the said informant continued in greate feare all that night, soe that he was forced to send for his brother and other neighbours to stay with him that night.' Jacob Mills of Edlingham castle deposed that Margaret Stothard had bewitched the child of Alexander Nickle of Lorbottle because she had been refused an alms: 'Next morneing before day the childe grew unwell, and continued all the day very ill, still crying out, "the woman that waved the white thing at you is above me pressing of me and licke to bricke my backe and press out my hart," and so the childe continued still cryeing out in that manner, untill next morning againe about cocke crow, and then dyed.' William Collingwood also deposed that the witch had 'sucked the hart' out of the child of one Jane Carr of Lemington, but had cured the child of its ailment which was 'taken of the childe and laid upon the calf' tied in a band in another little room. Such were the charges laid before the magistrates.²

The ancient manorial water corn mill has been disused for fifty years. The mill-race is greatly earthed up, but the shell of the mill-house still remains, on a coigne of which there is cut in bold characters 'T.W., 1678.'³ The initials are said to be the handiwork of Tom Whittle, the Northumbrian poet.⁴ It may well have been so, for at that period the

¹ Cf. vol. vi. of this work, p. 163.

² Cf. Mackenzie, *Northumberland*, vol. ii. pp. 33-36.

³ The Rev. John Hodgson, in a marginal note in his own copy of *Northumberland* (pt. iii. vol. i. p. 264), writes: 'Tom Whittle was a miller's boy at Edlingham, and, before he went to that situation, cut with a pick above the mill door "T.W.," as the miller told Codling, clerk of Whelpington.'

⁴ A biography of Thomas Whittle may be found in Welford, *Men of Mark Twixt Tyne and Tweed*. his poetical works were printed at Newcastle in 1815.

name of the miller at Edlingham was John Whittin or Whittom, who had a son baptised November 17th, 1663, by the name of Thomas. The parish registers contain very numerous entries of the names of Whittle, Whittin, Whittom and Whitham, then residing at Edlingham and Lemington. They may originally have been of a common stock, although both Whittle and Whitton occur as place names in neighbouring parishes.

EDLINGHAM NEWTOWN.

The Newtown of Edlingham, now represented by a homestead with a single inhabited house, is situated within the 700 feet contour line, at the higher part of the ridge on which the ancient village was built. It possesses an extensive prospect to the north and east over pasture and woodland, and to the south over moorlands; it is protected on the north by a small plantation or group of old ash and other forest trees. The rock which crops out at the homestead provides an ideal site for the tower of 'Newton juxta Edlingham,' which once stood here.

The earliest mention of the Newtown in Edlingham is in March, 1334/5, when Matilda, wife of Richard de Acton and daughter and co-heir of Richard de Emeldon, for her purparty of her father's lands, had assignment of lands here.¹ In the same year Newtown occurs in the enumeration of the knights' fees, forfeited by Earl Patric, granted to Sir Henry Percy; it was at that time held of the Beanley lordship by Sir William de Felton of Edlingham, knight.² It is mentioned in inquisitions taken in 1368,³ 1396,⁴ and 1403,⁵ after the death of various members of the family of Felton, but in the list of fortalices in 1415⁶ it is stated that the tower was at that time held by a certain John Barker, of whom nothing else is known, and it is probable that he was only an officer of Sir Edmund Hastings, knight, proprietor, in right of his wife, of Edlingham. From 1396 to 1420 Newton formed part of the jointure of Elizabeth, wife of Henry Boynton, widow of Sir John de Felton, knight.⁷

The tower of Edlingham Newtown and certain lands there subsequently came into the hands of the family of Mannors. There was an award made at Newcastle, October 4th, 1531, in a dispute between John

¹ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1333-1337, p. 238.

² Privy Seals (Tower), 9 Edw. III. file 2. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. iii. p. 207. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1334-1338, p. 79.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 42 Edw. III. first numbers, No. 23.

⁴ *Inq. p.m.* 10 Ric. II. No. 26.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 4 Hen. IV. No. 31.

⁶ Bates, *Border Holds*, p. 17.

⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 10 Hen. V. No. 23.

Manners and Roger Swinburne, respecting the 'pyndying off certayn cattell wythin the felde of Roughley called Dolyecroke,' upon which Manners claimed to have common of pasture. After the matter had been examined into by 'my lord presytent and the councell,' it was decided that Swinburne was entitled to impound, and it was 'orderyde and decreyde by my lord presytent and the councelle nathere the said plaintyffe (Manners) nor his tenantes nor any othere for theym by thare assents or procurements shall have any pasture wythin the said felde of Rowghley callyde Dollycroke.'¹

NEWTOWNE MUSTER ROLL, 1538.²

John Allenson, Willme Fackus, able with horse and harness. George Benet, John Dave, Ed. Dave, Robt. Forde, George Wylson, hable wanting bothe horse and harness.

The Manners family retained their lands here until after the middle of the sixteenth century, when by a deed dated January 4th, 1568/9, 'Edward Mayners, late of Newton,' gave his tower, capital messuage, gardens, lands, etc., at Newton, and his lands at Edlingham, of the yearly value of 46s. 8d., to Thomas Swinburne in exchange for lands in Milburn³ of the yearly value of 53s. 4d. Possession was given in the presence of Sir George Kinge, clerk, vicar of Edlingham, John Bellingham of Abberwick, gent., John Wilkinson, John Pigden and George Fram, all of Edlingham, yeomen.⁴ As has been already mentioned, Edward Manners, a man of the age of 70, and residing at Jesmond, gave evidence in 1611 respecting the bounder of Edlingham moor.

The farm at Newtown seems to have been in hand about 1615, for in an inventory of William Swinburne of Capheaton, taken December 8th, 1615, there are enumerated vij kyn, iij mart kyn—whereof iij of them is slane and the fourth is to slea—iij oxen, one quie and one cowe, also xiiij marts more—whereof two of them was slayn and one sould—all come from Newtown.⁵ The Scottish army under Leslie rested here for the night, Monday, August 24th, 1640, having marched that day from Branton field.⁶

¹ *Cartae Swinburne*, vol. i. p. 64. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

² *Arch. Ael.* vol. iv. 4to series, p. 165.

³ In the Feodary's Book, 1568. The name of Thomas Manners is entered as owner of lands at Newtown, and also of tenements at Milburn. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. pp. lxxv., lxxi.

⁴ *Cartae Swinburne*, vol. i. pp. 66-68. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

⁵ *Ibid.* vol. iii. p. 19. *Ibid.*

⁶ The next day being Sunday, August 23rd, after sermon, they removed from Middleton-haugh, and encamped that night at Branton-field; Monday, August 24th, they removed from thence and encamped on the hill betwixt the new and old towns of Eglingam or Eglington (Edlingham); Tuesday, August 25th, they marched from thence and encamped that night at Nether Wotten. Rushworth, *Historical Collections*, vol. iii. pp. 1222-1223. Cf. *Hist. Berw. Nat. Club*, vol. xii. pp. 172, 440. Terry, *Life and Campaign of Alexander Leslie*, p. 112.

EDLINGHAM CHURCH.

Edlingham was one of the villis given to the congregation of St. Cuthbert by Ceolwulf, before or at the time that he resigned the crown of Northumbria in 738,¹ and retired to Lindisfarne as a monk; and although Symeon of Durham does not say that he built a church there is much probability that he did so. A fragment of a sculptured memorial cross, which once no doubt stood in the cemetery, was discovered in 1901, near the spring in the glebe, about 500 yards distant from the present church. The ornamentation resembles that on cross shafts found at Hexham and elsewhere in the county, and it seems to be earlier than Edgar's grant, but that is a matter quite uncertain. It has been asserted that the church (if there were an earlier church) was replaced by a structure erected by bishop Egred, 831-847, but the *Recapitulatio*—the authority relied on—does not expressly state that the bishop built a church at Edlingham.²



CROSS SHAFT.

Towards the latter part of the eleventh century, probably soon after the conquest, the church of Edlingham, which is under the invocation of St. John the Baptist,³ was given to the monastery of St. Albans, through the daughter house of Tynemouth, by Gospatric, whose grant was confirmed by his son Edgar in a charter, to which a noble seal is still attached, remaining in

¹ Symeon, *Hist. Dunelm. Ecclesiae*, pp. 68, 143. Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 51. Cf. vol. v. of this work, p. 170.

² Bates, *Northumberland*, p. 87. Praeterea memoratus Egredus episcopus, aedificans ecclesiam in loco qui dicitur Geinforde, donavit eam Sancto Cuthberto. Condedit etiam Billingham in Heorternysse, et duas alias villas, Illeclife et Wilgeclife ad australem plagam fluminis Taise, quas Sancto Cuthberto ad victum sibi servientium dedit; similiter et Wudecestre, et Hwitingeham, et Eadulfingeham, Egwiluingeham, donante rege Ceolwifo, antiquitus S. Cuthberti fuerunt. Symeonis Dunelmensis *Historiae Recapitulatio*, p. 68. Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 51.

Do et lego . . . corpus meum ad sepeliendum in ecclesia beati Johannis Baptistae de Edlyngeham. Will of Sir William de Felton, knight, 1358. *Durham Wills and Inventories*, vol. i. p. 29.

the treasury at Durham.¹ This charter will appear in autotype with the seal. As has been already related in a former volume, the monastery at Tynemouth had been given by earl Waltheof to the congregation of St. Cuthbert, who were subsequently dispossessed by Robert de Mowbray, earl of Northumberland, who gave Tynemouth to the abbey of St. Albans. This transfer, although confirmed by William Rufus, was never acknowledged by the monks of Durham, who constantly asserted their right, until, by consent of both parties, the matter in dispute between the two houses was submitted to arbitrators appointed by pope Alexander III.²

By the award³ of Roger, bishop of Worcester, and John de Salisbury, treasurer of Exeter, an agreement was made at Warwick, November 12th, 1174, under which the prior and convent of Durham, in consideration of a grant by St. Albans of the churches of Edlingham and Bywell St. Peter, quit-claimed and renounced all right to the monastery at Tynemouth.⁴

¹ *Dur. Treas.* 3^{cia} 2^{dæ} Spec. No. 1. Aedgarus filius Gospatrici omnibus ad quos litterae istae peruenerint, salutem. Nouerit uniuersitas uestra me concessisse et praesenti carta confirmasse Abbati Sancti Albani et monasterio Sancti Oswini de Tinemutha et monachis ibidem Deo seruientibus, ecclesiam de Eduluingeham, quam pater meus Gospatricius eidem monasterio concessit, cum una carrucata terrae et ceteris omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, in liberam et quietam elemosinam jure perpetuo possidendam. Hanc uero concessionem fecit mecum Alexander, filius meus et heres, consilio amicorum nostrorum, in pleno capitulo Sancti Albani sub praesentia Laurentii abbatis Westmonasterii. His testibus: ex parte Aedgari, Bernardo le Borne, Waltero de Abbeuilla, Radulfo nobili, Willelmo de Lega, Nicholao de Morewic, Hugone filio Vlfchil, Adam filio Huctredi, Hugone Malregard, Reinero clerico, Symone clerico de dena, Gaufrido ostiario, Willelmo le blund, Phylippo de Mulesham; ex parte domini Abbatis Sancti Albani, Gaufrido de Gorham, Phylippo de Cymai, Milone filio Huberti, Nicholao dispensatore, Rodberto janitore, Alexandro bachelor, Henrico filio Gaufridi de Gorham et Gaufrido fratre eius, Hugone pincerna, Rogero de Arundel, Radulfo filio Radulfi de Gorham, Radulfo eam, Reginaldo fratre, Vttingo, Rogero Corneile, Theoderico Purchaz.

(Endorsed in a contemporary hand.) Carta Aegari (*sic*) data monachis de Tynemutha.

Seal round, 2½ inches diameter, winged beast, with two legs and floriated and twisted tail, the head (a lion's) turned back. HOC EST SIGILLVM EDGARI FILII GOPATRICHII COMITIS.

At centre of back of seal a circular impression, plain, ½ inch diameter. Near the edge an oval impression, ⅙ by ⅙, an antique gem, naked winged youth, with hands outstretched towards a flower with stem and two leaves.

² Cf. vol. vi. of this work, pp. 103-104.

³ This agreement is printed in *Hist. Dunelm. Scriptorum Tres*, p. liv. Surt. Soc. No. 9.

⁴ *Dur. Treas.* 2^{cia} 2^{dæ} Spec. No. 2. Venerabili domino et patri Hugoni Dei gratia Dunelm. Episcopo Rogerus eadem gratia Wigornensis Ecclesiae humilis minister et Johannes Exoniensis Ecclesiae thesaurarius salutem et copiosae dilectionis affectionem fidei nostrae prouidendum commisit uestra serenitas quid ad securitatem ecclesiae uestrae comodius esse censeamus; cum dilecti fratres nostri abbas et monachi Sancti Albani specialia rescripta non habeant super ecclesiam de Biwelle et de Eduluingeham quae se habere sperabant tempore initae transactionis apud Warewiche, et ea ecclesiae Dunelm. resignanda pepigerint. Nos autem perfectam huius rei perspectionem absque uestrae discretionis consilio et praesentia nullatenus fieri posse attendentes negotii huius deliberationem usque in praesentiam uestram duximus differendam ut communi habito consilio comoditati utriusque ecclesiae spiritu consilii praeuio prouideamus, verum autentica rescripta Dunelmensis ecclesiae Geruasio monacho et magistro Osherto qui uice abbatis et monachorum Sancti Albani ad nos accesserant et uersa uice rescripta autentica monasterii Sancti Albani Hylario monacho et magistro Roberto clerico uestro manibus nostris tradidimus, securius estimantes ut a nobis qui iudices eramus traderentur quin si nobis absentibus esset facta tradicio. Ego quoque Wigornensis ecclesiae minister me fideiussorem constituo quod abbas Sancti Albani iuxta uestrum et nostrum consilium utriusque ecclesiae securitati prouidebit et nobis etiam absens assensum super hoc praebabit. Valete.

Seal and counterseal of the bishop of Worcester and seal of the treasurer of Exeter appended,

To strengthen their title to Edlingham the prior and convent obtained charters of confirmation from Patric, son of Edgar, from Waldeve, son of Edward, from John, son of Waldeve, and other persons who had or might have any claim upon the advowson.¹

Dur. Treas. 2^{da} 2^{da} Spec. No. 4. Uniuersis Sanctae Matris ecclesiae filiis praesentibus et futuris ad quos praesens scriptura peruenierit Symon abbas ecclesiae Sancti Albani et totius eiusdem loci conuentus salutem. Quae pro ecclesiarum pace et ecclesiasticarum personarum concordia statuuntur ad posterorum transmittuntur prouida consideratione noticiam: ne uel cuiusquam in futurum malignitate turbentur uel in iterate possint contentionis scrupulum tractu temporis deuenire. Ea propter uniuersitati uestrae praesentibus litteris innotescat, quod cum nobis a priore et fratribus Dunelmensis ecclesiae super ecclesiam de Thinemutha et pertinentiis eius, venerabili patre nostro Hugone Dei gracia eiusdem ecclesiae Episcopo praesente et suam eis in hac parte auctoritatem praestante controuersia moueretur, Rogero eadem gracia Wigornensi Episcopo et magistro Johanne de Salesburia Exoniensis ecclesiae thesaurario iudicibus in eadem causa a summo Pontifice domino Alexandro tercio delegatis, Roberto uenerabili decano Eboracense coniudice eorum absente, sed absentiam suam causis necessariis et sufficientibus excusante inter nos mediantibus pacis amatoribus sub hac forma conuenit. Uidelicet, quod tam praefatus pater noster dominus Dunelm. quam prior et totus eiusdem loci conuentus praeuocatae controuersiae et petitioni ecclesiae de Thinemutha et ad eam pertinentium penitus renuntiantes, eandem ecclesiam de Thinemutha cum uniuersis pertinentiis suis nobis et monasterio nostro scriptis suis autenticis confirmarunt iure perpetuo sine contradictione qualibet possidendam. Nos uero intuitu et amore pacis et contemplatione renuntiationis illius, ecclesias nostras de Biwelle et de Eduluingeham cum omnibus ad easdem ecclesias pertinentibus memoratis priori et fratribus Dunelm. concessimus et dedimus in perpetuum possidendas. Instrumentis in quibus praedictae ecclesiae cum aliis nobis sunt possessionibus confirmatae aduersus transactionem istam nichil ullo tempore ualituris. Illud sane sciendum quod si quando litem super praescriptis ecclesiis uel super alterutra illarum memoratis priori et fratribus Dunelm. contigerit suscitari; munimenta in quibus ecclesiae illae nobis sunt cum aliis possessionibus confirmatae ad defensionem illorum usque ad finem litis exhibebimus cum alia non habeamus. Vt igitur inter ecclesias nostras et earum praelatos et personas singulas bonum pacis et unitas concordiae perpetuis debeat uigere temporibus et praescripta transactio inuiolabili firmitate nitatur sepepredictis priori et fratribus Dunelm. praelibatas ecclesias cum pertinentiis suis praesentis scripti et sigilli nostri testimonio roborantes confirmamus.

Seal of the monastery of St. Albans and seal and counterseal of Abbot Simon appended.

Dur. Treas. 2^{da} 2^{da} Spec. No. 6. Venerabilibus et dilectis in Christo fratribus et amicis Germano priori et conuentui Dunelm. ecclesiae Symon humilis minister ecclesiae Sancti Albani et conuentus eiusdem loci salutem in gaudio pacis. Licet nuntii uestri, uidelicet, Hylarius monachus uester et magister Robertus in capitulo nostro coram nobis omnibus scripta super transactione inter nos facta nec dederint nec receperint; nos tamen quia eadem scripta coram iudicibus nostris domino, scilicet Wigornensi Episcopo et magistro Johanne Exoniensis ecclesiae thesaurario ex parte uestra et nostra data et recepta fuerunt; transactionem ipsam non minus ratam quam si in capitulo nostro data fuissent habentes, conuentionem inter nos contractam approbamus et praesentis scripti testimonio roborantes confirmamus. Valete.

Seal of monastery of St. Albans appended.

¹ *Dur. Treas.* 3^{cia} 2^{da} Spec. No. 9. Johannes Archidiaconus Dunelmi omnibus ad quos litterae istae peruenerint salutem. Notum esse cupimus uniuersitati uestrae quum Adam de Dumbar filius Cospatric in praesentia uenerabilis uiri Germani ecclesiae nostrae Prioris et nostra in iure confessus est ecclesiam de Eduluingeham ad ius Rodberti abbatis Sancti Albani et monasterii Sancti Oswini tanquam propriam pertinere, marcam etiam argenti nomine eiusdem ecclesiae singulis annis abbati et monachis Sancti Oswini se redditurum fide interposita promisit. His testibus, Roberto filio Odardi, Albano filio Geruasii, Ricardo de Bolonia, Gaufrido fratre abbatis, Ricardo de Flamaestede, Rogero Tusart, Alano de Walesende, Radulfo de Werchewrthe, Stephano medico, Salomone de Biwelle, Ricardo de Wdehorne, Philippo de Appeltune, Radulfo capellano de Tinemutha, Roberto janitore, Henrico filio Gaufridi de Goram, Gaufrido de Colum. (Endorsed.) Testimonium Johannis archidiaconi Dunelm. de confirmatione ecclesiae Edeluingham inter nos et Adam de Dunbar.

Seal oval, 2 in. by 1½ in. Draped figure standing fronting, holding an indefinite object in each hand. SIGILLVM . . . ANNIS . . . D ENSIS : ARCH . . .

Robert de Goram Abbot, 1151-1166. Germanus Prior of Durham, 1163-1186. The document is therefore between 1163 and 1166.

Dur. Treas. 3^{cia} 2^{da} Spec. No. 2. Omnibus Sanctae Matris ecclesiae filiis ad quos praesentes litterae peruenerint Patricius filius Aedgari Salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et hac mea carta concessisse Deo et Sancto Cuthberto et monachis de Dunelm ecclesiam de Eduluingeham cum capella de Booltun

A presentation of the vicarage was made about 1270 to Richard de Sticklaw, who was the first endowed vicar.¹ In pope Nicholas's taxation,

et omnibus aliis quae ad eandem ecclesiam pertinent. Quare uolo quod praedicti monachi teneant et habeant bene et in pace praedictam elemosinam imperpetuum. Hiis testibus, Alano presbytero de Walesende, Magistro Ricardo de Coldingham, Magistro Angerio, Thoma de Kokene, Waltero dapifero.

Seal round, 2½ in. diameter. An eagle (?). ✠ SIGILL . . . ATR . . . II FIL . . . GARI.

Dur. Treas. 3^{cia} 2^{dne} Spec. No. 3. Vniuersis Sanctae matris Ecclesiae filiis praesentibus et futuris Waldewus filius Edwardi salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac carta confirmasse in puram et liberam et perpetuam elemosinam Deo et Sancto Cuthberto et monachis eius de Dunelmo aduocationem ecclesiae de Edeluingham cum capella de Booltun et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis et quicquid in eis iuris habui, pro salute animae meae et heredum meorum et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum. Volo igitur quod praedicti monachi habeant et teneant praescriptam elemosinam meam cum terris et toftis et omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, liberam et quietam ab omni opere et consuetudine et exactione et multura, cum communi pastura et reliquis asiamentis, ita quiete et honorifice sicut aliqua elemosina liberius et quietius habetur. Et hanc meam donationem illis contra omnes alios homines warantizabo. Quod si quis praescriptam donationem meam infringere uel minuere uel quolibet modo turbare praesumpserit separet eum Dominus a consortio electorum suorum. Hiis testibus, Magistro Angerio, Magistro Ricardo nepote Prioris, Magistro Roberto de Hedun, Magistro Aristotil', Magistro Roberto de Nouo Castello, Hugone de Mauduno, Milone de Moreuilla, Simone de Ferlintun, Ricardo de Puntchardun, Gileberto camerario, Simone Utulo, Johanne le buteiller, Ricardo de Rana, Ranulfo de Hethereslauue, Waltero de Ketona, Johanne fratre eius, Alexandro le skirmissur, Roberto de Eitun, Roberto de Lundon', Gaufrido albo, Rogero de Paris et multis aliis. (Endorsed). Carta Waldeui filii Edwardi de aduocatione ecclesiae de Edlyngham cum capella de Bolton.

Seal round, 1½ in. diameter. Flower of eight petals, in centre a dot. ✠ SIGILL WALDE FIL EDWARDI.

Dur. Treas. 3^{cia} 2^{dne} Spec. No. 4. Waldeus filius Edwardi omnibus uidentibus vel audientibus has litteras salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et praesenti carta confirmasse in puram et liberam et perpetuam elemosinam Deo et Sancto Cuthberto et monachis eius de Dunelmo terram illam quae est inter ecclesiam Sanctae Elenae ab occidentali parte et murum in Edeluingham, unde contentio fuit inter me et Alexandrum clericum illorum, pro salute animae meae et omnium parentum meorum. Quare uolo quod praedicti monachi habeant et teneant praefatam terram libere et honorifice et quiete ab omni consuetudine et exactione et ab omni seruitio seculari in perpetuum. Hiis testibus, Alexandro de Heltun, Osberto de Latun, Johanne le buteiller, Waltero de Kettun, Johanne fratre eius, Waltero de Fera, Gregorio de Merintun, Norradin, Turstano de Merintun, Roberto de Eitona, Roberto mareschaldo, Jordano, Constant', Ada et Gileberto de cellario, Alexandro de Risewich, Rogero filio David et aliis multis. Same seal as No. 3.

Dur. Treas. 3^{cia} 2^{dne} Spec. No. 5. Vniuersis Sanctae Matris ecclesiae filiis praesentibus et futuris Johannes filius Waldeui salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac praesenti carta mea confirmasse, pro me et heredibus meis, in puram, liberam et perpetuam elemosinam Deo et Sancto Cuthberto et monachis Dunelmensibus aduocationem ecclesiae de Edeluingham cum capella de Booltune et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis et quicquid in eis iuris ego et antecessores mei habuimus, pro salute animae meae et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum. Volo igitur quod praedicti monachi et homines sui habeant et teneant praescriptam elemosinam cum terris et toftis et omnibus ad eam pertinentibus liberam et quietam ab omni opere, consuetudine, exactione et de multura ad molendinum meum de blado quod crescit in terra ecclesiae, cum communi pastura et reliquis asiamentis, ita libere, quiete et honorifice sicut aliqua elemosina liberius et quocius habetur. Et hanc elemosinam ego et heredes mei illis contra omnes homines warantizabimus. Et ut haec mea concessio et confirmacio firma et stabilis permaneat praesenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Domino Patricio comite de Dunbar, Magistro Alano de Melsamby, Domino Rogero de Merley, Domino Ouele de Insula, Domino Hugone capellano domini Patricii comitis, Henrico filio Waldeui et aliis.

Seal round, 2 in. diameter. On a shield a lion rampant; above and on each side of the shield an ear of corn. ✠ SIGILL IOHANNIS FILII WALDEUI.

¹ *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. 3^{cia} 2^{dne} Spec. No. 8. Officialis Domini Dunelm. vniuersis Christi fidelibus praesens scriptum visuris vel audituris salutem in Domino. Pateat vniuersitati vestrae quod cum a venerabili patre Roberto Dei Gracia Episcopo Dunelm. nobis sit iniunctum vt de vicaria ecclesiae de Eddelyngeham ad patronatum Prioris et Conuentus Dunelm. spectante, ad quam ab eodem ad praesentacionem praedictorum patronorum dominus Ricardus de Stykkelau primus eiusdem ecclesiae vicarius admissus est, et in eadem institutus auctoritate ipsius, ordinemus et eandem taxemus Anno Domini M.CC.LXX. tertio quarto decimo Kal. Martii praedicto domino R. vicario coram nobis ad hoc vocato et personaliter comparente in ecclesia Beati Nicholai de Nouo Castro competenti, deliberatione praehibita ex voluntate et expresso assensu ipsius vicarii ac fratris Henrici de Hornecastre tunc Sacristrae Dunelm. ac procuratoris praedictorum Prioris et Conuentus, ordinamus et taxamus in hunc

modum, videlicet, quod praedictus vicarius eiusque successor, in ecclesiam praedictam canonice instituendi, habeant totam terram in villa et territorio de Eddelyngeham de qua dotata erat ipsa ecclesia tempore confectionis huius scripti, praeter manerium rectoris cum gardino et edificiis ibi constructis. Quod quidem manerium cum edificiis et gardino habebit Sacrista Dunelm. qui pro tempore fuerit. Ita quod non licebit alicui vicario de dicto manerio vel aliquo infra situm ipsius contento se intrinittere absque voluntate et speciali licencia praedicti Sacristae. Habebunt autem dictus vicarius et eius successores integraliter ad inhabitandum seu commodum aliud prout expedire viderint faciendum. Toffia inter praedictum manerium et ecclesiam sita ad ipsam ecclesiam pertinentia, ac percipient omnia ad alteragium pertinentia prout dictus R. vicarius a tempore institutionis suae percipere consuevit, et omnia onera ordinaria sustinebunt. Et quoniam Prior et Conventus Dunelm. in omnibus extraordinariis pro taxatione totius ecclesiae sicut ante institutionem vicarii in eandem consueverunt ita adhuc integre respondent; providemus et ordinamus quod vicarius, qui, pro tempore fuerit, in eadem ecclesia praedictis Priori et Conuentui in omnibus oneribus extraordinariis cum acciderint, secundum taxationem viginti solidorum sterlingorum respondeat. In cuius rei testimonium praesenti scripto sigillum officialitatis Dunelm. fecimus apponi. Actum die et loco superscriptis.

Seal of the officialty. St. Cuthbert seated on chair with fore part of animal at each end, blessing, holding a crosier inwards in left hand. Beneath a demi-figure praying. ✠ S^o OFFICIALITATIS: DVNOLMENSIS: ECCE:

Dur. Treas. 3^{cia} 2^{dae} Spec. No. 7. Anno Domini m.cc.lxx quarto ad festum Sancti Cuthberti in Martio facta fuit haec conuentio inter dominum H. de Horneastre Sacristam Dunelm. ex parte vna et dominum Ricardum de Stikkelau perpetuum vicarium de Eddelyngeham ex altera, videlicet quod dictus Sacrista concessit et dimisit ad firmam praedicto domino R. manerium suum in Eddelyngeham ad ecclesiam pertinens, cum gardino et edificiis ibi constructis, usque ad terminum duodecim annorum. Tenendum et habendum usque ad terminum praenominatum libere, quiete et solute; reddendo inde annuatim Sacristae Dunelm., qui pro tempore fuerit, tres solidos argenti, medietatem, scilicet, ad Pentecosten et aliam medietatem ad festum Sancti Martini in hyeme. Et si contingat Sacristam, qui pro tempore fuerit, decimam alicujus villae de dicta parochia in manu sua tenere et colligere, habebit locum competentem infra dictum manerium ad dictam decimam reponendam et salvandam. Et quocienscumque contigerit Sacristam Dunelm. ibidem divertere inveniet ei dictus vicarius mundum hospicium quamdiu propriis sumptibus ibidem morari voluerit. Completo quidem termino praefatus vicarius praedictum manerium cum gardino et edificiis in eodem statu quo fuit tempore huius conuencionis vel meliori Sacristae, qui pro tempore fuerit, restituet; et idem faciet si infra terminum quocumque modo illud dimiserit. Si vero contingat dictum dominum R. ante praefatum terminum completum alibi transferri seu quocumque modo praedictae vicariae renunciare, sive, quod absit, in fata decedere, licebit Sacristae, qui pro tempore fuerit, dictum manerium cum pertinentiis in manu sua libere capere et de eodem pro voluntate sua disponere. In cuius rei testimonium vni parti istius scripti cyrographati dictus Sacrista sigillum suum apposuit, cujus alteri parti appositum est sigillum praedicti vicarii.

Seal oval, 1 in. by $\frac{7}{8}$ in. Antique gem. Youthful winged naked figure standing in front of a term (?). ✠ AVE MARIA GRACIE PLEN. Endorsed: Dimissio manerii de Edelingham.

Dur. Treas. 3^{cia} 2^{dae} Spec. No. 18. (Endorsed.) Compositio inter priorem et vicarium de Edlyngeham. Haec indentura testatur quod quinto Kal. Augusti Anno Dñi millesimo CCC^{mo} quadragesimo tercio facta fuit haec conuencio inter reuerendum virum dominum Johannem priorem ecclesiae Dunolm. ex parte vna et Willelmum de Wyggyngtone perpetuum vicarium ecclesiae de Edlyngeham ex parte altera, videlicet, quod dictus vicarius vltra porcionem quam nunc percipit vigore ordinationis dictae vicariae de Edlyngeham ac praedecessores et praecessores sui dictae ecclesiae de Edlyngeham vicarii hactenus eiusdem vicariae nomine perceperunt percipiet ex concessione dicti domini prioris pro voluntate sua omnes decimas infrascriptas, scilicet, totam decimam lanae, agnorum, casei et vitulorum, aucarum, gallinarum, columbarum et porcellorum, ortorum, feni, ceruiciae et molendini ac denariorum et cerae et herbae de villa de Bouletone qualitercumque provenientes. Idemque Willelmus de Wyggyngtone vt praedictus vicarius inueniet suis sumptibus propriis vnum capellanum ydoneum tribus diebus in singulis ebdomadis, videlicet, die dominica ac diebus Mercurii et Veneris in capella villae de Bouletone diuina more solito celebraturum; in qua quidem capella prior et conuentus Dunolm. dictam ecclesiam de Edlyngeham in propriis vsus optinentes vnum capellanum ydoneum diuina vt praedictum celebrantem sumptibus propriis eorundem hactenus inuenerunt. In quorum omnium testimonium parti huius indenturae penes praedictum vicarium remanenti sigillum praefati domini Johannis prioris est appensum, alteri vero parti penes ipsum dominum priorem residenti dictus Willelmus vicarius sigillum suum apposuit. Et quia sigillum eiusdem Willelmi vicarii pluribus est incognitum praedicti dominus prior et Willelmus sigillum domini Dunolm. Episcopi Officialis partibus eiusdem indenturae apponi procurarunt in fidem et testimonium praemissorum. Et nos domini Dunolm. Episcopi Officialis sigillum officii nostri ad rogatum partium praedictarum vtrique parti istius indenturae apposimus apud Dunolm. septimo die mensis Augusti Anno Dni supradicto.

Seal of officialty appended. Pointed oval, 2 in. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. The Annunciation; between the figures a pot holding a long stemmed lily, beneath a demi-figure praying. SIGILLVM OFFICIALITATIS DONELM. A second seal is appended. Round, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. The Holy Lamb. ECCE AGNVS DEI.

made in 1291, the rectory of Edlingham with Bolton was assessed at £30 per annum, the vicarage being assessed at £6 13s. 4d.¹

In 1306 they were taxed at one mark in forty and paid 15s. and 3s. 4d. respectively.²

In the treasury at Durham there is preserved a bond, a document of the thirteenth century, by which John *firmarius* of Edlingham obliges himself to pay 30 marks to the sacrist of Durham.³

In the rolls of the sacrist of the monastery of Durham for the early part of the fourteenth century there are entries of sums received for tithes derived from lands in the parish of Edlingham. Sir William de Felton paid 70s. for Edlingham, and Walter Corbet 4s. for Learchild. John de Espley and Robert de Bolton paid £6 for Abberwick and Learchild. John de Unthank paid 6s. 8d. for Lemington. John Boyse and Simon Coco paid £4 for Edlingham and Newtown, William de Bednall, Henry, son of John, and Alexander Blakeberd paid 53s. 4d. for Lemington, and Mr. William 'de Alburnwyk' paid 66s. 8d. for Abberwick. Sir William de Felton and Simon Coco paid £4 for Edlingham, and William de Felton jun., and Simon Coco paid £5 for Lemington; Robert 'de Alburnwyk' paid 30s. for Abberwick; Sir Duncan the chaplain and J. Boyse paid 13s. 4d. for Learchild. Sir R(ober) de Esshendon, vicar of Edlingham, paid £5 for Edlingham, Newtown, Lemington, and Abberwick, and in the following year he paid 60s. for Edlingham and Newtown; William de Felton, junior, paid 40s. for Lemington.⁴

Between the years 1344 and 1346 the prior and convent as owners of the great tithes expended £8 10s. 4d. on Edlingham chancel.⁵

¹ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 353.

² *Bp. Kellawe's Reg.* vol. iii. p. 97.

³ *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 5,162.

⁴ *Durham Account Rolls*, Fowler, vol. ii. p. 372. Surt. Soc. No. 100.

Dur. Treas. 1^{mo} 1^{mo} Sac. No. 20. Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos literae istae peruenerint Johannes firmarius de Edelingham salutem. Noueritis me teneri annuatim in xxx marcis sterlingorum domino Sacristae Dunelm. pro firma ecclesiae de Edelingham ad terminos contentos in cyrographo, super hoc inter nos confecto, soluendorum, ad quam solutionem fideliter faciendam inueni hos plegios, scilicet, Alanus Harpur, Ricardus de Ruckeleye, Ricardus filius Yuelot, Alanus Forster, Alwyne, Alexander filius Tunnoc, Robertus molendinarius, Alanus filius Emma, Gilberto clerico, Arnis filius Yuelot, Henricus Scot, Alanus de Birkeneside, quorum quilibet est plegius in solidum et qui se obligauerunt et omnia bona sua mobilia et immobilia et subiecerunt se iurisdictioni Archidiaconi Norhumbriae qui pro tempore fuerit uel eius officialis ut alter ipsos possit nos compellere ad dictam solutionem faciendam. Et ad maiorem securitatem sigilla sua una cum sigillo meo praesenti scripto apposuerunt.

Six seals more or less perfect appended, one lost.

Endorsed in contemporary hand. Johannes filius Pain, Willelmus granger, Radulfus filius Eadward, Henricus de Cornale (?), Dau, Ade filius eius, Germanus Hocg, Thomas clericus, Germanus filius Elstan, Willelmus clericus, Ricardus de Leuerigsilh, Symon Scot, Elie filius Yrce, Dofin potter.

Cancelled by cutting.

⁵ *Durham Account Rolls*, Fowler, vol. ii. pp. 379-380. Surt. Soc. No. 100.

Thomas de Lyth the sacrist, in his accounts for 1401-1402, enters 73s. 4d. as received for the corn tithes of Edlingham, and no more, because the rest was destroyed by the Scots.¹ This destruction was probably the result of the raid made by the earl of Douglas, who at the head of ten or twelve thousand men entered England about the middle of August, 1402, destroying and plundering the country as far as Newcastle.²



EDLINGHAM CHURCH IN 1903 (from the south).

In 1422 the rectory house, or manse, was granted to William Milner of Edlingham on lease by Thomas Rome the sacrist.³

The church⁴ comprises a chancel, nave with north aisle, west tower, south porch, and a modern vestry.

¹ *Durham Account Rolls*, Fowler, vol. II, p. 393. Surt. Soc. No. 100.

² Ridpath, *Border History*, p. 371.

³ *Dur. Treas. Misc.* Chart. No. 5,164.

⁴ The description of Edlingham church was written by Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., and printed in the *Transactions of the Durham and Northumberland Arch. and Arch. Soc.*, vol. V, p. 37, and the illustrations

The walls of the nave, chancel, and aisle have been very much disturbed and rebuilt, and it is difficult to assign with certainty the date of the several alterations.

The earliest portion of the existing fabric is no doubt the west wall of the nave, now enclosed in the tower, coloured black on the plan (fig. 2) and shown in the elevation (fig. 1). The features of this gable are quite consistent with pre-Conquest work, and may, with great probability, be attributed to that period. The doorway has a square lintel and semi-circular tympanum over it, and a bar hole in the south jamb to secure the door on the inside. Above the doorway is a narrow circular-headed window with splayed jambs on the interior, and in the gable is a small circular opening. The height of the gable is indicated by the weather-moulding which remains on the east side of the tower wall (fig. 1). The south-west angle of the nave in its lower courses contains some of the original quoins.

Of the Norman church, which comprised a nave, chancel, and south porch, the south and east walls of the nave and the porch remain, and may be attributed to the first half of the twelfth century. The chancel arch is formed, towards the nave, of two square orders, with a double chamfered label moulding. It springs from a double chamfered impost carried across the soffit and west side of the arch. The south doorway has a semi-circular arched head of two orders, the inner one chamfered and the outer having a roll moulding. The doorway is enclosed by a hood mould ornamented with a double billet. The inner order is continued to the ground as a chamfered jamb, and the outer order is supported by a nook shaft having a cushion capital and moulded base. The doorway is protected by a barrel-vaulted porch of the same date, the outer opening of which has square jambs, and a round-headed arch of

which accompany it were made prior to the restoration which was carried out during the year 1901. The illustrations afford an interesting record and consequently have been reproduced unaltered. At the time of the restoration the nave floor was lowered to its original level as indicated on fig. 3. Many features in the nave and chancel were revealed and the window openings, previously occupied with ordinary sashes, were filled with oak tracery. The font has been removed from the centre to the north-west corner of the nave. During the operations a piscina was discovered in the south side of the chancel; it has a pointed head with a roll moulding continued down the jambs. The fireplace at the south-west angle of the chancel (see the plan) has been removed, and near it an arched recess, before then hidden, has been opened out. A shield and some fragments of grave covers were also found. The shield bears the arms—[*gules*] *two lions passant within a double tressure* [*argent*]: Felton. The grave covers include one with a sword and shears which now forms the threshold of the entrance door, a portion of another, enriched with the head of a floriated cross, and a second fragment with a part of a cross and the hilt of a sword.

a single square order. Both the vault and the arch spring from a double chamfered impost. On the exterior is a good splayed base course; a similar feature is also found at the south-east angle of the nave (fig. 2). The latter has been broken off and the arch of the porch has been altered in a way which is described later on.

The present chancel probably does not correspond in size with the original Norman chancel of the same period as the nave; it most likely was smaller. The chancel may consequently be regarded as the first alteration or addition, and is due to a time perhaps not much later than that of the nave, though it was certainly built after it, for the portion of the base course which remains at the south-east corner is over-built by the south chancel wall. In the chancel is a modern-pointed window, within the opening of a priest's door, the lower jamb stones of which can be seen below the window sill. On each side of the doorway the masonry has been rebuilt, and indicates the probable position of windows of an early date. At the east end is a modern one inserted in 1864.

The next alteration which occurred was the addition of the north aisle and the insertion of an arcade of four bays of a date just before the commence-

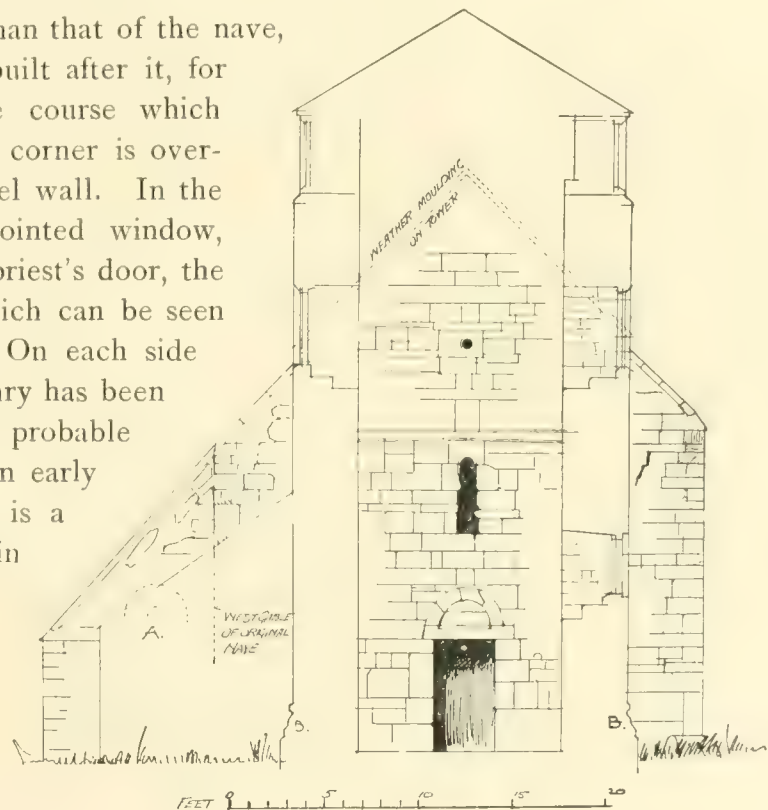


FIG. 1.

ment of the thirteenth century, about 1190. The arches (fig. 3) have two orders, the inner one only being chamfered. They are supported on cylindrical shafts with moulded capitals which have a square abacus with scallops below, divided by nail-head ornament, and with bases enriched by nail-head in the hollow of the moulding set on a square chamfered plinth,

as shown in the elevation (fig. 3). The east and west arches are supported on responds, half-columns on plan, with capitals and bases similar to those of the shafts. In the west wall of the aisle (fig. 1 at A) is a round-headed window, opening with widely splayed jambs internally, of which the lower portion has been cut away for the door into the modern vestry. It is doubtful whether the north wall of the aisle is contemporary; it appears, indeed, to have been entirely rebuilt. It contains a built-up

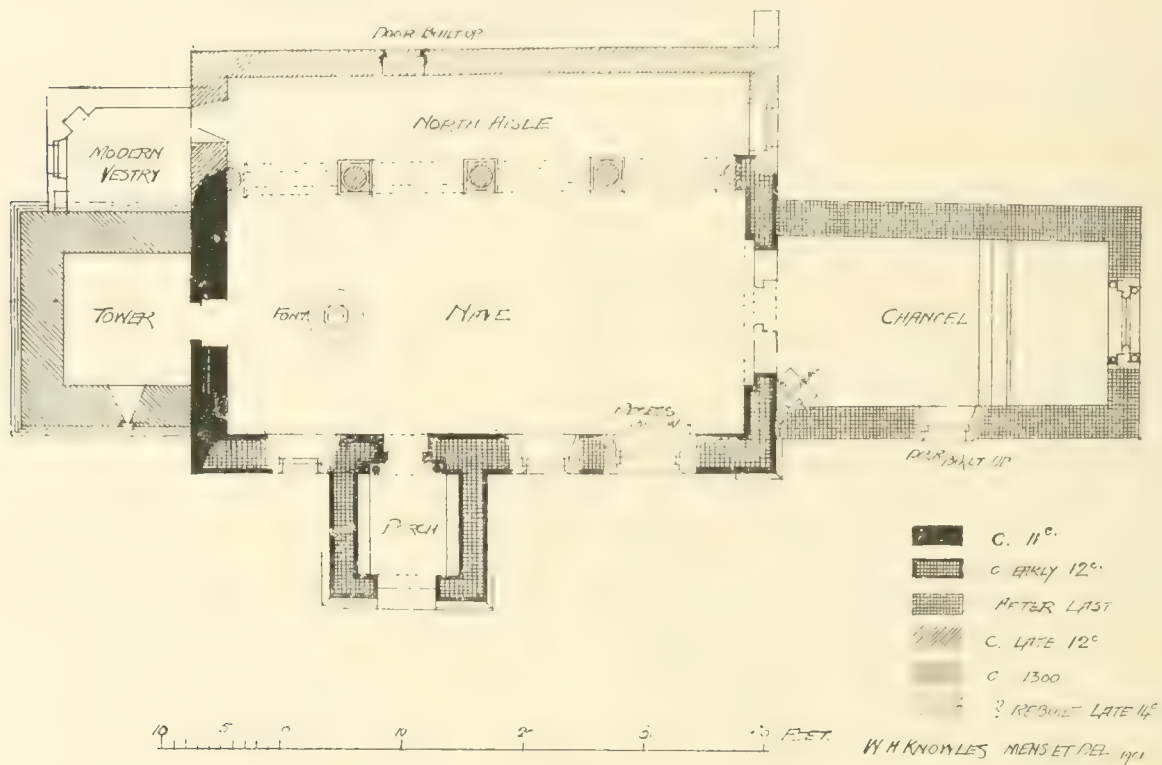


FIG. 2.

doorway with chamfered jambs and pointed arch formed by two stones. The aisle roof continues the rake or slope (fig. 1) of the original nave roof, as was usual in early work. The tower, which is an addition to the west end of the church, has a good moulded base course (BB fig. 1), and may have been erected at the same time as the north aisle. If this was the case, either the superstructure was not continued at once or it soon after required rebuilding, the windows and the character of the masonry agree

with work executed at the end of the thirteenth century. The tower is strongly built and was no doubt intended for defensive purposes. It is lighted on the ground floor on the south side by a small lancet slit rebated for a shutter on the outside, and placed some distance above the floor-level, and by six square-headed windows, with chamfered jambs, in the north, south, and west walls, above and below a chamfered offset course, five feet below the present eaves of the roof. The slated pyramidal roof is comparatively modern.

During the fourteenth century various modifications were introduced, including the breach in the south wall of the nave, reaching from floor to ceiling, and the erection on the inside of a segmental arched recess, seven feet long, intended probably for the effigy or monument of William de Felton, lord of Edlingham (who died in 1358),¹ having above it a window, the tracery of which has disappeared, the outer order and label moulding alone remaining. The introduction of these features accounts for the destruction of the exterior Norman plinth course. These additions must have added to the appearance of the church and were probably due to the owner of the lordship and castle.



THE CHANCEL IN 1900 (looking west).

¹ *Supra*, p. 116.

There is a square-headed window opening, now built up, above the porch similar to those in the tower. The buttress at the north-east angle of the aisle is of perpendicular character, and the adjacent walls may be of the same date. The opening of the south doorway was curtailed in size, in the seventeenth century, by the insertion of a flat four-centred arch supported on chamfered jambs.

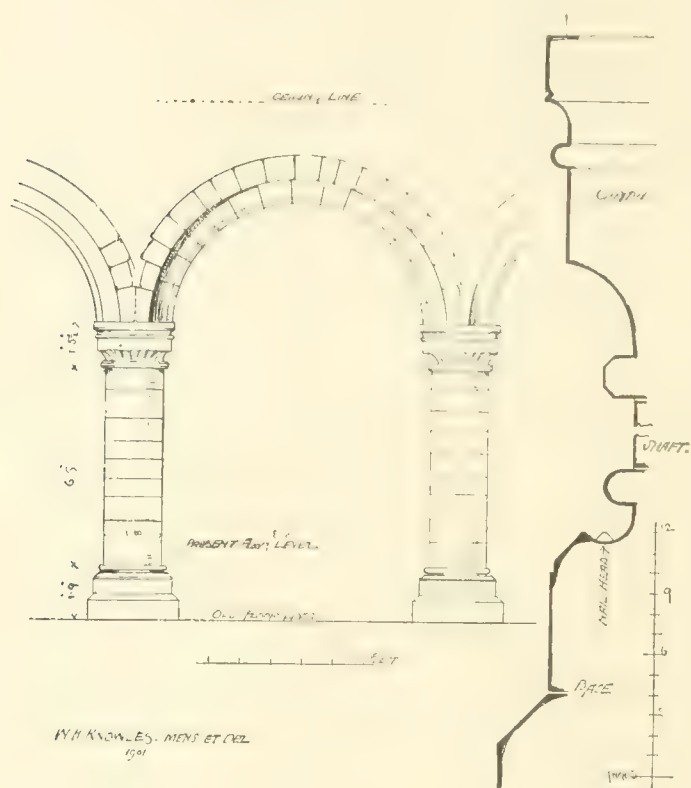


FIG. 3.

porch, the window on the south side of the chancel, and that at the east end of the aisle.

Below the chancel arch (fig. 2) is a stone wall five feet six inches high, with the rebated and chamfered jambs of a doorway in the middle. The work is too substantial for a screen base and appears to show that for some reason the chancel had at one time been shut off from the nave.

The font bowl is octagonal in shape and stands on two steps circular on plan. On one side of the bowl is the date 1701, which of course does not apply to the making of the font, but may indicate the date of the work done in the reparation of the outer porch arch, in which were then inserted a classical key-stone, two mediaeval carved heads, one on each side of the keystone, and a stone, probably a niche originally intended for a lamp.

The seating (recently removed), the communion rails, and the pulpit were introduced in 1726, as probably were the sash windows in the nave on either side of the

The vestry was added at a still later time than 1726, as was also the fireplace in the chancel, an uncommon feature, but one affording, doubtless, considerable comfort to the occupants of the square pew in which it was enclosed.



THE NAVE IN 1900 (looking east).

In the churchyard is a portion of a two-light traceried four-centred window head rebated for wood shutters, and two large base stones, socketed for the shafts of crosses, probably memorial, and of prae-Conquest date.

The church possesses a modern bell, a silver cup and cover made by W. R. (or W. B.) and bearing date 1612, a silver paten made in

Newcastle by A. B., with the inscription, 'Thank offering of the Rev. James Manisty, B.D., vicar of Edlingham, 1808,' and a pewter flagon inscribed 'Edlingham, 1738.'¹

The old vicarage house stood nearer the church and was replaced in 1840 by the present structure. On February 7th, 1879, it was the scene of a very extraordinary burglary, which gave rise to curious complications of law.²

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Here lies the body of Robert Bates, infant son of Ralph Bates, esq., of Milburn, Northumberland, who died at Lemington house, Sept. 10, 1804.

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. M. H. G. Buckle, for 52 years vicar of this parish, died 26th Feb., 1893.

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. James Manisty, B.D., vicar of this parish 34 years, who died 7 March, 1839, aged 74 years.

Near this place are deposited the remains of Eleanor, wife of the Rev. James Manisty, B.D., vicar of this parish; in the full assurance of christian faith and hope she resigned her soul into the hands of her Redeemer, on the 9th day of July, 1816, in the 41st year of her age.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF WILLIAM MILLS, IN GLANTON, WHO DEPARTED JUNE THE 5TH, 1712, AGED 77 YEARS.

. Here lies the body of William, son of Joseph Mills [of Glanton West-field], who departed this life, June 20th, 1732, aged 39 years. Also the body of

Arms: *Paly of four; argent and azure a mill rind sable.*

This stone was erected to the memory of John Mills of Glanton Westfield, in the parish of Whittingham, who died on the 29th October, 1786, aged 86 years; William, son of Joseph Mills, died 20 June, 1732, aged 39 years; Barbara, wife of Joseph Mills, died 14th May, 1737, aged 70 years; Joseph, son of William Mills, died 20 March, 1741, aged 78 years; Mary, daughter of John Mills, died 13 Aug., 1754, aged 6 years; Thomas, son of Joseph Mills, died 29th April, 1764, aged 60 years; Barbara, daughter of John Mills, died 6 Sept., 1796, aged 46 years; Margaret,³ widow of John Mills, died 12 Aug., 1804, aged 87 years; Thomas, son of John Mills, died 12 June, 1815, aged 62 years; Joseph, son of John Mills, died 26 April, 1819, aged 75 years; Mary, relict of Joseph Mills, died 17 May, 1820, aged 57 years.

Arms: *argent a fess sable between three moles proper.*

[Mabel, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Michael Mitford, buried June 25,] 1745. Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Mr. Mitford, died Feb. 10, 1756. The Rev. Michael Mitford, died August the 4th, 1770, aged 78 years.

Here lieth the body of William Spowers in Edlingham, who departed this life, July 14, 1737, aged 62 years.

Here lyeth the body of Ann Vardy, wife of James Vardy of St. Margaret's, in Alnwick parish, who died July the 15th and was buried in the church of Edlingham, 1723, aged 46.

¹ *Proc. of N.C. Soc. of Antiq.* vol. iii. p. 95.

² See Newcastle papers of February and April, 1879, of November and December, 1888, and also an account of *The Edlingham Burglary, or Circumstantial Evidence*, by the Rev. J. J. M. Perry, M.A., F.R.A.S. London, Sampson Low, 1889.

³ 1743, April 30th. Mr. John Mills of Whittingham parish, and Mrs. Margaret Henderson of this parish, married. *Shilbottle Register*.

VICARS OF EDLINGHAM.

- 1174 (before). Adam de Dunbar.¹ ¹¹
1174. Englerius, in whose favour there was a reservation in the award of 1174.¹¹
1270. Richard de Stickkelaw,¹ the first endowed vicar.
- 1311 (*circa*). Robert de Raynington, or Renington, appeared at the archbishop of York's visitation at Alnwick, 18 Kal. May, 1311,² died July, 1316.⁵
1316. Robert de Esshenden, after the death of Raynington, instituted 18 Aug., 1316.⁵
1341. William de Wigington, after the death of Esshendon, in deacon's orders, when he was instituted to the vicarage, 13 Oct., 1341, ordered priest at Bishop Auckland, Dec., 1341.⁶
1353. John de Barnard Castle;¹ he held many other ecclesiastical preferments, and was archdeacon of Northumberland in 1362.
1358. Peter de Edlingham, after the cession of John de Barnard Castle: an executor and legatee of the will of Sir William de Felton, September, 1358.³
1366. Richard de Hemmingborough, after the death of Peter de Edlingham.¹
1374. Thomas de Ireland, after the death of Richard de Hemmingborough.¹ He took a lease, dated August 16th, 1389, from Thomas Dautre, the sacrist of Durham, of the house, garden and lands belonging to the rectory in the vill of Edlingham for a term of six years at 4s. a year.¹⁶
1382. William de Billyngham, after the cession of Thomas de Ireland.¹
1390. William de Crayk, after the death of William de Billingham.¹
1418. Richard Pyngill, or Fyngyl, after the death of William de Crayk;¹ a trustee in a charter of Sir Edmund Hastings, dated 14 Jan., 1444/5.¹⁰
1455. John Robinson, alias Morpeth, after the death of Richard Pyngell, or Fyngyll.¹
1456. George King, after the cession of Robinson.¹
1490. Richard Clerke, after the death of George King.¹
1521. George Trewitt, after the cession of Richard Clerke.¹
1524. Charles Lowson, after the death of George Trewitt.¹
1526. John Forster, after the death of Charles Lowson.¹
1527. Ra. Watson, after the cession of John Forster.¹
1528. Thomas Milne, after the cession of Ra. Watson.¹
1536. Thomas Brown, after the death of Thomas Milne.¹
1547. John Tutyn, S. T. B.¹ after the death of Thomas Brown, presented by Ralph Tutyn, Mat. Tutyn, and Anthony Bole, patrons of the living for this turn by grant of the dean and chapter of Durham, instituted 5 July, 1547.⁹
1556. George King,¹ after the cession of John Tutyn, instituted 30 July, 1556.⁹
1570. Richard Warren,¹ alias Warrinell, after the death of George King, collated by the Bishop of Durham by lapse 20th May, 1570.⁹ There was office against him 29th January, 1577/8, because he had no letters of orders.² He appeared at the visitation held in 1577 and 1578, at the latter of which he was amongst those who had duly performed their tasks on St. Matthew's Gospel.⁴ He was also vicar of Bedlington.¹⁵
1596. John Watson, resigned, by his proctor, 26th May, 1627.¹
1627. Charles Oxley, M.A., after the cession of John Watson.¹
1636. William Smith, after the death of Charles Oxley¹ (possibly the person of the name who was curate at St. Mary le Bow, Durham, 1630, minor canon and precentor of Durham Cathedral, buried 21st April, 1645).¹¹
- 16... John Murray,¹ writes in the Edlingham Register for the last time, 29th July, 1662,⁸ was ejected by the Act of Uniformity, 24th August, 1662, and became a preacher at Edinburgh.⁷
1662. Ralph Carr, M.A., after the cession of John Murray, instituted 1st October, 1662,⁹ vicar of Alnham, 1662, vicar of Edlingham 'for nigh twenty years, buried in Edlingham chancel,' 1st March, 1681/2.⁸

1681. Robert Carr, B.A., after the death of his father, Ralph Carr.¹* Bond of marriage, 5th March, 1671, Robert Carr of Bellingham, clerk, and Catherine Lisle, widow: she was widow of Talbott Lisle and daughter of William Carr of Eshott.¹² He polled at the election of knights of the shire, 1715 and 1722, signed the terrier of the possessions of the vicarage, 9th February, 1724/5, and was buried, 19th December, 1725.⁸
1725. Michael Mitford, after the death of Robert Carr,¹ inducted 8th January, 1725/6.⁸ A son of William Mitford, rector of Elsdon (1674-1715), he was born there, 29th September, 1692.¹³ He married at Whickham, 22nd January, 1718/9, Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Shafto, of Whickham and Swalwell. He voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1734, and died 4th August, 1770, aged 78, buried in the chancel.⁸
1770. Robert Baty, after the death of Michael Mitford, inducted 24th August, 1770.⁸ He polled at the election of the knights of the shire in 1774. Died, 1st July, 1803.⁸
1803. James Manisty, after the death of Robert Baty; of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.D., inducted 30th July, 1803.⁸ He polled at the election of knights of the shire in 1826. By his wife, Eleanor, daughter of Francis Forster, of Newcastle and of Seaton-burn married, St. John's, Newcastle 1804 (he had with other issue, Sir Henry Manisty, one of Her Majesty's Judges, born at Edlingham vicarage, 13th December, 1808); he was buried March 13th, 1839, aged 74.⁸
1839. Matthew Hughes George Buckle, eldest son of Admiral Matthew Buckle of Crawley, Sussex; of Wadham College, Oxon., matriculated 24th June, 1819, aged 16, B.A. 1824, M.A. 1829. M.A. *ad eund.*, Durham, 1835. Head master of Durham Grammar School, 1833-1839; died, 26th Feb., 1893.
1893. James Matthias Russell, after the death of M. H. G. Buckle; of St. Aidan's College, ordered deacon, 1872, and priest, 1874; curate, successively, of Southwick, at South Shields, and of Hexham.

¹ Randal's *State of the Churches*.

² *Ibid.* annotated by Canon Raine from York Registers, etc.

³ *Durham Wills and Inventories*, vol. i. p. 29.

⁴ *Eccl. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, pp. 37, 76. Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 22.

⁵ *Bishop Kellawe's Register*, vol. ii. pp. 820-821.

⁶ *Ibid.* vol. iii. pp. 117, 410.

⁷ Calamy, *Ejected or Silenced Ministers*, vol. ii. p. 513; *Ibid. Continuation*, vol. ii. p. 673; Woodrow, *History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 347.

* *Edlingham Register*.

⁸ *Durham Registers*, extracted by Rev. John Hodgson's Collection 'M,' pp. 176, *180, 188, 232.

¹⁰ *Inq. p.m.* 27 Hen. VI. No. 24.

¹¹ Surtees *Durham*, vol. iv. pt. ii. p. 41.

¹² *Cf. History of the Family of Carr*, vol. iii. p. 40.

¹³ *Elsdon Register*.

¹⁴ *Hist. Dunelm. Scriptores Tres*, p. lv. Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 9.

¹⁵ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part ii. vol. ii. p. 357.

¹⁶ *Dur. Treas.* 4^{loc} 3^{cine} Sacr. No. 4 a.

ENTRIES FROM EDLINGHAM REGISTER.

- 1659, July 27. John Murroe, sonn to Mr. John Murroe, minister of Edlingham, was baptized in Boulton chapell by Mr. Abraham Hume, minister of Whittingham.
- 1659, Dec. 20. Mr. Robert Clavering, sonn to Mrs. Burrell of ye Broomepark, and Dorothe Crawe, daughter of George Crawe of Rosdon, three sevrall Lord's dayes published in the parish church of Edlingham and chappell of Boulton, was marryed by Mr. Dugless, minister of Ilderton.
- 1661, June 12. Margrett Murray, daughter of Mr. John Murray, minister of Edlingham, baptised by Mr. Arde, minister of Ingram.
- 1661, June 20. Roger Vardie and Ann Young, married in Edlingham church.
- 1665, July 26. Henry Forster, son to Lawrence Forster of Abberwick, baptised privately in Edward Huntridge of Alberwick, by Mr. Carr.

- 1668, Dec. 28. Mary, daughter of Lawrence Forster of Anwick, and grandchild to Edward Hunt ridge of Abberwick, was buried in Boulton chappell.
- 1675/6, Jan. 15. John Lisle and Theodosia Carr, both of Edlingham, married.
- 1679, July 15. William Lainge of Newtowne, in this parish, and Isabel Cooke of Coldrife, parish of Warkworth, married.
- 1680, June 24. Cuthbert Mitford of Camas, in the parish of Bedlington, and Katharine Weddall of Boulton, in this parish, married.
- 1680, Dec. 8. Henry Bowes and Frances Brandling, both of the parish of Alnwick, married.
- 1683, Mar. 27. Mr. Robert Beadnell of Lemonndon, buried.
- 1685, Dec. 9. Frances, wife to Mr. Ralph Beadnell of Charlton, buried in Edlingham church.
- 1687, Aug. 2. Mr. Robert Ogle of Eglingham, and Mrs. Dorothy Grey of Howick, married.
- 1689, May 27. Cuthbert Close of Chipchase, in ye parish of Chollerton, and Mary Lisle of Edlingham married.
- 1692/3, Jan. 3. Martin Taylor of the Sheel-dykes, in Alnwick parish, and Phillis Graham of Bowsden, in Long Lowick parish, married in Bolton chappell.
- 1694/5, Jan. 17. John, son of Mr. George Ilderton of Abberwick, was baptised.
- 1697/8, Jan. 13. Richard Scott of Middleton, in the parish of Ilderton, and Elizabeth Story of Beanly, in the parish of Eglingham, married in Bolton chapel.
- 1700, May 6. Mr. Arthur Alnwick, vicar of Alnham, and Mrs. Margery Clavering of Abberwick, married.
- 1708, Aug. 30. Ann, wife of Mr. Valentine Bolney of Newcastle, in ye parish of St. Nicholas, buried in Edlingham chancel.
- 1710, May 30. Mr. John Cooper of Morpeth and Mrs. Ellinor Hallsall, married.
- 1710, Nov. 13. Martin, son of Martin Hunter of Broompark, buried in Bolton chapel.
- 1710, Dec. 3. Robert, son of Mr. Valentine Bolney of Newtown, was buried in Edlingham chancell.
- 1711, Nov. 3. Lawrence Moncrief, an invalid out-pentioneer belonging to Her Majesties Royall Hospitall at Chelsea, buried in Bolton chappell.
- 1712, July 17. Edward Lawson of Bothal parish, and Sarah Bell, in the chapelry of Brainshaugh, married.
- 1712, Aug. 14. Mr. John Reeveley of Humbleton and Mrs. Barbara Reed of Earle, both in Chatton parish, married.
- 1712/3, Mar. 19. Arthur Alnwick of Bilton and Mary Pattison of Crawley, married.
- 1714, June 15. Thomas Fenwick and Barbara Wardell, both in Framlington, in Felton parish, married.
- 1714, Aug. 11. Jane Muschamp of Bolton, widow, buried in Bolton chapell yard.
- 1715, May 25. Roger Vardy of Abberwick, buried.
- 1715, June 16. Adam Sibbett of Ancroft, in the chappell(ry) of Ancroft, and Isabell Adams, Acton, in the parish of Felton, married.
- 1716, Nov. 15. James Mitford and Elizabeth Mitford, married.
- 1716, Nov. 22. George Wardell of Framlington and Hannah Nory of Edlingham, married.
- 1716/7, Mar. 8. James Mitford of Abberwick Mill was buried in Bolton chapell.
- 1720, July 29. Elizabeth Doxford, a minor, daughter to Sarah, present wife to Dr. Fraser, by her former husband, was buried in ye parish church of Edlingham.
- 1720/1, Feb. 22. George Potts of Newtown, in the parish of Edlingham, and Mabell Forster of Angerdown (*sic*), in the parish of Hartburne, married.
- 1732, July 14. Samuel Hallowell, in ye parish of St. Nicholas in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Mary Horsley of Morpeth,¹ married.
- 1751, Jan. 25. Mr. Gabriel Hall, son to Mr. Thomas Hall of Hatherwick, parish of Elsdon, and Anne Mitford, daughter to the Rev. Mr. Michael Mitford, vicar of Edlingham, married.²
- 1794, July 11. The Rev. Richard Baty, curate of Long-horsley, buried.

¹ She was a daughter of the eminent Rev. John Horsley, author of *Britannia Romana*.

² Thomas Hall, son of Gabriel Hall, esq., of Alnwick, matriculated at University College, Oxon., 1st May, 1776, aged 18, and was M.P. for Berwick-on-Tweed, 1802. Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*.

MISCELLANEA.

1452/3, 16th March. In registro domini prioris Dunelmensis comparuerunt coram M. Willelmo Seton Johannes Palfrayman et Ricardus Palfrayman de Edlyngeham, et penitencias pro suis commissis subierunt salutare, videlicet, Johannes Palfrayman habet iij fustigaciones circa ecclesiam, et solempniter juravit quod citra festum S. Marci exiet parochiam de Edlyngeham, in eadem parochia, durante vita Johanne Braxton, quam prius tenuit, et cujus prolem de sacro fonte levavit, nullatenus moraturus, nisi prefatum Johannem in locis remotis morari contigerit, ita quod ad eam accessum habere non poterit unde aliquis suspicio oriatur, et tunc ad hoc ab officiali jurisdictionis archidiaconalis domini prioris Dunelmensis licenciam obtinuerit specialem. Et Ricardus Palfrayman habet pro suis commissis vj fustigaciones circa ecclesiam, lineis indutus.¹

1550. Item, to rydyng to Edlyngham, to Master Swynburne wit a letter myssyve; item, on Tewesday at night at Newcasstell, my supper, 4d., and my horsse meytte, 6d. (?); item, one Wedynsday, dener at Morpeth, 4d., and my horsse meytte, 3d.; item, at night at Swarland, my supper, 4d., in ayle, 1d., and my horsse meytte, 6d. (?); item, one Thursday, at Edlyngham, myself and ij. with me, oure deners, 3d. a payse, 9d., horsse meytte, 6d. (?); item, at Morpeth at night, my supper, 4d., in ayle, 1d., my horsse meytt, 8d. (?); item, at Newcasstell, my dener, 4d., my horsse meyt, 3d.; item for wyne, 2d.; item for a letter messyve, 4d. Summa totalis, 5s. 5d.²

1580. Survey of rental of lands and revenues belonging to the cathedral church of Durham.³

Rectory of Edlingham: Thomas Swinborne, for the tithe corn, per annum, £3 12s.; Widow Bednell, for the tithe of Lamerton, £2 13s. 4d., and for a moiety of the tithe of Bolton, £1 10s. (Widow Bedinell is to renew her lease and pay for fine £20); Christopher Armerer of West Park, Alnwick, for the other half of the tithe out of Bolton, £1 10s. (to renew his lease and to pay for fine £10.); Nicholas Herrington, for the corn tithe of Abberwicke, per annum, £1 13s. 4d.; the 'vicar of Bolton,' for the small tithes of the chapel, per annum, 10s.

1610, 20th December. They want the paraphrases of Erasmus; a table of the Ten Commandments; a box for the poor; they have no decent stalls in the church; they want a chest with three locks; a register book in parchment. *Cur. Consist.* No. 4, p. 144.⁴

15th December, 1663. Terrier of the glebe land of Edlingham vicarage.⁵

Imprimis. There is a vicaridge house, one end whereof is yet to build and the other much out of repair, without doors, without dales for the lofts, all sold away by the last incumbent before our present minister did enter. No stable nor other office houses at all.

2. Three little cottage houses betwixt the vicarage house and the church.

3. A close, at the back of the vicaridge house, let for fortie shillings per annum.

4. Another close, called the Twinchies, let for £3 per annum.

5. Eight stents, or gates, in the north demayne of the Newtowne, at 6s. 8d. per stent.

6. Some meadow ground, in the Newtowne aforesaid lying in three several places, let for 20s. per annum.

7. A piece of meadow ground within a close of Edlingham, called Norryes Close, let at 10s. per ann.

8. A little piece of ground, grown up with bramble wood, commonly called the Vicar's Hat.

9. No tyth corn, no tyth hay, but all petty tythes in kind throughout the whole parish.

10. There are no customes but only a customary rent for the tyth hay throughout all the parish.

11. Broom-park pays 8s. per annum to the vicar for tyth hay, and what hay is sold there the tyth in kind is due to the vicar.

12. Every fifth ridge in a field called the south demayne of Edlingham, but wrongfully and forcibly detain'd from the church ever since the late troubles began in England.

13. A priviledge in the common of Edlingham.

Given under our hands at Edlingham, the 15th December, 1663.

John Hopper, James Stuart, Thomas Hoy, William (?) Gaire.

¹ Judicial proceedings of the official of the Prior and Convent of Durham. *Depositions and Ecclesiastical Proceedings*, Raine, p. 34. Surt. Soc. No. 21.

² *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart.* No. 2997.

³ *Durham Halmote Rolls*, p. 214. Surt. Soc. No. 82.

⁴ Randal's *State of the Churches*.

⁵ Rev. John Hodgson's Collection. *Edlingham Guard Book*.

1665. In the collections made for the people infected with the plague and pestilence, 9s. was collected at Edlingham.¹

1724/5, 9th February. Terrier of Edlingham vicarage.

The Easter-book. Wine penny and reek penny. Every communicant, 2d. Every new calved cow, 1½d. Every farrow cow, 1d. Every score ewes, 4d., and so proportionably for a greater or lesser number.

Surplice-fees. A mortuary, Every burial, 11d. Every wedding, 2s. 4d. Every birth, 10d.

Tithes in Kind. Of wool, lamb and calf, throughout the whole parish, the calf at All Saints and the wool and lamb at midsummer. Of pig, goose, and hen, throughout the whole parish. Every cast of bees, 1d.—if five casts, one half hive; if six casts, one whole hive. Every foal, 4d.—if five foals, one half foal; if six foals, one whole foal. Of hemp and lint throughout the whole parish.

Moduses for Mills. For Edlingham corn mill, 2s. 4d.; for Lemington corn mill, 2s.; for Bolton corn mill, 4s.; (the Walk mill there never paid anything); for Abberwick corn mill, 2s.

Moduses for Tyth Hay. For Edlingham and Newtown, 4s. 4d.; for Lemington and Hillhead, 4s. 6d.; for Learchild, 2s.; for Broompark, 8s.; and if any happen to be sold, the buyer is to pay the vicar 1s. for every 10s. worth he shall so buy; for Bolton, 10s.; for Wood-hall, 3s.; for Abberwick West Demesne, belonging to Mr. Justice Burrell, 2s. 7½d.; for Mr. Burrell's East Demesne of Abberwick, called the Moor Laws, 6d.; for Mr. Ralph Storey's part of Abberwick, formerly belonging to Mr. Edward Huntridge, 1s.

Houses and parcels of ground with right of common. The vicarage-house with garden, yard, and stable; three several cottage houses situate and standing below and east from the said vicarage-house and stable; Edlingham church yard; Bolton chapel yard; the Green Close, lying on the north and back of the said vicarage-house, stable, and cottages, boundaring on the town gate and church lane, and as the hedge about the same leads; the parcel of ground within Noreys Close, as the bounder stones now standing show the same; three parcels of ground in the Newtown meadows, called the higher, middle, and lower, as the bounder stones now standing show the same; the parcel of ground called Great Twinseys, lying south of the Little Twinseys.

One full fifth part of the south demesne of Edlingham, aforesaid, did of right belong to the said vicaridge, but the late Sr Jno. Swinburne refusing to allow thereof the said late vicar, Ralph Carr, commenced a suit and recovered the same in or about the years 1663 or 1664, and after it was so recovered the said late vicar and the late Sr John Swinburne did agree to refer the matter then in difference to Ralph Clavering, late of Callowle, in the said county, esq., and Thomas Burrell, late of Broompark, in the the said county, gent., now both deceased. As also the eighth stint throughout the whole north demesne, which did belong to the said vicaridge, and the said Sr John Swinburne and vicar did agree that the said two arbitrators should sett of a piece of ground for the said vicar in lieu of the said eighth stint. And the said arbitrators did sett of a piece in lieu thereof, which goes by the name of the Hutt, and the late vicar, Ralph Carr, enjoyed the same during his life, and the present vicar, Robert Carr, and his tennants have since enjoyed the same, in lieu of the said eighth stint, through the said north demesne. And the said arbitrators also ordered the said late Sr Jno. Swinburne, should pay or cause to be paid unto the said late vicar and his successors, yearly and every year three pounds, six shillings, and eight pence, in lieu of the said fifth part of the said south demesne, the same to be paid half-yearly, at Whitsuntide and Martinmas, which said sum of £3 6s. 8d. was after received by the said late vicar during his life and since his decease by the present vicar, Robert Carr and his tennants, as the same became half-yearly due, but there was no award made by the said arbitrators in writing, nor confirmed by the bishop. Also the said late vicar and his tennants enjoyed the liberty of peat turf, flagg, and hather or ling, and right of depasturing for all manner of cattle, on through and over all moors and commons belonging to Edlingham and Newtown, aforesaid; during his life and ever since his decease the present vicar and his tennants have held and enjoyed the same rights and privileges in the said moors and commons.

The Clerk's Dues. For Edlingham south demesne, 1s. yearly; Thornwell bank there, 9d.; Noreys farm there, 6d.; How's part of the Castle farm there, 6d.; every other tenant of the Castle

¹ *Bishop Cosin's Correspondence*, p. 328. Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 55.

farm there, 4d.; Edlingham corn mill, 4d.; the Hutt, 4d.; Newtown farm, 2s.; Learchild, 6d.; Lemington and Overthwarts, each farmer there, 4d.; Abberwick west demesne, 1s. 6d.; the east demesne called the Moor Laws, 1s.; Abberwick mill, 6d.; Mr. Story's part of Abberwick, 1s.; Broompark, 1s.; Bolton, 1s. 4d.; Bolton corn mill, 4d.; the fulling mill there, 4d.; every cottager in the parish, 3d.; every sub-tenant, 4d.; every marriage without a licence, 1s.; every person called in the church, 4d.; every burial, 6d.; every child christened, 2d.; every marriage with a licence, 2s. 6d.

1726, 30th May. Dr. Eden, the Official, made the following orders to the churchwardens:—My injunction to you is that the chancel be whitened and flagged. That rails be made before the communion table. That the hole in the chancell wall be closed up. Lett there be a new south door to the chancell. You are required to provide a new flagon, a new chalice, an altar cloath, and a cover for the font, to remove the pulpit, or rather make a new one, with a convenient reading desk and seat for the clerk. Lett there be new seats erected in a regular uniform manner for the parishioners. The body of the church must be flagged, the roof and porch repaired, and the belfrey cleaned. The old wall of the church yard must be repaired.¹

1733. Paid John Lambert for laying the causeway from the vicarage house to the church, £1 4s. 7½d.¹

1738. The church was new leaded at the cost of £52 1s. 2d.; the charges for timber and carpenters' work amounted to £18 14s. 3d.¹ etc., etc.

1738, November 21st. Agreed, etc., that thirteen times 'the ancient rent' be collected towards the repairs of the church, in all £67 os. 10d.¹

1761, March 24th. It is agreed that whoever of the Four and Twenty that does not appear on Easter Tuesday on every year to attend the parish business, shall forfeit the sum of one shilling, without giving a just and lawfull reason for his non-attendance.¹

1763, July 9th. Samuel Dickens, the Official, gave the following injunctions to the churchwardens and vestry. That the cracked bell in the church of Edlingham be repaired, and all other things put in order about the church which require it. That all defects about the chancel, either in the roof, walls, or pavement, be sufficiently repaired. That the churchyard wall be well taken care of.¹

1778. Ordered that the overseers provide two badges for each pauper now upon ye books as relievable, according to the model left in ye vestrie.¹

1781. Ordered that the north isle of the church be immediately repaired, and the pitch of the rooffe raised as shall be thought necessary, also that the floor of the church be raised twenty inches higher, with the pulpit and seats raised in proportion, also such sum of money as shall be found necessary for defraying the expense thereof be collected by the churchwardens throughout ye whole parish, according to the ancient mode of collecting cesses for the repairs of the church.¹

1793, 9th November. Ordered that two whole rents and a half be collected towards the relief of the militia-men's wives and families, and the hiring of substitutes.¹

1802. Ordered that the window next to the pulpit should undergo such alteration as shall be thought most convenient, as likewise that the window next to the bell-house should undergo a similar alteration.¹

With the exception of the church, vicarage, glebe, etc., and the lands occupied by the railway company (17 acres), the whole of the township of Edlingham belongs to Sir John Swinburne, bart., who, for the manor of Edlingham,² pays a quit-rent to the duke of Northumberland as lord of the barony of Beanley.

¹ *Edlingham Churchwardens' Books and Registers.*

² Up to last century Sir John Swinburne's predecessors in title continued to hold court-leet and court-baron, and, as lords of the manor, received deodand and other manorial dues.

1817, 18th September. 'Received of Mr. Henry Nicholson of Wandy's Stead farm, parish of Edlingham, and county of Northumberland, the sum of two shillings, being a deodand for cart and horses by the coroner's inquest, and due to Sir John E. Swinburne, bart., as lord of the manor of Edlingham. (Signed) Francis Snowball, bailiff of the manor. Sir John Swinburne's papers.

LEMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The township of Lemington, which comprises 2,042 acres, lies to the north of the township of Edlingham, with an elevation of 257 feet over sea-level, at Battle-bridge, on its northern boundary, and rising to a height of 828 feet on the confines of Alnwick moor. In 1901 it had a population of 57.¹ It contains the homesteads of Battle-bridge, the Branch, Broomwood, Hill-head, Overthwarts and Lemington, with Lemington mill, now disused,² and Lemington hall.

The latter stands on a terrace about 300 feet above sea-level, looking westward over the beautiful vale of Whittingham, and was, in its present form, erected in the first half of the eighteenth century,³ but contains a medieval tower. The house has not been occupied for about forty years, and, with its extensive gardens, has been allowed to go to ruin.

In draining the sloping ground near Lemington hall, called 'the pillar planting,'⁴ some years ago, a number of pits lined with rough boulder flags were found. In some cases the flag stones which covered them were broken and the holes were partly filled with earth; they had no bottom stones, and there were no fragments of pottery in any of them. There are numerous ancient cultivation terraces on the west side of the hall,⁵ and massive limbs of oak trees were dug out on Overthwarts farm when it was drained.⁶

A member of the lordship of Gospatric,⁷ Lemington was granted by one of the lords of that house to Edward, son of Gospatric, brother of Dolphin,⁸ to hold in drengage.⁹ His successors adopted and were known by the territorial designation derived from their estate. The name of Siward de Lemetun appears on the *Pipe Roll* as early as 1158,¹⁰ and in 1191 Adam de Lemeston rendered account of three marks, one of which he paid, and still owed two marks,¹¹ which he paid into the treasury in

¹ The Census Returns are: 1801, 178; 1811, 107; 1821, 123; 1831, 85; 1841, 125; 1851, 149; 1861, 142; 1871, 142; 1881, 103; 1891, 57; 1901, 57.

² Lemington mill fell into disuse about 30 years ago. *Ex inf.* Rev. J. M. Russell.

³ Cf. Wallis, *Northumberland*, vol. ii. p. 498.

⁴ 'Planting,' in the vernacular of Northumberland, stands for 'plantation.'

⁵ *Hist. Berw. Nat. Club*, vol. xi. p. 308.

⁶ Dr. Jas. Hardy on 'Lemington.' *Hist. Berw. Nat. Club*, vol. xii. p. 174.

⁷ *Testa de Nevill.* Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 223.

⁸ See pedigree of Gospatric.

⁹ *Inq. p.m.* 31 Hen. III. No. 38. ¹⁰ *Pipe Rolls*, 4 Hen. II. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. 3.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 2 Ric. I. Hodgson, *ibid.* p. 52.

the following year and received his discharge.¹ William de Lemoketon was defendant in 1229 and 1230, in a suit brought by the master of Bolton, respecting tenements in Bolton.² In the amercements made by four justices in 1231, William de Leumoketon owed 10s. for a disseisin,³ which sum had been discharged in or before 1233, when the sheriff rendered account of 10s. received of William de Leumoketon.⁴ In the same year the vill of Lemoketon rendered account of two marks for a default; it paid one mark into the treasury and owed one mark.⁵

In an inquisition taken under a writ dated April 11th, 1247, to inquire what lands the Earl Patric holds and ought to hold of the king in sergeanty, it is stated that Lemonton had been granted by Quespatrick, ancestor (*atavus*) of the said Earl Patric, to Edward, and that John, son of Waldeve, lately deceased, had changed the drengage⁶ tenure into free service; Adam de Lemonton was the owner at the time of the inquisition.⁷ In 1253 the vill of Lemecton owed 3s., and the vills of Learchild, Abberwick and Edlingham proportionate sums for hogs in the forests.⁸

There was a suit at the Northumberland assizes in 1256, respecting a toft and twenty acres of land at Lemmecton, in which Amabillia de Lemmocton, paternal aunt of Cristiana, daughter of Emma, Margaret, daughter of the same, and John, son of Cristiana, were plaintiffs, and Margaret, daughter of Adam de Lemmecton, the defendant in possession. The defendant pleaded that she was not bound to answer, seeing that the plaintiffs Margaret and Cristiana had a sister Amabillia who was not party to the suit. An agreement was come to, but its terms are not entered in the record.⁹

¹ *Pipe Rolls*, 6 Ric. I. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. 54.

² *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1225-1232, pp. 290, 367.

³ *Pipe Rolls*, 15 Hen. III. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. 163.

⁴ *Ibid.* 17 Hen. III. Hodgson, *ibid.* pp. 166 and xxxi. ⁵ *Ibid.* Hodgson, *ibid.* pp. 168 and xxxiv.

⁶ 'Dreng—a free tenant in ancient Northumbria, holding by a tenure older than the Norman Conquest, the nature of which was partly military, partly servile.' Cf. Hodgson-Hind, *Northumberland*, p. 257. Greenwell, *Boldon Book*, app. p. lviii. Seebohm, *Village Community*, p. 71. Maitland on 'Northumbrian Tenures,' *Historical Review*, vol. v. p. 632. Stubbs, *Constitutional History*, etc.

⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 31 Hen. III. No. 38.

⁸ *Pipe Rolls*, 37 Hen. III. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. 230.

⁹ Assisa venit recognitura si Amabillia de Lemmocton, amita Christianae filiae Emmae, Margareta filia ejusdem, et Johannes filius Christianae, fuerunt seisiti in dominico suo ut de feodo de uno tofto et viginti acris terrae cum pertinentiis in Lemmecton, etc. Et si, etc. Quam terram Margareta, filia Adae de Lemmecton, tenet, etc. Et Margareta venit, etc., et dicit quod ad hoc breve non debet eis respondere, quia dicit quod praedictae Margareta et Cristiana habent quandam sororem, Amabilliam, nomine, quae non nominatur in brevi. Postea concordati sunt per licentiam. Et habent cyrographum. *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, 40 Hen. III. Page, p. 55. Surt. Soc. No. 88.

At the same assizes there was a case respecting the death of Gilbert Spinck, Adam de Camhus's man, who was found slain on Lemacton moor by Borard, son of Edmund. Borard, having given due notice of his discovery; was acquitted of all suspicion of having been the homicide, but the vill of Lemacton was fined for not having appeared fully at the inquisition;¹ and at the assizes in 1279 the vills of Lemington, Edlingham, Thrunton and Abberwick, were fined for having falsely appraised at 2s. 6d. a mill wheel, apparently at Lemington, which was a deodand, having been the means whereby Richard, son of Alexander de Lemonchton, had been crushed to death.²

In an inquisition taken at Whittingham, January 3rd, 1289/90, after the death of Patric de Dunbar, it was found by the jury that he held no lands in his demesne as of fee, but that he died seised of various rents together with Edlingham, Lemington, etc., which William de Edlingham, held by cornage.³

LEMOTON SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

		℥	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum	Willelmi de Crayke ...	...	2	9	4	unde regi	4 5½
"	Johannis filii Matildis ...	...	2	14	2	"	4 11
"	Alexandri filii Adae ...	...	1	2	6	"	2 0½
"	Willelmi filii Daniel ...	...	1	9	2	"	2 7½
"	Alani de Alburwike ...	...	1	12	8	"	2 11½
"	Johannis Bercarii ...	...	1	0	8	"	1 10½
"	Adae filii Adae ...	...	1	3	6	"	2 1½
"	Gunnorae de Lemoton ...	...	3	7	2	"	6 1½
Summa hujus villae, £14 19s. 2d.		Unde domino regi, 27s. 2½d.					

In an inquisition taken at Felton, March 8th, 1308/9, after the death of Patric, earl of Dunbar, it was found that he held no lands in demesne in Northumberland, but among the fees and rents of which he died seised was a rent of 20s. 10d. for 'tenagium'⁴ from Lemochton, Edlingham, Harehope, the three Middletons, Roddam, etc.;⁵ and amongst the fees forfeited by his successor and granted February 19th, 1334/5, to Henry de Percy were the homage and service of William de Felton for the

¹ Gilbertus Spinck, homo Adae le Camhus', inventus fuit occisus in mora de Lemacton' habens plures plagas. Et Borardus filius Edmundi, primus inventor, venit et non malecreditor. Nescitur quis eum occidit. *Ibid.* p. 121.

² Ricardus filius Alexandri de le Monchton' oppressus fuit quadam rota cujusdam molendini, unde obiit. Nullus inde malecreditor. Judicium, infortunium. Precium rotae ijs. vjd. unde vicecomes respondeat. Et villatae de Lemanthon', Edelingham, Fronton, Alburckwick falso appreciaverunt praedictum deodandum, ideo in mis.² *Northumberland Assize Roll*, 7 Edw. I. Page, p. 320. Surt. Soc. No. 88.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 18 Edw. I. No. 22.

⁴ Thanage.

⁵ *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. iii. p. 15.

tenement which he held in Lemothton, Neuton, and Edelyngeham.¹ William de Felton, July 18th, 1309, obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands in Lemothton.² A writ was granted April 6th, 1340, in favour of William de Felton, with respect to his homage and services due for tenements in Edelyngham, Lemothton, and Newton, recently granted to him.³

LEMOOTON SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Johannes de Percy, 4s.; Willelmus Walshe, 3s. 8d.; Willelmus Ayner, 2s.; Robertus Crayke, 1s.; Willelmus Blackerd, 1s. 4d.; Summa, 12s.

Sir William de Felton, who died in Spain on Monday, March 30th, 1367, was seised in his demesne as of fee simple of a moiety of the vill of Lemotton; there were forty acres of demesne land in the hands of sundry tenants at will, who paid 20s. yearly for the same; five acres of meadow worth 5s. a year, seven husbandlands which paid 48s.; the herbage of a waste husbandland was worth 4s. a year, and six cottages paid 12s. All were held by tenants at the will of the lord. The other moiety of the vill was held of him by the service of 13s. 4d.⁴

Sir John de Felton, knight, who died on Friday, March 31st, 1396, was seised of lands and tenements in Lematon as well as in Edlingham, and also of a place (*placea*) called Lematon hall, held of the prior of St. John of Jerusalem, paying by the year 16d., and worth yearly beyond reprises 16s. according to the true value;⁵ and the last Sir John de Felton who died on Wednesday, February 1st, 1402/3, was seised of two parts of Lematon hall, the other being held in dower by his father's widow, but it was not known to the jury of whom the tenements at Lemington were held.⁶ His stepmother, who had remarried Henry Boynton, survived until April 7th, 1422, holding as part of her dower from her first husband a third part of eight husbandlands and forty acres of land in Lemotum, each husbandland being worth 12d. yearly and each acre 1d., and also of a third part of six cottages at the same place, each of which was worth 6d. yearly.⁷

The name of Adam de Bydnall appears in the Edlingham Subsidy Roll of 1336, but as the holding of his family in part of Lemington was

¹ *Pat. Rolls* of Edw. III. pt. i. memb. 33. (*J. Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1334-1338, p. 79.)

² *Charter Roll*, 3 Edw. II. No. 36.

³ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edw. III. 1338-1340, p. 446.

⁴ *Inq. p.m.* 42 Edw. III. first numbers, No. 23.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 19 Ric. II. No. 26.

⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 4 Hen. IV. No. 31.

⁷ *Inq. p.m.* 10 Hen. V. No. 23.

that of sub-tenants of sub-tenants of the Gospatric barony, early notices are few and fragmentary. In the list of fortalices in 1415, the name of William Bednell occurs as owner of the tower at Lematon.¹

John Bedenell, of Lemington, was appointed seneschal or steward of the courts of the abbot and convent of Alnwick in 1528, by Robert, abbot of Alnwick,² of which office his son Edward had the reversion.

LEMADON MUSTER ROLL, 1538.³

John Bednell, John Wylkenson, Robt. Kyllingworthe, George Patonson, Willme Hogson, Willme Ranetson, John Ranetson, Henry Dychborne, James Ranetson, John Mylle; hable with horse and harness. Robt. Mylle, Robt. Clay, John Lighton, Robt. Donalson, Willme Downe, John Smythe, Willme Smylle, Thomas Fawsid, William Blyth, John Atkinson, Robt. Myller, Robt. Downe; hable, wanting horse and harness.

Armed horsemen, apparently Hungarian mercenaries, employed to guard the Scottish borders, lay at Bolton and Lemington in October, 1549.⁴

John Bednell was still living in 1552, in which year he was one of the commissioners for enclosures upon the Middle Marches for the district between Learchild and the Scottish border;⁵ he was dead before 1568, in which year his son Edward was proprietor of Lemondon and Nunriding.⁶ The family also owned lands at Barnhill.⁷ Robert Beadnell, eldest son of Edward, married Alice, daughter of Christopher Baxter of Newcastle. He died August 12th, 1577,⁸ and his widow remarried Roger Conyers, and

¹ Bates, *Border Holds*, p. 19.

² Tate, *Alnwick*, vol. ii. p. 29.

³ *Arch. Ael.* vol. iv. quarto series, p. 164. Cf. *Cal. Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic*, Henry VIII. vol. xiv. pt. i. p. 284.

⁴ Hist. MSS. Com. 12 Report, app. pt. iv. p. 46. Cf. vol. ii. of this work, p. 126.

⁵ Bp. Nicolson, *Border Laws*, ed. 1747, p. 222.

⁶ *Liber Feodarii*, 10 Eliz. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. lxx.

⁷ Cf. vol. v. of this work, p. 501.

⁸ *Inq. p.m.* Robert Beidnell, gent., taken at Hexham, April 8th, 1583. He was seised of one capital messuage in Leamockdon and in demesne lands thereto belonging, viz., 40 acres of arable land, 60 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, 200 acres of moor; worth yearly £3 6s. 8d. Twelve messuages, 6 cottages in Leamockdon and 300 acres of arable land, 200 acres of meadow, 600 acres of pasture, 1,000 acres of moor, belonging to the said messuages; worth yearly £6 13s. 4d. One vill called Leauercheilde, viz., 100 acres of arable land, 100 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, or more, 100 acres of pasture in Leauerchalde; worth yearly 40s. All the premises are held of Henry, earl of Northumberland, as of his manor of Benelye on socage, and by a yearly rent of 6d. or one sore sparrowhawk.

Also three messuages in Nunriding; 80 acres of arable land, 60 acres of meadow, 100 acres of wood, 200 acres of pasture and moor, belonging to the said messuages; worth yearly 26s. 8d., held of the queen in chief. He died August 12th, 1577; Robert Beidnell is his son and heir, aged ten years at the taking of the inquisition. Alice Beidnell, wife of the deceased, has received the profits of the premises since his death, by what title jury know not. *Inq. p.m.* 25 Eliz. vol. C. No. 91.

is mentioned in the will of Richard Marshall, rector of Stainton-le-Street, February 4th, 1587/8, who gave an old angel to 'Mistress Bednell, wyffe unto Roger Conyers.'¹

February 10th, 1577. Will of Robert Bednell of Lamadone, co. Northumberland, gentleman. To Alice Bednell, my wife, my demaynes and towneshippe of Lamadone, with the towre, etc., for life, and then to my son George Bednell, and then to my son John Bednell. To my son George Bednell for and towards his bringing uppe at schole, my tittle, etc., to the tyethe corne of Long Houghton during my lease. To my three daughters Elsabeth, Dorothy, and Barbary, my tittle, etc., in the tyethe corne and grayne of Lamadon and Bolton for nine years; and then to be paid out of them such money as I owe my brethren and sisters Richard, Henry and Agnes Bednell, as appears by an order made by Sir Cuthbert Collingwood by all our consents, and when that is paid the said [tythes] to go to my son George Bednell; remainder to pay my debts. My two sons executors; supervisors, Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, knt., Henry Haggerstone, esq. Pr. July 30th, 1578; adm. to Alice Bednell, the widow, with tuition of the children.²

At one of the three musters taken for the Middle Marches, November 24th, 1595, there appeared certain of Mr. Roger Conyers' tenants at Lemadon, headed by (his stepson) George Bydnell, on a black trotting horse of sixteen hands, furnished with a spear; Henry Bootyman, Richard Mylne, Jo. Mylne, senior, Ra. Renison, Rich. Dichborne, William Lighton, Jo. Mylne, junior, foot-men furnished with spears; William Porter, a spearman on a dunn trotting gelding of sixteen hands; James Younge with petronel on a dark grey trotting horse of fifteen hands.³

George Beadnell, son and heir of Robert Beadnell, was in possession of Lemedon, *alias* Lamockdon, in 1586.⁴

At a warden court held March 12th, 1589/90, William Lightoun of Lemmanton complained upon Jocke Dugles of Hownamkirke, Jamye Dugles of the Dicke son of Rinyon Dugles, and of the said Rinyon Dugles, for reiving fourteen kye and oxen and two mares, killing one mare, and maiming six others at St. Bartholomew tide, 1588.⁵

Lord Eure, writing to Burghley, January 29th, 1595/6, reports that Rugley, near Alnwick had been raided by Sir Robert Kerr's servants on December 28th previous, but that the fray had not reached Alnwick until 7 o'clock in the evening when the bell was rung. He goes on to complain that Sir John Forster's household (at Alnwick Abbey) neither rose to aid the town nor to follow the fray, moreover, 'two of Sr William

¹ *Durham Wills and Inventories*, Greenwell, vol. ii. p. 320.

² *Raine, Test. Dunelm.*

³ *Cal. Border Papers*, Bain, vol. ii. p. 75.

⁴ Survey of 1586. Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

⁵ *Cal. Border Papers*, Bain, vol. i. p. 359.

Reade's and one of Mr. Beadnell's [men], who, meeting one of the poor men in his shirt naked, running there for aid, told him to complain or they would find means to let your lordship know.'¹ Two years later Roger Conyers is described as 'a gentleman of known good service who lay in the way' towards Scotland,² but soon afterwards his name is coupled with those of Francis Ratcliffe and Thomas Swinburne as recusants whom it had been intended to summon to Newcastle, but they had left the March thinking that 'by lurking till the commissioner is past to be no further troubled.'³

George Beadnell of Lamedon, esq., and Thomas Beadnell of the same place, gent., were brought before quarter sessions at Morpeth, January 16th, 1627/8, on a charge of having murdered Lewis Hedley, yeoman, and after having been confined in Newcastle gaol until August 12th, 1628, were tried at the assizes.⁴ Robert Beednell, George Beednell, jun., and Elizabeth Beednell were in gaol at the same time.⁵

The names of George Beadnell of Lemington, esq., and of George Beadnell, gent., his son and heir, appear in the list of freeholders of 1628,⁶ and in the list of viscountal rents drawn up in that year it is stated that the vill of Lemington pays 9s. 6d.⁷ In 1629 George Beadnell was a prisoner for debt at Newcastle, on the suit of Lewis Widdrington for £500.⁸ On July 30th, 1630, George Beadnell, Elizabeth, his wife, and Robert Beadnell, his son, conveyed the manor or village of Lameton, otherwise Lamedon, new demesnes with the half of Wheatley low field, the eatage and half-stint of a parcel of ground in the west wood and of Bolton south wood and of the moiety of fourteen messuages in Lamedon to Sir Thomas Widdrington, knight, and John Radcliffe to secure £1,800 and interest. The mortgagees transferred the mortgage to Sir John Clavering, bart., who, by deed dated June 7th, 1636, conveyed the security to Sir Francis Brandling, knight, and Sir Nicholas Tempest, knight, of Flatworth, near North Shields, as trustees for George Wray,⁹ younger son of Sir

¹ *Cal. Border Papers*, Bain, vol. ii. p. 99.

² *Ibid.* p. 478.

³ *Ibid.* p. 732.

⁴ Calendars of Prisoners confined in the High Castle at Newcastle, etc. *Arch. Ael.* vol. i. 4to series, p. 150.

⁵ Indent from Mr Gilby, clerk of the said assizes, 1628. *Ibid.* p. 155.

⁶ *Arch. Ael.* vol. ii. 4to series, p. 319.

⁷ *Ibid.* vol. iii. 4to series, p. 94.

⁸ Indentures for Gaol Delivery, 1629. *Arch. Ael.* vol. i. 4to series, p. 168.

⁹ The name of 'George Wray of Lemadon, gent.' appears in the freeholders' list of 1638-1639. *Ibid.* vol. ii. 4to series, p. 324. He was a papist, a delinquent, and was in arms in the first and second engagements against the Parliament.

William Wray of St. Nicholas, York, and the husband of Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Brandling, of Felling. George Wray in the civil wars espoused the king's side and was sequestered for delinquency. On July 3rd, 1651, Sir Nicholas Tempest petitioned the Committee for Compounding Cases that the county committee of Northumberland might be ordered not to hinder him from receiving the rents of the manor of Lemington, half the rents of 'Wheatley Lawfield,' the eatage in the west wood, Bolton southwood, and of several tenements in Bolton and Lemington which were vested in him as surviving trustee by the conveyance of June 7th, 1636. Before this George Beadnell had petitioned the committee to be allowed to redeem the mortgaged estate which had come into the hands of George Wray and his trustees as mortgagees in possession. In a counter petition, Wray alleged that it was more than twenty years since Beadnell had mortgaged, and that the right of redemption was extinguished; the committee, however, decided in Beadnell's favour, and subject to the repayment of £1,850 resolved that the lands should be reconveyed to him by deed of bargain and sale. Meanwhile, Elizabeth Wray, George Wray's wife, who was residing at Lemington, complained to the committee, August, 1652, that she had 'scarce a good room in the manor house of her husband's sequestered estate to live in, and that Cuthbert Thomson, living in the part of the house through which she must leave her room, is very troublesome to his neighbours, and his wife is a brawler and scold; she begs his dismissal, as the tenants threaten to pull down the house if he is continued tenant.' About the same time Robert Kipling petitioned the committee that he took Lemington demesne from the county commissioners. He stated that he had given timely notice, at the request of the other tenants, and also of Elizabeth, wife of George Wray, to Cuthbert Thomson to remove, he being a very troublesome neighbour, and having destroyed the wood, 'being encouraged thereto by George Beadnell for whom he keeps the mansion house.' The tenants complained in similar terms, alleging that Turner 'tresspasses on their corn and breaks the pinfold.' Mrs. Wray refused to yield possession, and on Beadnell's solicitation a second order was issued, January 10th, 1653/4, to the county committee to see that he was put into possession and paid the half year's rent.¹

¹ All from *Cal. of Com. for Comp. Cases*, pp. 2667, etc.

BEADNELL OF LEMINGTON.

ARMS: *Azure 3 water bougets sable.* (Carter Table, 1632.)

WILLIAM BEADNELL held Lemington tower in 1415.

John Beadenell of Lemington gave land to Bealun Mill in 1446 (a).

John Beadnell of Lemington (a), appeared at the murder of 1538 (c), seneschal of Alnwick, abbot of Alnwick abbey courts in 1528 (f); administration of his personal estate, 20th November, 1579, in trust for his daughter, Anne Beadnell, and the children of his son, Edward Beadnell of Lemington (i). Hastings (a).

Edward Beadnell of Lemington (a) and Numding (f), seneschal of Alnwick abbey courts; liv. 1568; died in his father's lifetime (i). Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Collingwood of Elington (a). Anne, living 1579 (i) (f). George Beadnell of Newcastle, merchant, living 2nd February, 1527 (d), purchased Barnhill from the abbot and convent of Alnwick (f).

Robert Beadnell of Lemington (a), son and heir, died 12th Aug., 1577 (n); will dated 10th February, 1577/8 (f). Alice, daughter of Christopher Baxter of Newcastle (a); she had a grant of the tuition, 30th May, 1578, of her sons George and John (i); she remarried Roger Conyers (a), and was living at Newcastle in 1620 (f). Ralph (a). Richard (a), liv. 1577 and 1579 (n). Henry (a), living 1577 and 1579 (i). Agnes, living 1577 and 1579 (i).

Robert, son and heir, was 10 years of age in 1583 (n). Margaret, dau. = George Beadnell of Lemington and of Barnhill (f), registered his pedigree in 1615 (a); purchased Shield-dykes tithes in 1617 (b); was indicted at Morpeth sessions in 1628 for murder (l), and was in gaol for debt in 1629 (m); party to mortgage deeds 30th July, 1630, and 30th March, 1633; living 10th January, 1654 (e). Elizabeth . . . party to mortgage deeds, 30th July, 1630, and 7th June, 1633. John Beadnell (a) of Barnhill (f), was 34 years of age in 1612, when he made a deposition (g). Elizabeth, Dorothy, Barbara, named in their father's will (i).

Robert Beadnell of Lemington, son and heir, was 11 years of age in 1615 (a); party to mortgage deeds in 1630 and 1633; sold his reversionary interest to his brother George; died at Lemington; buried 27th March, 1683 (k); will dated 24th March, 1682/3; proved, 1691 (p); died s.p. (b). Thomas Beadnell of Newcastle, gent., second son, will dated 14th July, 1685; proved 1685 (p).

Margaret, daughter and co-heiress, married Robert Wilkinson; died 1674 (b). ↓

Rebecca, daughter and co-heiress, married William Ward of Newcastle, merchant, bond of marriage, 7th June, 1674, died 1727 (b).

George Beadnell of Newcastle, boothman, apprenticed 1st May, 1629, to Robert Lewen of Newcastle, boothman; admitted free of Merchants' Company, 10th Oct., 1639 (a); admitted to Hostmen's Company, 13th March, 1646 (h); rooms in the house of George Beadnell were licensed, 5th September, 1672, 'to be a place for the use of such as do not conform to the church of England, who are of the persuasion commonly called congregational'; by deed dated 27th July, 1682, he settled Lemington, purchased from his father and his brother Robert, upon himself for life, and then to the use of his (second) wife Katherine and her heirs; died not before 1685 (d); will dated 21st June, 1683; proved 1691 (p). Katherine married . . . Selby, named in the will of her brothers Robert and Thomas (p).

Mathia, married Francis Naylor, mentioned in her father's will (p).

(a) St. George's *Visitation of Northumberland*, 1615.

(b) Shield-dykes Tithes Papers.

(c) *Arch. Ael.* vol. iv. (410 series), p. 164.

(d) *Newcastle Merchant Adventurers*, Dendy, vol. ii. pp. 189, 255.

(e) *Cal. Com. for Comp. Cases*, pp. 2667-2671.

(f) *Cf.* vol. v. of this work, p. 501.

(g) *Exchequer Depositions*, 10 Jas. I. Tim. Term, No. 2.

(h) *Newcastle Hostmen*, Dendy, p. 269.

(i) *Rime, Test. Thome.*

(k) *Flaugham Register*.

(l) *Arch. Ael.* vol. i. (410 series), p. 150.

(m) *Ibid.* p. 168.

(n) *Inq. p.m.* Robert Beidnell, 25 Eliz. No. . . .

(o) Tate, *Alnwick*, vol. ii. p. 29.

(p) *Durham Probate Records*.

EVIDENCE TO BEADNELL PEDIGREE.

1678/9, 24th March. Will of daughter of Mr. Ralph Beadnell of Leithbridge, canon of Edlingham church. *Durham Register*.

1685, 9th December. Francis, wife of Mr. Ralph Beadnell of Edlingham, canon of Edlingham church. *Ibid.*

1682, 27th July. Indenture of purchase between George Beadnell of Newcastle of the first part, John Clavering of White-house, co. Durham, esq., and Thomas Liddell of Ravensworth castle, gent., of the second part, and William Reed of Newcastle, gent., of the third part, reciting that a marriage was already solemnized between the said George Beadnell and Katherine, his wife, in consideration of which marriage Beadnell conveys to Clavering and Liddell his manor and village of Lemyndon, *alias* Lameton, *alias* Lamedon, together with a full moiety of Wheatley Lowfield, and the eatage and half stint of a parcel of ground in the west wood of Bolton-south-wood; also the said Beadnell's moiety of lands and tenements called Alnwick-ways, in or near Lemyndon, and all other the lands in Lemyndon, Boulton, and Alnwick-ways which he, the said George Beadnell, purchased from George Beadnell his father, and from Robert Beadnell, son and heir of George Beadnell, the father; also the farmhold and tithes of Wooden which he, the said George Beadnell, purchased from Henry Thompson, sheriff of Newcastle, son and heir of Thomas Thompson, late of Wooden, gent., and of Constance, widow of the said Thomas Thompson; also the tenement in Ovington which he, the said George Beadnell, had purchased from George Onely of Stella, blacksmith. Clavering and Liddell to hold to the said George Beadnell for life, and then to the sole use of the said Katherine and her heirs for ever. From the original deed which, in 1895, was in the custody of Mr. Maberley Phillips.

1682/3, 24th March. Will of Robert Beadnell of Lemondon, gent. To my sister, Margaret Selby, for her life, half my corn tithe of High Sheeles, with the full corn tyth of Low Sheels, and the corn tithe of Swinnley; remainder to my nephew, George Beadnell. *Durham Probate Registry*. [George Beadnell, the nephew, was son of a natural son of George Beadnell, the testator's father; he died *circa* 1715, seised of Shelddykes tithes, and left a brother, Robert Beadnell, surviving him; the latter made a deposition, 5th October, 1730. *Shelddykes Tithe Papers*.]

1683, 21st June. Will of George Bednall of Newcastle-on-Tyne, merchant. I have several years ago preferred my daughter Mathia in marriage to Francis Naylor, and have given her a portion of considerable value, which is all I do intend her or her husband; I give to my dear beloved [wife], Katherine Bednall all my estate whatsoever, as hereafter mentioned, viz.: (1) the corn tithes of Lemynden, *alias* Lemeton, *alias* Lamedon, which I hold of the dean and chapter of Durham; (2) my messuage or farmhold in Wooden; (3) my tithes in Wooden; (4) my messuage or farmhold in Ovington; (5) my messuage or mansion house in Black Dean, in Wardell, co. Durham; (6) my sixth share of the colliery seams of coal at Crawlerook and Kepier, co. Durham; (7) my messuages and lands in Lincolnshire; (8) my messuages and lands in Hampshire; (9) my coal colliery in the parish of Whickham. Residue to said wife, she executrix. Proved 1691. *Ibid.*

1685, 14th July. Will of Thomas Beadnall of Newcastle-on-Tyne, gent. I give to my grandchild, Abigail Wilkinson, £50, and also my longest silver tankard; to my grandchild, Robert Wilkinson, £50 when he attains 21, and I also give to the said Robert Wilkinson other £50 which his father, and my son-in-law, is owing me, and which I paid for him—being bond with him—to Thomas Newton of Eachwick; to my grandson, William Wilkinson, £50 when he attains 21; to my sons-in-law, William Ward (husband of my daughter Rebecca), and Robert Wilkinson, the sum of £400 due to me from John Fulthorpe upon a judgment or warrant of attorney entered against him and his estate in some of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, in or about the year 1681; to my sister, Margaret Selby, £5; to Mary Sotheran, wife of Richard Sotheran of Gateshead, £5; to my maid servant, Isable Cuthbert, 60s.; residue to my son-in-law, William Ward, he executor. Proved 1685. *Ibid.*

1701, 4th November. Administration of the personal estate of Thomas Beadnell of Fenham, chapelry of All Saints', Newcastle, gent., granted to Mary Beadnell, the widow. *Ibid.*

1710/1, 14th March. Administration of the personal estate of Mary Beadnell of Fenham, widow, granted to George Beadnell of the same place, the son. *Ibid.*

'The last of this family I have heard of was many years housekeeper to Ralph Widdrington of Cheeseburn grange. She married an old gentleman who was heir male and representative of the old family of Selby of Selby, co. York. He had been a shipowner and had some remains of the family property which he sold, and purchased an annuity for his own and his said wife's lives. After his death his widow sold Sir George Selby's vault in St. Nicholas' to Edward Collingwood for £20.' Ralph Spearman's Notes.

Mr. George Beadnell was rated for Leamonden in 1663 at £250 per annum,¹ but was dead before June 20th, 1674, when the name of Robert Beednell of Lemminton, gent., appears in a list of Northumbrian recusants.² The latter was apparently the last representative of his family who died in possession of Lemington, and the Edlingham register of burials, March 27th, 1683, records the burial of Mr. Robert Beadnell of Lemington.

WRAY OF BEAMISH AND LEMINGTON.

ARMS: *Azure, on a chief or three martlets' tails, in base a mullet.* Monument (1628), Lanchester, co. Durham.

SIR WILLIAM WRAY of St. Nicholas, near Richmond, purchased Beamish, co. Durham, from Hugh of Waterbury, in 1605; died 30th December, 1628, aged 63 (buried at Lanchester *(a)*).
 (a) *Whitchurch, Durham* (12).

Frances, daughter of Francis Tunstal of Scargill castle, co. Ebor. (<i>a</i>).	= Thomas Wray of Beamish, lieutenant-colonel in the service of Charles I.; will dated 21st May, 1666 (<i>a</i>).	= Eleanor, sister of Augustine Belson; articles before marriage, 3rd June, 1630 (<i>a</i>).	Other children died young (<i>a</i>).
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..... wife of John Hodgson of Manor-house, parish of Lanchester, co. Durham. Other issue died young.

George Wray (<i>a</i>) of Lemington in 1638 (<i>c</i>), succeeded to Beamish at his brother's death; buried 26th July, 1670 (<i>a</i>).	= Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Braundling of Felling, living 1671 (<i>a</i>).	Dorothy, mar. Robert Millott of Whithill, co. Durham (12); mar. Robert Eden of Windleston (<i>b</i>).	Other issue died young.
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Thomas Wray of Beamish, which estate he sold in 1672 (*a*).

(*a*) Surtees, *Durham*, vol. ii. pp. 221, 223, 224, 226.

(*b*) Dugdale's *Visitacion of Durham*.

(*c*) *Arch. Ael.* vol. ii. 4to series, p. 324.

From the Beadnells Lemington passed either by foreclosure or purchase into the possession of Sir James Clavering of Newcastle, bart., who died in 1707. He left an only daughter, eventually his heiress, Elizabeth, who carried it in marriage to Nicholas Fenwick of Newcastle, and it is comprised in their marriage settlement, dated May 9th, 1716. Nicholas Fenwick resided in the roomy house in Pilgrim Street, now the Liberal Club, and was mayor of Newcastle in 1720, 1726, 1736, and 1747. He also represented the borough in the parliament of 1727, 1733 and 1740. He seems to have added the mansion⁴ to the old tower of the Beadnells at Lemington, and laid out the adjoining walled gardens.⁵

¹ Book of Rates, Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. p. 264.

² *Depositions from York Castle*, p. 207. Surt. Soc. No. 40.

³ Mr. W. H. Pawson's deeds. Nicholas Fenwick brought into the settlement the manors of East and West Mearson, *alias* Mason, and lands in Brenkley.

⁴ Wallis, writing in or before 1769, says of Lemington: 'It is a handsome modern structure, of white freestone and hewn work; the gardens to the north-east, wherein is a pinery; an agreeable prospect from it westward of the vale of Whittingham, a large plantation on the brow of a hill to the east.' Wallis, *Northumberland*, vol. ii. p. 498.

⁵ 'It is with pleasure I can mention, without offence to other gentlemen, Robert Fenwick of Lemington, near Alnwick, esq., who for his laudable ambition of planting hath received a just mark of distinction from an honourable society, the society for the encouragement of arts, being presented with a gold medal, 1764, for having planted 4,100 Scotch firs.' *Ibid.* vol. i. p. 438.

FENWICK OF LEMINGTON.

ROBERT FENWICK of Brinkley, par. of Penrland.

- Margaret, dau. of Robert Young, alderman, of Newcastle, trans. published at All Saints', 29th Nov., 1658 (*b*); died 27th Nov., 1667; bur. at All Saints' (*e*).
- Nicholas Fenwick of Newcastle, toothman, apprenticed 20th May, 1648, to Ralph Heron; admitted free of Merchant Adventurers' Company 4th June, 1658; sheriff of Newcastle, 1678, and mayor, 1682; governor of the Merchants' Company, 1697-1704 (*e*); will dated 8th May, 1700; died *aged* 1707 (*e*).
2. Elizabeth, daughter of ... Mary, Bonner of Newcastle; bond of marriage, 25th February, 1667; married 2nd March, 1667/8 (*b*); died 3rd April, 1680; buried at All Saints' (*e*).
3. Mary, widow of Alderman Synon (*e*).

- Robert Fenwick of Newcastle, merchant adventurer, was 22 years of age in 1680; admitted free of Merchants' Company by patrimony, 19th Jan., 1682 (*e*); mayor of Newcastle, 1708.
- Isabella, daughter of Cuthbert Fenwick of Hedderley, articles before marriage, 30th November, 1691 (*e*); buried 6th January, 1694/5 (*b*).
- Thomas Fenwick, admitted free of Merchant Adventurers' Company by patrimony, 24th April, 1684; died 1st Jan., 1704 (*e*).
- Nicholas Fenwick of Newcastle, merchant adventurer, was 22 years of age, July, 1688; admitted free of Merchants' Company, 18th Jan., 1689 (*e*); will dated 31st Feb., 1723; pr. 1st Feb., 1725.
- William Fenwick of Newcastle, merchant adventurer, admitted free of Merchants' Company by patrimony, 25th January, 1697; died *aged* 1727 (*e*).
- a quo* Fenwick of Earsdon and of Harbottle.

1. Elizabeth, daughter of Geo. Baker of Crook, mar. 21st Oct., 1713 (*e*); buried 1st April, 1715 (*e*).
- Nicholas Fenwick of Newcastle, admitted free of Merchant Adventurers' Company, 22nd Oct., 1712 (*e*), sheriff of Newcastle, 1713; mayor, 1720, 1726, 1736, 1746, 1747, and M.P. for the same town in 1727; obtained Lemington with his wife (*k*); buried in Edlingham chancel 27th February, 1752 (*a*).
- Elizabeth, only dau. and heir of Sir James Clavering of Axwell, mar., baptised at Ryton 23rd June, 1692; articles before marriage, 8th and 9th May, 1716 (*k*); died in childbirth; buried in Edlingham chancel, 27th November, 1732 (*a*).
- Isabella, daughter of Charles Clark of Newcastle (*e*); articles before marriage, 12th Nov., 1717 (*e*).
- Cuthbert Fenwick of Newcastle, merchant adventurer, admitted free of Merchants' Company by patrimony, 4th Oct., 1715 (*e*); an alderman of Newcastle; died 27th April, 1747, *s.p.* (*e*) (*b*).
- Esther, dau. of ... Bates (*e*), bond of mar., 14th June, 1726; articles before mar., 13th and 14th June, 1726 (*e*); liv. 1754 (*e*).
- Margaret, only surviving child, died in her father's lifetime, unmarried (*e*).

- Robert Fenwick of Lemington, bapt. 2nd Mar., 1716 (*b*); of University College, Oxon.; matriculated 8th May, 1735, aged 18; admitted free of Merchants' Company by patrimony, 28th Sept., 1737 (*e*); residuary legatee and sole executor of his uncle, Cuthbert Fenwick; high sheriff of Northumberland, 175; died 20th, buried 27th Oct., 1802, aged 85 (*a*).
- Isabella, dau. of William Ord of Sandybank, and widow of John Forster of Adderston; articles before her second mar., 9th December, 1746 (*e*) (*k*); married at St. Mary's and St. Nicholas, Beverley, 10th December, 1746 (*e*); post-nuptial settlement, 23rd and 24th April, 1753 (*k*); died at Leith, N.B.; bur. 26th November, 1789 (*a*).
- James, bapt. 10th Feb., 1717 (*b*); apparently dead before 25th April, 1751 (*k*).
- Nicholas, bapt. 5th July, 1720 (*e*); liv. 25th April, 1751 (*k*).
- William, bapt. 24th June, 1722 (*b*); bur. 29th April, 1727 (*b*).
- John Fenwick, of Denwick in 1768; Captain R.N.; bapt. 13th May, 1729 (*b*); living 25th April, 1751 (*k*); buried 10th October, 1800, aged 69, at Alnwick. ↓
- Cuthbert, bapt. 22nd Sept., 1730 (*a*); apparently dead before April 25th, 1751.
- Isabella, eldest and sole surviving dau., 25th April, 1751 (*k*); mar. 21st Dec., 1753, David Stowe of Berwick (*a*); named in the will of her uncle Cuthbert (*e*).
- Elizabeth, baptised 12th Feb., 1718 (*b*); buried 25th Nov., 1746 (*b*).
- Dorothy, baptised 9th April, 1724 (*e*); buried 24th Feb., 1727 (*b*).
- Margaret, baptised 24th Sept., 1725 (*b*); buried 23rd Jan., 1736 (*b*).
- Jane, bapt. 1726 (*b*), bur. 1727 (*b*).
- Jane, bapt. , buried 1739 (*b*).
- Alice, bapt. 23rd Nov., 1732 (*a*), buried in the same grave with her mother on the same day (*a*).

- Nicholas Fenwick of Lemington and Sandybank, baptised 28th March, 1749 (*a*); was residing at Burn-hall, co. Durham, 11th February, in 1788 (*k*), and in the following year at Lemington (*k*); was of Upper Berkeley Street, Middlesex, when he made his will, 8th May, 1822 (*k*); died at Weymouth; buried at Melcombe Regis, 18th January, 1823, aged 74; will proved at Durham, 13th October, 1823.
- Dorothy, dau. of Collingwood Forster of Alnwick; married at Alnwick, 13th June, 1780 (*a*); died 22nd buried 27th Oct., 1802, aged 48 (*a*).
- William Fenwick, second son (*k*), baptised 5th June, 1750 (*a*); of H.M. Customs, Dublin (*e*); living there 20th May, 1789 (*k*); died at Beaumaris, April, 1825; buried there (*d*).
- Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. A. Bisset of the Isle of Wight, mar. 1785 (*a*); died at Greenhill, in Ireland, August, 1846, aged 91; buried at Raphoe (*d*).

A

Alexander Ord, Jane, daughter of Rev. Christ. Erle, married 1820; died in India, 1822 (*d*).
 Maurice Ord, both died in infancy.
 One child, died young (*d*).
 William Fenwick, born at Bath 7th June, 1790; capt. M. army; died at Raphoe, co. Donegal, 15th Nov., 1870; buried at Raphoe (*d*).
 Sophia, dau. of Rev. George N. Fenwick, bapt. at Raphoe, 24th Feb., 1825; died 1872 (*d*); died 1872 (*d*).

Charles Fenwick of 1st Royals, afterwards clerk in orders (*d*). = Sophia, daughter of Philip Little of Plymouth (*d*).
 William Fenwick, clerk in orders (*d*). = Ellen, widow of Captain Little (*d*).
 Catherine (*d*).
 Elizabeth (*d*).
 Hatton, twin with Elizabeth (*d*).
 Isabella (*d*).
 Sophia, mar. Rev. Thomas Stokes (*d*). ↓

William Fenwick, settled in America (*d*). ↓
 Charles Fenwick of Exeter, M.D., married Ellen, daughter of William Fenwick (*d*).
 Philip Fenwick of Exeter, living 1903 (*d*).
 Maurice Fenwick, R.N. (*d*). ↓
 George, died young (*d*).
 Robert, died young (*d*).
 Catherine, unmarried, lives at Bath (*d*).
 Richard Fenwick, 1903, in South Africa (*d*).
 Maurice (*d*).
 Robert, dead before 1903 (*d*).
 Ellen, married her cousin, Charles Fenwick, M.D., of Exeter (*d*).
 Beatrice, married E. Lushington (*d*).
 Harriet, unmarried (*d*).

Robert Fenwick, R.N.; born 1782, died in the Persian Gulf, 1828, unmar.
 Maurice Fenwick, youngest son, born at Dublin, November, 1797 (*d*); Archdeacon of Raphoe; assumed the name of Bisset on his marriage; died at Lessendrum, August, 1879; buried at Drumblade, Aberdeenshire.
 Jane Harriet, daughter and heiress of Mordaunt Bisset of Lessendrum, Aberdeen; mar. March, 1824, at Stretton, Gloucestershire; died at Lessendrum, May, 1866 (?).
 Isabella Jane, married Henry P. Elrington, rector of Templesham, and precentor of Ferns.

Mordaunt Fenwick Bisset of Bagborough, born 27th February, 1825; high sheriff of Somerset in 1872; some time M.P.; master of Devon and Somerset stag-hounds; died 17th July, 1884; buried at Bagborough.
 Susan, born 3rd November, 1825, daughter and heiress of Francis Popham of Bagborough, married at Bagborough, 17th July, 1851; died 8th May, 1903, *s.p.*
 Janet, born May, 1826, married 28th August, 1849, at Dauntsey, Wilts, Joseph Faviere Elrington; he died at Monkstown, near Dublin, September, 1883, and is buried there (*d*); his widow has assumed the name of Bisset. ↓
 Harriet, born 1828, died at Aberdeen, 1893.
 Isabella, born 1830, died 1844.

Robert, baptised 3rd Nov., buried 8th Nov., 1751 (*a*).
 Cuthbert Fenwick, bapt. 12th Dec., 1752 (*a*), called third son, 15th June, 1776 (*k*); living in Edward Street, Portman Square, London, 20th May, 1789 (*k*).
 Henry, baptised 31st May, 1757 (*a*); dead before 15th June, 1776 (*k*).
 Walter, baptised 21st Dec., 1758 (*a*); bur. 22nd Jan., 1763 (*a*).
 Robert Fenwick, M.A., living at Leith 20th May, 1789 (*k*); called fourth son, 15th June, 1776 (*k*); vicar of Brantingham, Yorkshire, 1794-1808; incumbent of Killoe, 1808; died *enca* 1829.
 daughter of Thomas Drake, vicar of Bedlington.
 James Fenwick, called fifth son, 15th June, 1776 (*k*); captain 37th regt. of foot (*k*); died at Cherrybank, 22nd July, 1827, aged 72 (*k*).
 Elizabeth, bapt. at Bamburgh, 16th December, 1747; married 9th July, 1765, Henry Mills of Durham, wine merchant (*k*).
 Margaret, baptised 25th April, 1762 (*a*); buried 21st May, 1762 (*a*).
 Anne, baptised 2nd September, 1760 (*a*); married Robert Lisle of Acton.
 Mary, baptised 2nd September, 1760 (*a*); buried 13th March, 1763 (*a*).
 Maria Isabella, baptised 20th February, 1764 (*a*); buried 25th April, 1764 (*a*).
 ↓

Robert Ord Fenwick of Lemington, born at Burnhall, co. Durham, baptised St. Oswald's, Durham, 3rd April, 1786; died 12th Feb., 1855, aged 69; bur. at Lansdowne cemetery, Bath (*d*).
 Louisa, dau. of Benjamin Jones of Grosvenor Place, London, married at St. George's, Hanover Square, 2nd May, 1812; died 21st Dec., 1859; bur. at St. Brieux, France (*d*).
 Collingwood Forster Fenwick, bapt. 18th Aug., 1790 (*a*); of Brasenose College, Oxon.; matric. 6th Mar., 1807, aged 16; lieutenant Grenadier Guards; afterwards of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; LL.B. 1817; in 1822 rector of Walton, Somerset (*k*), and successively rector of Brooke, Isle of Wight, and vicar of Blidworth and Oxton, Notts; died at Ryde 6th Dec., 1858.
 Elizabeth, daughter of Alex. Christie, Admiral, R.N., mar. at Walcot, Bath, 11th Mar., 1813; died June, 1868; bur. at Ryde.
 Hannah, baptised 7th December, 1781 (*a*); buried 15th September, 1801 (*a*).
 Isabella, baptised 13th February, 1783 (*a*); resided at Bath and died unmarried 4th December, 1856.
 Dorothy, married William Tudor of Bath, and died 9th Dec., 1823, aged 39 (*i*).
 Susan, born 10th October, 1788, married April, 1800, Francis Popham of Bagborough, Somerset.

Louisa, dau. and co-heir, mar. Robt. Bisset Fenwick Elrington, vicar of Brixham (*d*).
 Isabella, daughter and co-heir, married Dionysius Piotrowski (*d*). ↓
 Mina, born 1823, died 1841.

A

Nicholas Fenwick, born at Wileot, 29th August, 1815 (*d*); of Ceylon Rifle; died unmarried at Hong Kong, 1856 (*d*).
 Collingwood Foster Fenwick, born at Wileot, 2nd October, 1816; of Native Light Infantry, Indian army; died unmarried at Bath, 1875 (*d*).
 Alex. Brathwaite Fenwick, born at Wileot, 7th July, 1818; of the Indian Army; died unmarried in India, 1864 (*d*).
 Robert Wyndham Fenwick, born at Waleot, 6th April, 1826; died at Hobart Town, 1869, unmarried (*d*).
 Gervase Richard Fenwick, born 1824 (*d*); of Exeter College, Oxford; matric. 1842, aged 18; B.A. 1849; clerk in order; died 28th April, 1858, at Newbold (*d*).

William Henry Fenwick, Admiral R.N., born at Woodbridge, Notts, 31st July, 1827; entered the Navy in 1842; some- time inspector of prisons; living, 1900, at South Kensington. He mar. 2nd, Mary Anne, dau. of Col. Godley, E.I.C.S.	Jane, dau. of Captain R. S. Tinklar, Governor of Assam.	Popham Tudor Fen- wick born at Bath, 1836 (<i>d</i>); died un- married at Ryde, 1858 (<i>d</i>).	Eliza Isabella, mar. Robert Burleigh Sewell of Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, solicitor (<i>d</i>); died 22nd Nov., 1877. Ann Mary, } living unmarried in Ulrich Avenue, } 1902 in Oxford
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Collingwood Fenwick, born at Gosport, 1851, died in Borneo,
1890 (*d*).

William Fenwick, born at Bournemouth, 1864 (*d*); captain.
Lancashire regiment; died unmarried at Cork, 1897 (*d*).

Rosa, married Major McLean, Connaught Rangers (*d*).
Jane, married C. Phillips Wolley, Oak Bay, Victoria,
British Columbia (*d*).
Louisa (*d*).

(a) *Edlingham Register*.

(c) *A. & S. News Register*, Newcastle.

(e) *Newcastle Merchant Adventurers*, Dendy, vol. ii.

(d) *Ex inf.* Rev. William T. Thorp, April, 1900, and
September, 1902.

(f) Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, Pedigrees, vol. iii.

(f) *Newcastle Courant*, 4th August, 1827.

(g) *Durham Cathedral Register*.

(h) *Newcastle Journal*, 17th June, 1780.

(i) M.I. Bath Abbey.

(k) Mr. W. H. Pawson's Lemington muniments.

Lemington with Low Learchild was advertised for sale in 1825,¹ by order of the trustees of Nicholas Fenwick, deceased,² and was purchased by Mr. William Pawson of Shawdon, to whose great-grandson, Mr. W. H. Pawson, these estates now belong.

LEMINGTON TOWER.

Unlike that of Edlingham castle, the site of Lemington is an elevated one, and Lemington hall in which the tower is now incorporated is a very prominent object from the road, between Alnwick and Edlingham. It is one and a half miles north of the latter place, and about four west of the former. The hall, now in ruins, was erected by Nicholas Fenwick before the year 1752. It is a plain house, with unobtrusive detail of simple eighteenth century character, symmetrically arranged with a central door in the south front, and with windows enclosed by moulded architraves and plain and pedimented cornices.

¹ To be sold by Mr. Robins at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change Alley, Cornhill, on April 14th, 1825, by order of the trustees of the will of the late Nicholas Fenwick, esq., the manor or reputed manor of Lemington, with mansion house, garden, and land, 253 ac.; the Branch farm, 145 ac.; Battle Bridge farm, 324 ac.; Mill and farm, 50 ac.; Overthwarts, 247 ac.; Hill head, 386 ac.; Moor, etc., 452 ac.—total, 1,860 ac., together with Low Learchild, 199 ac. *Conditions of Sale*, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

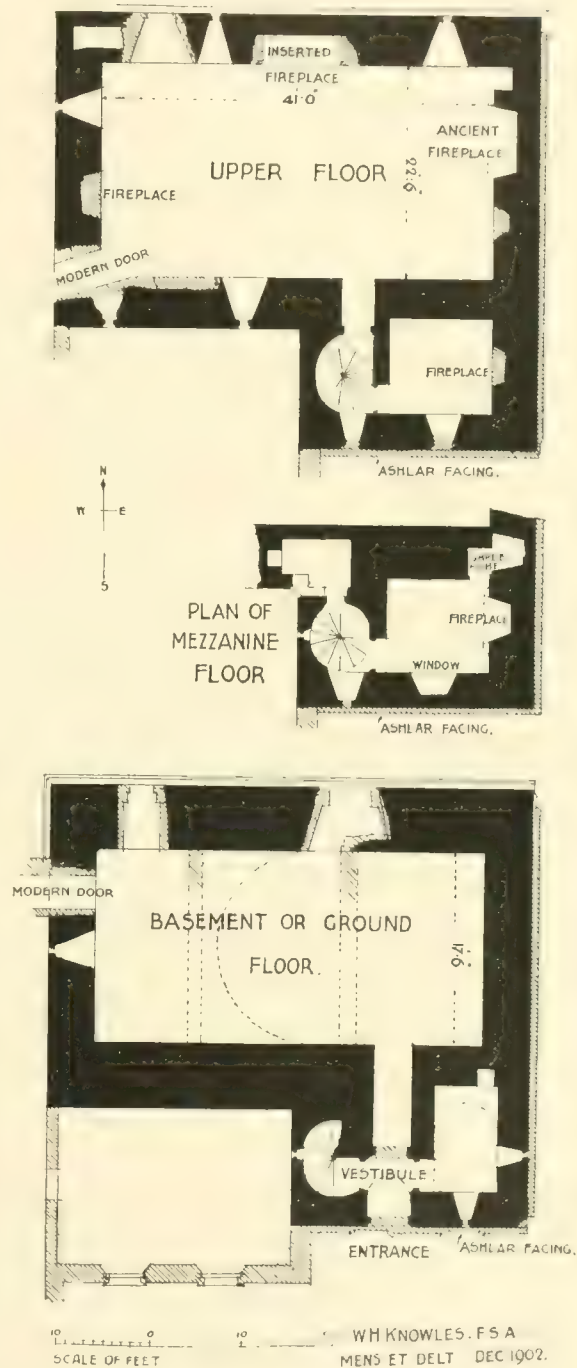
² Nicholas Fenwick, described as 'late of Lemington but then of Teignmouth, co. Devon,' conveyed, May 31st, 1820, to William Burrell, of Broome-park, Lemington Branch and 211 acres of land lying on the north and east sides of the turnpike road from Alnwick to Whittingham. Mr. W. H. Pawson's deeds.

The tower occupies the north-east portion of the hall. The masonry on its north side remains substantially untouched; but that on the east and part of the south side is encased in ashlar with mock windows to harmonize with the eighteenth century work; whilst the rest has been plastered over, being now interior walls. The retention of the original tower, in its adaptation to the design of the modern structure necessitates a corresponding projection on the opposite side of the central portion of the house.

Erected in the latter half of the fourteenth century, the tower commands the valley of the Edlingham burn, and was probably so placed to enable the owner to combine with the lord of Edlingham for their mutual protection. The plan is in the shape of the letter L, and the dimensions on the exterior about fifty-three feet from east to west by thirty-five feet at the west, and an additional thirteen feet at the east end. In point of size it slightly exceeds Chipchase and Cocklaw towers, measuring, respectively, fifty-one feet six inches by thirty-four feet, and fifty feet six inches by thirty-four feet eight inches.¹

The entrance, staircase and some small apartments three storeys in height occupy the projection on

LEMINGTON TOWER.



¹ Cf. vol. iv. of this work, pp. 180, 333.

the south side, but the main block is only two storeys in height, the lower containing a high vaulted chamber, the upper being much altered. The tower, as was the invariable custom, once no doubt possessed a third storey, but it was probably removed in the eighteenth century. There are, however, no indications of parapets or battlements to throw light on this point.



FIREPLACE IN LEMINGTON TOWER.

The entrance door has a flat-pointed head. It is in the projection on the south side of the tower and opens into a small vaulted vestibule. On the left is a newel staircase, on the right a small apartment, and opposite to it a built-up door. This had opened on to the vaulted basement, an apartment forty-three feet in length by seventeen feet six inches in width, lighted by a single loop at the west end.

The door on the right of the entrance has a flat arched head in one stone; it leads into a small vaulted room, twelve feet by six feet six inches, lighted by two small loops, one in the east and one in the south wall, which was doubtless used as a guard chamber. The door on the left of the vestibule has a flat-pointed arched head and

opens into a newel staircase communicating with the various apartments and the battlements. Ascending some half-dozen steps an irregularly shaped room is reached. This is formed in the thickness of the south wall, and lighted by a small window set in the angle of the apartment. Above the guard room, and entered from the staircase, is a room eleven

feet by ten feet, lighted on the south side, and containing a good hooded fireplace supported by moulded corbels. Through this apartment opens a garde-robe in the north-east corner.

The upper floor, now roofless, appears as one large room; it has been altered on more than one occasion. The large square-headed fireplace with



FIREPLACE IN LEMINGTON TOWER.

moulded corbel, in the middle of the north wall, and a few fragments of roof timbers are of later date than the fourteenth century work, and suggest possible improvements previous to the time when it was combined with the eighteenth century mansion, and was made accessible from the grand staircase near the west end. At this time new windows were inserted, and possibly one or more floors were removed and the apartment

increased in height. One of the ancient features remaining is the fireplace in the north wall, with an arched head on corbels. Near to it is a square locker or drain. Within and without are traces of several windows the positions of which will be found indicated on the plan. In the north-west angle is a vacant space, probably a garde-robe, and near to it in the north wall a straight joint, no doubt the jamb of a doorway. At the west end of the south wall a small loop, visible on the exterior, suggests a mural chamber at this point. At the west end of both north and south walls shoulder-headed openings, and on the south wall a hollow moulding, forming a cornice at the ceiling level, can be traced. On account of the various alterations it is useless to attempt defining conclusively what these features really indicate. In the entrance projection, and a little higher than the level of the principal floor, is a small room of similar dimensions to those below, with a small window in the south and a fireplace in the east wall.

LEARCHILD TOWNSHIP.

The township of Learchild lies between the township of Lemington and that of Thrunton in the parish of Whittingham, in a sheltered and secluded situation. It is watered by the Coe-burn and traversed by the Morpeth and Wooler post road. It comprises 473 acres, divided into two farms of High and Low Learchild and there is a wayside alehouse, formerly called the 'Buston Arms' and now the 'Ravensworth Arms.' In 1901 it had a population of 22.¹

The heaps of turf and stone near the homestead of Low Learchild indicate that it was once a more considerable place. In the surrounding green are remains of old earthen enclosures for sheep and cattle.² As has been already mentioned,³ the foundation of the eastern branch of Watling Street is still visible near Low Learchild.⁴

When Gospatric's daughter Juliana was given in marriage by permission of Henry I. to Roger de Merlay, the founder (1138) of Newminster, her father granted, and the king confirmed to her,⁵ the extensive manors of Stanton, Horsley, Witton, Ritton, and a certain

¹ The Census Returns are: 1801, 25; 1811, 27; 1821, 30; 1831, 20; 1841, 35; 1851, 53; 1861, 40; 1871, 35; 1881, 30; 1891, 40; 1901, 22.

² Cf. *Hist. Berw. Nat. Club*, vol. xii. pp. 168, 169.

³ *Supra*, p. 12.

⁴ MacLauchlan, *Survey of the Eastern Branch of the Watling Street*, p. 20.

⁵ Cf. *supra*, p. 37.

'vill beyond the moors.'¹ In a charter of confirmation subsequently granted by her brother Edgar, son of Gospatric, this vill is called Leverchild.² This marriage cannot have taken place much later than 1100.

Of the estates so granted to Ralph and Juliana de Merlay, Ritton was given to the abbot and convent of Newminster,³ while Stanton, Learchild,⁴ Witton, Horsley, and Windgates remained in the possession of their lineal descendants for several generations.

Although not mentioned in the deed by which Roger de Merlay III. gave common of pasture and other privileges at Stanton to Sir Walter Corbet and Joan his wife,⁵ there can be little doubt that Learchild was granted to them about the same time, for in 1247 it is stated that Leuerilchild and Stanton are held of the Earl Patric by Walter (Corbet), son of William, and Joan his wife.⁶ Sir Walter Corbet also obtained from Walter, son of John de Edlincham, five acres of land and 6d. rent in the Pykelees, two acres of meadow in the Hertisfollinge and pasture in Edlingham, except in the Haynyng, with ingress and egress.⁷

Leureshelf is mentioned in the *Pipe Rolls* of 1255, where the sheriff accounts, amongst the new oblations,⁸ for 12d. from the vill of Luerescheld, and at the Northumberland assizes held at Newcastle, January 20th, 1278/9, John de Leuerhilde was plaintiff and William Comyn and John

¹ Henricus rex Angl' et dux Norman' . . . ministris (et) omnibus baronibus suis Francis et Anglicis (Northumbriae) salutem. Notum sit omnibus vobis, me dedisse Ranulpho de Merlay Julianam filiam comitis Gospatricii, et sciatis quod inter me et patrem suum dedimus ei in liberum mariale, (sibi) atque heredibus suis, scil. Horsley, Stanton, W(itton), Ritton, Wyndgates, et quondam villam ultra moras ta(m liber)e quam aliquis potest liberius inter maria vel (alio) alicui dare tenendum in suo dominico. Et ex hoc praecipio (meis) justiciariis ut videant quod nichil ei desit, et si aliquis ei contradicere voluerit, tunc praecipio justiciariis et vicecomitibus meis de Northumbria, ut plenum rectum ei teneant. Testibus, etc. . . . Et Edgarus fil. Cospatri comitis confirmavit hanc cartam, ut sequitur in haec verba. Ancient Roll, *Newminster Chartulary*, p. 268. Surt. Soc. Pub. No. 66.

A somewhat different statement is made in an inquisition taken under a writ dated April 11th, 1247, concerning Earl Patric's lands. King Henry II. and Earl Quespatrick gave to Randulf de Merlaco in free marriage with Julia, daughter of Quespatrick, Leuerilchild, etc.; Walter, son of William and Joan his wife hold Stanton and Leuerichild. *Inq. p.m.* 31 Hen. III. No. 38.

² Edgarus Gospatrici (sic) comitis filius, omnibus amicis suis Francis et Anglis, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse, concessisse Julianae sorori meae terram quam meus pater et suus, scilicet comes Gospatricius, ei dedit in franco mariagio et concessit, scilicet Witton, Horsley, Stanton, Ritton, Wyndgates, et Leuerchilde sibi et suis haeredibus tenenda ex me et meis haeredibus in terris, in aquis, etc. Ancient Roll, *Newminster Chartulary*, p. 269. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. pp. 321-323.

³ *Newminster Chartulary*, Fowler, p. 1. Surt. Soc. No. 66.

⁴ In the amercements for Pleas of the Forest made by B. de Insula in 1234, it is stated that Walter Ganet of Leuerichill owes 12d. *Pipe Rolls*, 18 Hen. III. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. 172.

⁵ This charter is printed by the Rev. John Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 118, note 9.

⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 31 Hen. III. No. 38.

⁷ Deed quoted in Counsel's Opinion, dated August 26th, 1609. *Cartae Swinburne*, vol. i. pp. 28, 83.

⁸ *Pipe Rolls*, 37 Hen. III. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. 230.

de Graham defendants in an action for assault at Jedworth, when the said John was beat, wounded and otherwise injured.¹ On April 25th, 1322, William Corbet of Langton in Glendale granted to William Strother and his wife the manor of Leuerchild, with the mill, five acres and one rood of arable land lying in the 'solum' of Edlingham in a place called Pykeles with 'marlers, quarers' and other pertinents and two acres of meadow in the same vill in a place called Hertessollyng.²

In an inquisition taken October 4th, 1337 it was found that Thomas Corbet held of Roger de Somervill,³ deceased, the manor of Stanton with tenements in Leuerychild by the service of half a knight's fee, and they were worth £10 per annum.⁴ On July 1st, 1355, Roger Corbet, who was described as lord of Leuerchilde, granted to Henry de Strother, certain lands at Lanton, and on July 1st, 1359, under the same description, he granted a letter of attorney respecting the same lands.⁵ Thomas Corbet was succeeded by his son John, born apparently about 1341.⁶ In 1360 Roger Corbet, who is described as son and heir of Walter Corbet, paid twenty marks to have certain forfeited lands at Learchild, Abberwick, and other places in Northumberland restored to him.⁷ If he was the Roger Corbet who took part in Gilbert de Middleton's rebellion in 1317, the forfeiture may be explained. In a receipt given to William de Swinburne, July 28th, 1368, Roger Corbet of Learchild mentions his brother, Richard Corbet.⁸ In the month of February, 1372, Eleanor, widow of John Corbet of Levirchilde, quitclaimed to Henry de Strother, her father, all her right in the manor of Lanton and in the holdings, etc., in West Newton and Kirknewton.⁹

The time when and the circumstances under which Learchild was acquired by the Lilburns are alike unknown, but Thomas Lilburn heads the Muster Roll of 1538.

¹ *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot. Bann*, vol. ii. p. 41.

² *Laing Charters*, p. 9.

Roger de Somervill, lord of Witton, was son of Roger de Somervill by his marriage with Isabel, daughter and heiress of Roger de Merlay III. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 315.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 11 Edw. III. No. 57.

⁴ *Laing Charters*, pp. 12, 14.

⁵ Stanton papers quoted by Rev. John Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 112.

⁶ Rogerus Corbet, filius et heres Walteri Corbet, dat viginti marcas pro quibusdam terris et tenementis in Leverichild, Alberwyk, et alibi in com. Northumbriae R. forisfcis, habend. de dono R. *Originalia*, 34 Edw. III. ro. 33. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 327.

Rex restituit Rogero Corbett prout Johanni de Ever. *Cal. Rot. Pat.* 34 Edw. III. memb. 16. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 375.

⁸ *Cartae Swinburne*, vol. i. p. 139.

⁹ *Laing Charters*, p. 17.

LERCHVILD MUSTER ROLL, 1538.

Thomas Lylborne, John Recherdson, John Lilborne, Rauff Potts, John Potts, Willme Softley, Robt. Atkinson, Thomas Atkinson, John Thomson, Willme Jobson. Hable wanting boche horse and harness.

In a list of free tenants of the barony of Beanley, entered in a survey made in 1586, it is stated that a moiety of Leverchylde was then held by Thomas Lilburn under a free rent of 2s., and that Cuthbert Collingwood of Shipley held the other moiety under a similar payment.² Robert Clavering of Learchild died in 1611, administration of his personal estate being granted June 20th, 1611, to his sons Robert and Thomas, who were of full age, in trust for themselves and for their brothers and sisters, William, Matthew, Francis, Jane, Agnes, and Phillis Clavering, who were all under age. An inventory of the goods and chattels of the deceased, appraised by George Smith and Edward Hudson of Thrunton, exhibited at Durham the same year, comprised :

5 kine, £5; 40 ewes, £5; insight goodes, 6s. 8d.; lease of a tenement in Lamedon sould to Mr. George Beadnell for £9; corn sown on the said tenement, iii. bowels of wheat, £1 10s.; bear sown on the said tenement, iii. bushels, 10s.; 8 bowels of otts, £1 4s.; 1 brown horse, 10s; corn sown in Learchild, 1 bowell of wheat, 10s.; a lod of ots, 6s. Debts owing to the testator: Thomas Lindsay of Chatton, £4; John Rosden of Bewick, 6s. 8d.; Ralph Rosden of Bewick, 7s. Sume, £28 10s. 4d.³

In a dispute respecting common of pasture in Edlingham and Newtown, Robert Clavering of Lyverchild, June 28th, 1611, procured an order 'to Lawrence Carr of Edlingham, gent., and Henry Charlton of the same, and all others the twenty farmers or occupiers of the said ground' from John Fenwick and George Muschampe, under 'a direction from the late Rt. Honor^{ble} Earle of Dunbar'⁴ . . . to cease upon sight hereof to molest or trouble the said Robert Clavering or any supporting him in the possession or occupation of the said ground or any parcel of the same until the right hereof be tryed between by a due course of his Majestie's lawes.' An agreement was subsequently effected, and in consideration of £60 Robert Clavering, September 22nd, 1612, released his rights to John Swinburne.⁵ The name of Robert Clavering of Learchild, gent., appears in the freeholder list of 1628 and 1638.⁶

¹ *Arch. Ael.* vol. iv. 4to series, p. 165. ² The Duke of Northumberland's MSS. ³ Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

⁴ As the Earl of Dunbar, referred to in the text, is 'the late' earl, he obviously had nothing to do with it. It may have been that they were quoting his action, on some previous occasion, by way of a precedent.

⁵ *Cartae Swinburne*, vol. i. p. 84. By an unexecuted deed, dated 1608, Robert Clavering of Leurchild, in consideration of £40 paid by John Swinburne, purports to give him all his lands, etc., in the vill of Edlingham Newtown, except turbary. *Cartae Swinburne*, vol. i. p. 83. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

⁶ *Arch. Ael.* vol. iv. 4to series, pp. 319, 324.

CLAVERING OF LEARCHILD.

ROBERT CLAVERING of Learchild, administration of his personal estate granted 26th June, 1611, — to his sons Robert and Thomas (*b*); inventory exhibited the same year (*b*).

Robert Clavering of Learchild, of full age in 1611 (*b*); occur in the list of freeholders of 1628 and 1638 (*e*); died in Newgate, Newcastle; buried 5th November, 1647 (*c*).

Thomas Clavering, — of full age in 1611 (*b*); was fined for delinquency in 1656. [Anne . . . mar. 2nd Thomas Burrell of Broome-park, and was buried 19th April, 1687 (*a*).]

William, Matthew, Frances, Jane, Agnes, Phillis, under age 20th June, 1611 (*b*).

Dorothy, dau. of = Robert Clavering of Learchild, for which he was assessed in 1663 at £50 per ann.; buried in Edlingham chancel 7th March, 1718 (*a*).

Rachel [? Storey], bur. in Edlingham chancel 16th April, 1720 (*a*); will dated 28th July, 1719; pr. 1720.†

William Clavering, resided at Broome-park; named in his stepfather's will (*b*).

Dorothy, mar. 8th March, 1670/1, George Wake of Berwick-on-Tweed (*a*). Elizabeth, mar. 6th July, 1671, Francis Huntridge of Abberwick (*a*).

Robert, to whom his father's stepfather, Thomas Burrell, gave £50 to bind him to a trade (*b*).

William, to whom Thomas Burrell gave £40 to bind him to a trade (*b*).

Jane, died at Broome-park; buried in Edlingham chancel 24th October, 1684 (*a*).

Anne, mar. 16th Feb., 1698/9, John Watson of the chapelry of All Saints', Newcastle (*a*).

Robert, baptised 7th Nov. 1664 (*a*); buried in Edlingham quire 15th November, 1664 (*a*).

John, baptised 24th May, 1666 (*a*); buried 16th April, 1675 (*a*).

Ralph, baptised 5th May, 1668 (*a*); buried in Edlingham chancel 29th December, 1670 (*a*).

Fergus, baptised 15th August, 1670 (*a*).

Robert, bapt. 8th April, 1678 (*a*).

William, bapt. 8th June, 1680 (*a*).

Edward, bapt. 12th Sept., 1682 (*a*), apprenticed 9th August, 1690, to William Short of Newcastle, barber surgeon.

Arthur Clavering of Learchild, baptised Feb., 4th, 1684/5 (*a*); named in his mother's will (*b*); died at Rothbury, bur. 18th October, 1730 (*f*).

Elizabeth, bapt. 25th July, 1671 (*a*); bur. in Edlingham chancel 6th July, 1681 (*a*).

Margaret, baptised 21st October, 1673 (*a*); married 4th February, 1711/2, John Grey of Alnwick (*a*), third son of Martin Grey of Overgrass (*b*); sole executrix of her mother's will (*b*).

Mary, bapt. 28th February, 1675/6 (*a*); buried in Edlingham chancel 22nd September, 1691 (*a*).

Margery, married 6th May, 1700, Arthur Alnwick, vicar of Alnham (*a*).

Isabella, born at Learchild; baptised 26th August, 1723 (*a*).

Margaret, born at Learchild; baptised 18th January, 1725/6 (*a*).

Jane, born at Battle-bridge; baptised 15th October, 1728 (*a*); died at Rothbury, buried 29th Dec., 1730 (*f*).

Rachel, born posthumously, baptised 27th December, 1730 (*f*).

* Mr. Robert Clavring, sonn to Mrs. Burrell, of ye Broome-pke [and] Dorrothie Craue, d[au]ughter of] George Craue of Rosdon, three sevrall Lord's dayes published in the pish church of Edl[ingham] and chappell of Boulton, was marryed by Mr. Dugless, min[ister] of Ilderton, the 20th of December, 1659. *Edlingham Register*.

1716, 14th July. Mr. Robert Clavering, Great Ryle, Whittingham parish, buried in Edlingham chancel. *Edlingham Register*.

† 1719, 28th July. Will of Rachel Clavering of Learchild, widow. To my daughter, Margaret Grey of Alnwick. £30 due from Mr. Potts of Newton; the inventory of my late husband is in the hands of Thomas Burrell of Broome-park, esq.; my son, Arthur Clavering, £5; my daughter, Margaret Grey, executrix. Witness Martha Burrell; proved, 1720. Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

(*a*) *Edlingham Register*.

(*b*) Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

(*c*) *St. Nicholas' Register*, Newcastle.

(*d*) Vol. ii. of this work, p. 460.

(*e*) *Arch. Ael.* vol. ii. 4to series, pp. 319, 324.

(*f*) *Rothbury Register*.

On April 25th, 1650, Thomas Clavering of Learchild was fined £74 18s. 6d. for his delinquency, and May 25th, 1653, he petitioned the Committee for Compounding Cases that although he had compounded with the commissioners appointed by Parliament, had paid his fine and

had obtained his discharge, the county commissioners refused to remove the sequestration without orders from the court, and that now his name was included in the late Act for Sale. His petition was successful, and the commissioners being of opinion that he ought to enjoy the benefit of his former composition discharged his estate.¹ Mr. Robert Clavering was rated for Learchild in 1663 at £50 per annum.

¹ *Cal. Com. for Comp. Cases*, pp. 202, 3114. The yearly value of Learchild before the war was £36; and Clavering claimed allowance for his mother's thirds, £12; for the rectorial tithe, £2 8s.; for a crown rent, 5s.; for a rent payable to Morpeth Castle, 7s. 6d.; and for a rent charge of £11 3s. 5d. in repayment of £140 money borrowed.

STOREY OF BEANLEY, HAREHOPE, AND LEARCHILD.

FERGUS STOREY, = Helen, daughter of John Forster of Newham (i).

Fergus Storey, was appointed bailiff of Beanley 2nd March, 1634/5 (j); purchased the Beanley tithes from Lord Grey in 1651, and in the same year purchased the tithes of Learchild (b); a mounted volunteer at the array on Bockenfield moor in 1660 (c); died at Beanley, buried 7th February, 1669/1670 (a).

John Storey of Beanley was rated for Beanley tithe in 1663; — Anne (b). Fergus Storey, M.A., presented 1660.... to the rectory of Rothbury, the presentation being subsequently, 25th Jan., 1660/1, revoked (m).

Fergus Storey of Harehope, son and heir, polled for the tithes of Beanley in 1722; died at Alnwick, buried 31st July, 1727 (a); will dated 26th July, 1727; proved 1728 (k). Dorothy, daughter of John Proctor of Shawdon; marriage settlement 3rd October, 1696 (b); married at Whittingham 15th October, 1696; sole executrix to her husband's will (k); died at Alnwick, buried 8th April, 1750 (a); will dated 26th March, 1750; proved 1750 (k).

Arthur Storey, second son, of Berrington Law, North Durham, took a new lease of lands in Beanley, 20th October, 1723, which lease he renewed, 9th June, 1749; will dated 5th August, 1760; proved 17th July, 1761 (e).	= Mary (a).	Ralph Storey, third son (b), of Beanley, named in the settlement of 1696 (b).	= Frances, dau. of Robert Forster of Hartlaw and Elford, bond of mar. 16th Nov., 1697; married 27th Jan., 1697/8 (a)	Thomas, buried 4th June, 1679 (a). Alexander, bur. 2nd July, 1680 (a). Geo. Storey, in 1694 fourth son (b); bapt. 9th Aug., 1681 (a). James, a twin with George, bapt. 9th Aug., 1681 (a); bur. 30th Nov., 1682 (a).	Mary, buried 21st December, 1666 (a). Elizabeth, baptised 24th Sept., 1668 (a); married 13th Jan., 1697 s. Richard Scott of Middleton, parish of Hilderton (i).	Mary, married 30th May, 1697, Frank [Pearson] (a). Rachel, mar. George Hilderton of Pendwick; bond of marriage 9th Nov., 1691.
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John Storey of Harehope and Learchild, born at Beanley; baptised 3rd June, 1697 (a); died at Harehope; buried 7th Nov., 1742 (a); said to have had 17 children (b).	= Jane, daughter of Alexander Young of Newham; marriage settlement 2nd March, 1718/9 (b); married at Bamburgh 31st March, 1719; died at Harehope; buried 24th Nov., 1741 (a).	Fergus Storey, born at Harehope, baptised 10th May, 1700 (a); died at Beanley; buried 3rd April, 1704 (a). William, born at Beanley, baptised 1st April, 1703 (a); died at Beanley; buried 12th November, 1704 (a). George, born at Beanley, baptised 30th May, 1704 (a); died at Beanley; buried 18th February, 1704/5 (a). Thomas, born at Beanley, baptised 19th December, 1707 (a). Ford, born at Harehope, baptised 30th August, 1716 (a); named in the settlement of 2nd March, 1718/9 (b). Thomas Storey, born at Harehope, baptised 8th October, 1718 (a); executor to his mother's will (k). George Storey, born at Harehope, baptised 26th Feb., 1721/2 (a); named in his mother's will (k); [? buried 30th August, 1763 (d)].
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A

B C

A

B

Mary, born at Harehope, baptised 16th February, 1698 (a); to whom her mother gave a gold ring (k).
 Ann, born at Beanley, bapt. 8th February, 1701/2 (a); married ... Steward; to whom her mother gave a gold ring (k).
 Jane, born at Beanley, baptised [14th January] 1708 (a); married ... Forster; named in her mother's will (k).
 Elizabeth, born at Harehope, baptised 31st May, 1711 (a); to whom her mother gave a leasehold tenement and lands at Harehope, parish of Chatton (k).
 Sarah, born at Harehope, baptised 12th February, 1712/3 (a); died at Harehope; buried 8th June, 1713 (a).
 Frances, born at Harehope, baptised 4th May, 1714 (a); married ... Lawton; named in her mother's will (k).
 Eleanor, born at Harehope, baptised 19th May, 1715 (a); died at Harehope; buried 18th March, 1717/8 (a).
 Dorothy, married ... Forster, to whom her mother gave a gold ring (k).

Alexander, born at Harehope, bapt. 5th December, 1722 (a); bur. 30th Aug. 1725 (a).	Jane, daughter of Thomas Gallimore, married 10th October, 1752 (a) (e); bur. 4th July, 1763 (a).	John Storey of Learchild, born at Harehope, bapt. 6th April, 1727 (a); sold Harehope 28th May, 1755 (a); resided at Alnwick; died 2nd July, 1790 (a), aged 63 years (a) (e); will dated 12th Sept., 1789; proved 1791 (k).	Margaret, widow of Charles Carr of Eshot, and dau. of [Alexander] Brown of Duxford, married at St. Andrew's, Newcastle, 28th July, 1768 (a); bur. 15th July, 1775 (a), aged 52 years (e).	Arthur, born at Harehope, baptised 30th July, 1728 (a). Roddam, born at Harehope, baptised 13th May, 1735 (a). Isabel, born at Newham, baptised at Bamburgh 28th December, 1721. Dorothy, born at Harehope, baptised 27th Feb., 1723/4 (a); married George Kent, keeper of the gaol at Morpeth, and died 17th August, 1786, aged 61 years (a) (e). Jane, born at Harehope, baptised 23rd July, 1731 (a). Anne, born at Harehope, baptised 23rd February, 1736/7 (a).
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John Storey, baptised 31st March, 1762 (a); buried 1st February, 1764 (a).
 Jane, daughter and co-heir, born 29th July (e), baptised 7th September, 1753 (d); died unmarried; buried 24th March, 1791 (d); administration of her personal estate granted 8th April, 1791, to her two sisters (k).
 Phillis, baptised 21st May, 1755 (d); buried 26th February, 1756 (d).
 Mary, daughter and co-heir, baptised 2nd March, 1757 (d); married 8th October, 1782, Thomas Richmond, parish of St. Nicholas, Durham (d), and died 1802; buried at Heighington, co. Durham. They sold their moiety of Learchild to the Bustons.
 Phillis, daughter and co-heir, baptised 25th July, 1760 (d); married 11th January, 1787, Thomas Buston of High Buston (d); died 18th May, 1833 (e).

John Storey of Beanley, only son and executor of his father's will, buried 20th December, 1808, aged 94 (a); will dated 18th January, 1805; aged 33 proved 8th July, 1809 (o).	Mary died April 6th, 1756, aged 33 (a).	Anne (o). Elizabeth, wife of Crawford (o). Eleanor, wife of Collingwood (o). Sarah, wife of Wake (o). Dorothy, wife of Main (o). Mary, wife of Scott (o).	Isabel, married 23rd July, 1764, John Wood, then of Felton, afterwards of Widdrington.
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Arthur Storey of Beanley, only son and executor of his father's will, baptised 21st October, 1755 (a); voted for Woody Shield at the election of knights of the shire in 1826; died 15th July 1833 (a).
 Mary, daughter of John and Isabella Wood of Hagg-house, died 22nd July, 1825, aged 61 (a).

John Storey of Bolton Wood-hall, baptised 31st October, 1785 (a), buried 4th May, 1850 (a). Arthur, baptised 15th August, 1791 (a), buried 24th November, 1792 (a). Ralph Storey of Beanley, baptised 16th January, 1797 (a), bur. 24th November, 1859, aged 62 (a).	Susanna, baptised 27th December, 1787 (a), married 12th May, 1829 (a), Michael Carr of Ditchburn. Mary, baptised 30th August, 1789 (a), married Andrew Ker Moffatt of Beanley. Isabella, baptised 19th Jan., 1794 (a), buried 6th Oct., 1799 (a).
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(a) *Edlingham Register*.

(b) Lambert MS.

(c) *Proc. Newcastle Soc. of Antiq.* vol. v. p. 163(d) *Alnwick Register*.(e) The late Mr. J. C. Dennis's *Family Bible*.(f) *Newcastle Courant*, 30th July, 1768.

(g) M.I. Morpeth.

(h) Nicholas Brown's diary.

(i) Cf. volume i. of this work, p. 276.

(j) Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

(k) *Durham Probate Registry*.(l) *Edlingham Register*.(m) *Pat. Rolls*, 25th January, 12 Chas. II. pt. ii. No. 1.
46th Report Dept. Keep. Pub. Rec. app. i. p. 54(n) *Newcastle Chronicle*, 17th July, 1790.

(o) Probates in the possession of Mr. R. S. Storey.

EVIDENCES TO STORY PETITION.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the humble petition of Fargus Story, Master of Arts

Sheweth that your petitioner's life and conversation, piety and adherence to the doctrine of the Church of England, and loyalty to your sacred majesty, appear by the certificate annexed. And the rectory of Rothbury, in the county of Northumberland, being void and in your majesty's gift, your petitioner most humbly prayeth your majesty to present him to the said living to be minister there. And your petitioner shall ever pray, etc.

I am assured by persons of credit that the petitioner is capable of his majesty's favour in this particular.—
GILB. LONDON, Nov. 9, 1660.

These are to certify that Fargus Story, Master of Arts, of Christ's Colledge, in the University of Cambridge, is a man of very good abilities and learning, well qualified for the work of the ministry, of a blameless life and conversation, was episcopally ordained, has constantly adhered to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and has been loyal to the king's majesty.

GEO. GIFFORD, rector of St. Dunstan's Church.

DAN. MILLER, rector of St. Olav, Hart Street.

THOMAS PARKER, rector of St. Andrew Hubbard.

NATH. HANBY, D.D.

* *P.R.O. State Papers Domestic*, Chas. II. vol. xxi. No 35.

Before the close of the seventeenth century, Robert Clavering or his representatives sold a moiety of Learchild to John Storey of Beanley.

The last John Storey of High Learchild left two daughters and co-heiresses, one of whom married Thomas Buston of High Buston, by whose son, Roger Buston, this small estate comprising about 270 acres was sold in 1849 to the Hon. H. T. Liddell, and now belongs to Lord Ravensworth.

The Claverings lingered at Learchild until 1719, when Rachel Clavering, widow, made her will on July 28th of that year. She mentions her son Arthur Clavering, to whom she gives £5, and gives £30 to her daughter Margaret Grey of Alnwick, and makes her sole executrix. She states that the inventory of her late husband's goods was in the hands of Mr. Thomas Burrell of Broome-park.¹ The position of the family at this time must have been that of tenants, for 'the moiety of the village or township of Leirchild, called east side of Leirchild, and messuages and lands in Leirchild, now or late in the occupation of Mr. Robert Clavering' had been acquired by Sir James Clavering of Newcastle, and were included in the settlement, dated May 9th, 1716, made on the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth with Nicholas Fenwick of Newcastle.² It has ever since been comprised in the Lemington estates.

¹ Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

² Mr. W. H. Pawson's deeds. The farm of Low Learchild comprises 100 acres. *Condition of Soil*, 1825, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

ABBERWICK TOWNSHIP.

The township of Abberwick forms a compact area of 1,680 acres, bounded by Alnwick park and the township of Alnwick on the east, by Lemington on the south, and by Broom-park and Bolton on the west and north. It is watered by the river Aln, and contains the homesteads of Abberwick east and west demesnes, Moorlaws, Broomhill, and Abberwick mill,¹ the last mentioned lying in a sequestered spot on the right bank of the river Aln. The population has dwindled from 170 in 1841 to 65 in 1901.² Like the neighbouring townships of Bolton, Shawdon, and Titlington, Abberwick was a member of the barony of Ros, otherwise Wark-on-Tweed.³

The place is first mentioned in the *Pipe Rolls* of 1170, when Anthony de Alburwic renders account for one mark for taking greenwood; he paid it into the treasury and had a quittance.⁴ The vill of Alburwic is mentioned in 1214,⁵ and in 1253 the sheriff accounts for 2s. received from the vill of Alberwick for having cattle in the forest, as also their pigs, in the prohibited month.⁶ The *Pipe Rolls* of 1259, 1261, 1262, 1267, and 1269,⁷ respectively, contain entries recording the indebtedness of John, son of William de Abberwick, of one mark for having an assize or enquiry.

At the Northumberland Assizes in 1269, John, son of John de Edelingham, and Richard, his son, were charged with unjustly disseising John, son of William de Alberwyk, of his free tenement in Edlingham, comprising a messuage and thirty-seven acres of land: the plaintiff recovered and the defendants had to pay the costs, which amounted to three and a half marks.⁸ At the assizes in 1279 a certain Mr. Robert complained that Gregory of Alwinton, on the morrow of St. Oswald (August 6th), 1278, had assaulted him in the vill of Abberwick, striking him on the head so that blood flowed. Gregory was fined half a mark, but was afterwards pardoned.⁹

¹ Abberwick mill is one of the few water-mills still used in the district.

² The Census Returns are: 1801, 99; 1811, 142; 1821, 125; 1831, 135; 1841, 170; 1851, 148; 1861, 133; 1871, 93; 1881, 109; 1891, 88; 1901, 65.

³ *Testa de Nevill*. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 211.

⁴ *Pipe Rolls*, 16 Hen. II. Hodgson, *ibid.* pt. iii. vol. iii. p. 16.

⁵ *Ibid.* 16 John. Hodgson, *ibid.* p. 117.

⁶ *Ibid.* 37 Hen. III. Hodgson, *ibid.* p. 230.

⁷ *Pipe Rolls*. Hodgson, *ibid.* p. 250, 257, 262, 271, 280.

⁸ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, Page, p. 158. Surt. Soc. No. 88.

⁹ *Ibid.* pp. 320, 321.

Before the close of the thirteenth century the Knights Hospitallers had obtained lands in Abberwick, connected with which in 1293 they claimed certain privileges.¹ In the same year Robert de Ros of Wark claimed infangenthef in Alburwyk.²

ALBURWYKE SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

		s.	d.		
Summa bonorum	Magistri Roberti de Alburwike	...	...	unde regi	13 6 ¹ / ₂
"	Roberti de Rotesey	...	4 6 2	"	7 10
"	Johannis filii Johannis	...	5 16 7	"	10 7 ¹ / ₄
"	Johannis Carpentarii	...	1 5 6	"	2 4
"	Adae filii Ricardi	...	0 19 8	"	1 9 ¹ / ₂
"	Willelmi Holy	...	0 13 8	"	1 3
"	Adae le Vacher	...	0 11 3	"	1 6 ¹ / ₄
"	Simonis Stute	...	0 12 9	"	1 2
"	Adae filii Johannis	...	1 2 0	"	2 0
"	Willelmi Carpentarii	...	1 0 6	"	1 10 ¹ / ₂
"	Willelmi Titlington	...	1 3 0	"	2 1 ¹ / ₄
"	Rogeri de Wytincham	...	0 14 9	"	1 4 ¹ / ₄
"	Roberti Carpentarii	...	0 16 3	"	1 5 ³ / ₄
"	Rogeri filii Henrici	...	0 14 10	"	1 4 ¹ / ₄

Summa hujus villae, £28 7s. 11d : unde domino regi, 51s. 7¹/₂d.

The Master Robert de Alburwic who heads the Subsidy Roll of 1296 may possibly have been the Robert de Bellingham from whom a certain William de Paxton held in Alburwyk a messuage and plough land by the service of 5s. 4³/₄d. yearly.³ Paxton's lands, which had been taken into the king's hands on account of his rebellion and flight into Scotland, by an inquisition taken at Alnwick, August 6th, 1300, were worth 25s. 8d.;⁴ they were granted in 1329 to Robert de Newark, together with lands in Roddam, held by William de Rodom, to hold for ten years.⁵

In the inquisition taken at Newcastle on Saturday, November 13th, 1333, after the death of Richard de Emeldon, it was stated that he held in Abberwyk, of Henry de Percy, a fourth part of the vill, by the service of 5s. yearly; there was a capital messuage, eighty acres of land, and five acres of meadow in the hands of tenants at will who paid yearly 40s. He also held in Abberwyk one toft and twelve acres of land of the prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem for 6s. 8d. yearly rent; the land was worth 100s. in time of peace before its destruction by the Scots, but

¹ *Placita de Quo Warranto*, 21 Edw. I. rot. 2 d. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 130.

² *Ibid.* rot. 3. Hodgson, *ibid.* p. 134.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 28 Edw. I. No. 46.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Originalia*, 3 Edw. III. rot. 5. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 305.

now it lies wholly waste and uncultivated through lack of tenants and poverty of the country side, and is of no yearly value in herbage or otherwise. Richard de Emeldon's heirs were his daughters, Agnes, wife of Adam Graper, aged twenty-seven years and upwards, Maud, wife of Richard de Acton, aged twenty-three years and upwards, and Jacoba, aged nine years and upwards.¹

On March 1st, 1333/4, Richard de Emeldon's widow, Christiana, had assignment of her dower in various places,² and on the same day certain lands at Abberwyk were assigned to Richard's eldest daughter Agnes, wife of Adam Graper, as part of her purparty of her father's lands.³ Other lands in Abberwick were assigned in 1334 to another of the daughters, Jacoba, or Jane,⁴ whose wardship had been granted, on the 1st May previous, to William de Denum.⁵ She became the second wife of Sir John de Strivelyn.⁶ In 1335 Richard, bishop of Durham, appointed Robert de Abberwyk to be second chaplain of the chantry founded by Richard de Emeldon in St. Nicholas' church, Newcastle.⁷

ALBERWYKE SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Alanus de Belyngham, 4s. : Gilbertus Herynge, 2s. 8d. : Johannes Joneson, 1s. 4d. : Johannes Bercaus, 2s. 4d. : Walterus Bercaus, 2s. : Willelmus Colt, 1s. Summa, 13s. 4d.

In an inquisition taken at Alnwick, April 19th, 1343, it was found by the jury that the messuage which Robert de Paxton formerly held in the vill of Alberwyk, having been burned by the Scots, was only worth 13s. 4d. with the land belonging to it.⁹

Agnes Graper died September 13th, 1349, seised of a toft and twelve acres of land in Alburwyk, held of the prior of the hospital of

¹ *Inq. p.m.* 7 Edw. III. first numbers, No. 38.

² *Cal. Clos. Rolls*, 1333-1337, p. 238.

³ *Ibid.* Cf. *Originalia*, 8 Edw. III. rot. 26. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 310.

⁴ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1333-1337, p. 325.

⁵ *Ibid.* 1333-1337, p. 238. For Denum, see Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 15.

⁶ Cf. vol. ii. of this work, p. 59.

⁷ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1334-1338, p. 262.

⁸ Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos, Adam de Wigton, vicarius (died 1362, Nicolson and Burn, *Cumberland*, p. 451) ecclesiae de Adyngham, et Adam del Halle, capellanus, dedimus concessimus et hac carta nostra confirmavimus Alano de Belingham et Margarete uxori ejus manerium de Alburghwyke cum pertinen. habend. et tenend. eisdem Alano et Margarete et heredibus ipsius Alani de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et consueta. Nos v. dicti Adam et Adam et heredes nostri dicti mandu. cum pertinen. prefatis Alano et Margarete et heredibus ipsius Alani contra omnes homines warantizabimus in futurum. In cujus rei testimonium huic carte sigilla nostra apposuvimus. *Ex Cartis Swinburne*, vol. i. p. 179. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

A touz eaux etc. Margaret de Belingham la feme jadas Alan la Belyngham havoit a ferme lesse etc. touz lez tres etc. en la vile de Awbyrwyk etc. Esc'pt a Newton hall la lunday prochant de . . . purificacon notre dame la an de nostre sire le roy Ric. I. apres conquete sisme. *Ex Cartis Swinburne*, vol. i. p. 178. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

⁹ *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. iii. p. 256.

St. John of Jerusalem, by the service of 2s. 8d. yearly; the premises used to be worth 10s. a year, but were at that time worth only half that sum. Her heirs were her two daughters, Maud, wife of William de Strother, aged twenty-four years, and Alice, wife of Robert de Orde, aged twenty-three years.¹ The country at the period was so impoverished and the lack of tenants so great, that a cottage in Alburwyk held of Alan de Belyngeham by the service of a rose by Henry, son and heir of John Fitz Henry, a ward of the king, who died October 12th, 1349, was only worth 12d. a year; Henry was also seised of the manor of Whittingham, the hamlets of Thrunton and Barton, the vill of Netherton in Coquetdale, and lands and tenements in Glanton and Little Harle; his heir was his aunt Beatrice, aged twenty-four years and upwards, wife of Thomas de Fencotes, knight;² his father's widow, Cecilia, had her dower out of these places.³ Roger Corbet, son and heir of Walter Corbet, the proprietor of Learchild in 1360 owned lands in Abberwick.⁴ John de Orde,⁵ son of the above-named Robert de Orde, and Alice, his wife, died April 20th, 1414, seised of a third part of the vill of Abbirwyk, held as of the barony of Wark-on-Tweed by the payment of 4s. yearly; it was worth 10s. beyond reprises, and his heir was his son William de Orde, twenty-six years of age and upwards.⁶

The ancient family of Bellingham, one of knightly rank, which took its name from Bellingham in Tynedale, removed in the thirteenth century from Northumberland to Westmorland, and settled at Burneshead in the parish of Kendal. Sir Henry Bellingham,⁷ knight, and Alexander Belling-

¹ *Inq. p.m.* 23 Edw. III. pt. i. No. 67.

² *Inq. p.m.* 23 Edw. III. second numbers, No. 157.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. III. second numbers, No. 71.

⁴ *Originalia*, 34 Edw. III. rot. 33. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 327.

⁵ Alice Sabrahan, formerly Alice Orde, died November 25th, 1398, John de Urde was her son and next heir, aged 30 years and upwards. *Inq. p.m.* 22 Ric. II. No. 40. Cf. Raine, *North Durham*, p. 311.

⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 2 Hen. V. No. 10.

⁷ February 10th, 1463. Edward IV. granted to Sir William Parr, knight, and to John Parr his brother and their heirs male, certain lands and possessions in Westmorland late belonging to Sir Henry Bellingham, knight, a rebel, in the king's hands by an act of forfeiture in Parliament, November 4th, 1461, not exceeding the value of £100 per annum. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1461-1467, p. 224.

February 6th, 1488/9. Grant by John Bellingham of Hirst, parish of Woodhorn, esq., to Sir John Middleton, knight, William Musgrave, gent., and William Horsley, chaplain, of all his property in Hirst, parish of Woodhorn, and elsewhere in England. *Arch. Ael.* vol. xxv. p. 79.

January 6th, 1489/90. Release by Sir John Middleton, knight, sheriff of Northumberland, lord of Belsay, William Musgrave of Riall, gent., and Sir William Horsley of Newcastle, chaplain, to John, son and heir of Robert Bellingham of Kirkheaton, and to Margaret, daughter of George Cresswell of Newbigging, gent., of their lands in Newbigging and Framlington to the yearly value of 40s., which the releasors had by the grant of John Bellingham of the Hirst. *Ibid.* p. 81.

ham of Burneside,¹ were amongst those faithful adherents of Henry VI., who were with him at Bamburgh, May 31st, 1464, and 'him assisted, succoured, and helped.'² By a deed dated October 1st, 1471, Robert Bellyngham released all rents, actions and personalty to his son, Robert Bellyngham.³ Robert Bellyngham, the father, died March 12th, 1475/6, seised of a moiety of the vill of Aberwyke, held of Thomas Grey, esq., as of the barony of Wark; the inquisition after his death was taken at Alnwick, June 12th, 1480, when his son Robert was found to be of the age of twenty-four years and upwards.⁴

An award made September 18th, 1491, by arbitrators appointed to decide a dispute between Sir Roger Bellingham, knight, who claimed, and Robert Bellingham, gentleman, who was in possession of, the manor and lands of Abberwick, gave them to the latter, who was, however, ordered to pay £24 to Sir Roger.⁵ The Bellinghams also at this period had lands at South Middleton, and possibly at Bradford near Belsay.⁶

Notwithstanding this award Sir Roger Bellingham of Burnewelside commenced proceedings in the king's court at Westminster against Robert

¹ Margaret, daughter and heir of Gilbert de Burneshead (living, 11 Edw. I.), married Richard de Bellingham. Nicolson and Burn, *Westmorland and Cumberland*, vol. i. p. 125.

² *Rot. Parl.* vol. v. p. 511. Bates, *Border Holds*, pp. 256, 448.

³ *Ex Cartis Swinburne*, vol. i. p. 172.

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 171, 174.

⁵ Be it knowne, etc., that wher certane controversies and variaunces wer had, etc., betwyxt Syr Roger Bellingham, knyght, on that one partie, ande Robert Bellyngham of Haberwik in the countie of Northumberland, gentleman, on that other partie, for the right, etc., of the manor of Haberwik and now in the possession of the said Robert Bellingham and claymed be the said Syr Roger Bellingham, the said parties have compromitted and bound ther selfe, etc., to stand, etc., the award, etc., of us, William Tyler, knight, George Percy, esquire, John Cartington and William Lancaster, arbiturs, etc. Whereupon we, etc., have taken upon us to make ovr award therupon as ensewis. Firste, we award that the said Robert Bellingham shall have, etc., to him and his heirs for evermore, the said manor and lands, etc.; ande that the saide Sr. Roger Bellingham, etc., releases and white (*sic*) clayme unto the said Robert, etc., for the which we award also that the said Robert Bellingham schall paye, etc., to the said Sr. Roger the some of xxiiij*li.*, etc. In witness wherof we, etc., sette sealls. Gevyn the 18 day of September, Henry the sevynth (1491). *Ex Cartis Swinburne*, vol. i. p. 170.

1480, April 4th. General pardon to Roger Belyngham, late of Lymmynter, Sussex, gentilman, also late of Kendal, Westmorland. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1476-1485, p. 195.

⁶ This indentor mayed, etc., August 6th, 6 Hen. VII. (1491), wytnessyth: that wheras Robart Bellyngham of Bradforth, jantylman, by his deyde, etc., hath gyffyn, etc., unto Alexander Heron, etc., all thoss tenements, lands, etc., in the town and feld of Suth Medylton, the said Alexander graunts, etc., that whenever the said Robert Bellyngham, etc., contents, etc., to the said Alexander, etc., six pounds, etc., he sall reles to the said Robert, etc., the said tenements. *Ex Cartis Swinburne*, vol. i. p. 170.

This indentur made June 1st, 20 Hen. VII. (1505), betwext Robart Belyngham of Bradford, etc., and John Fenwyke of the Fawnys, gentylman, etc., witnesses that the forsayde Robart Belyngham hays gyffen, etc., to the forsayde John Fenwick, his hears and assigns, all the landys, etc., I hayff within the town and felde of South Medylton, etc., the forsayde John Fenwyke hays grantyd, etc., at quat tym as the forsayde Robart Belyngham, etc., pays, etc., *xli.* to, etc., then it shall be lefull to the forsayde Robart Bellyngham, etc., to enter to all the forsayde landys, etc., etc. Wytnesses, Syr Robart Watson, vicar of Whelpenton, Nicholes Eryngton of Bengfeld, William Eryngton of Wallekgrang, Thomas Armstrong of Hexham, and Thomas Tailor of Hexham, with many othyr written, etc. *Ibid.*

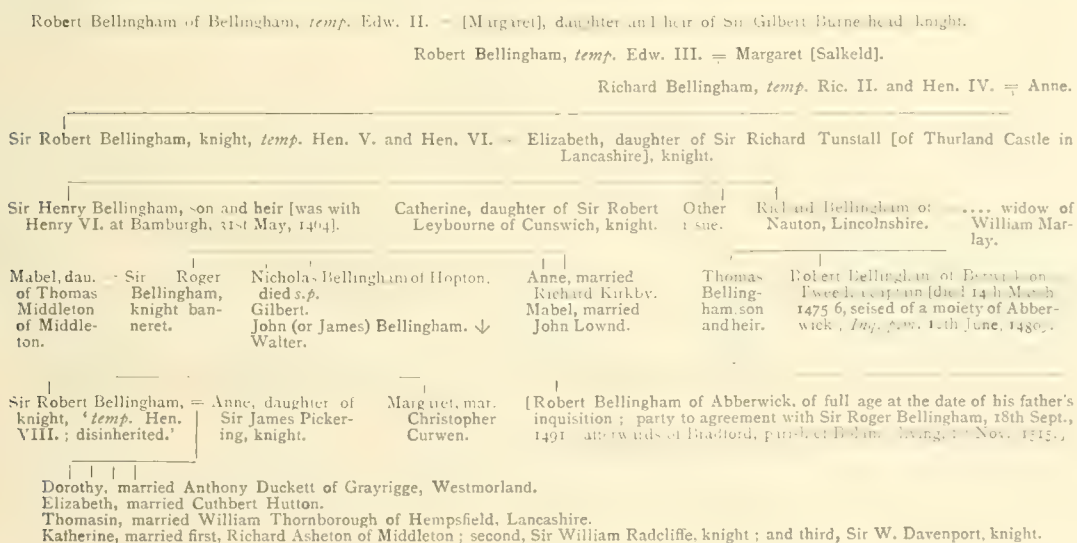
Bellingham, described as 'late of Alberwyk, gentleman, son and heir of Robert Bellingham of the same place, deceased.' Robert Bellingham did not enter an appearance and was outlawed. Subsequently he obtained the king's pardon and the reversal of the outlawry, but apprehending that his opponent, Sir Roger, was about to revive the suit, he, in 1509, obtained the king's writ of prohibition to the escheator of Northumberland.¹ Ultimately Sir Roger Bellingham, November 1st, 1515, released his claim and entered into a bond for a certain sum of money not 'to vex or trouble the said Robert Bellingham' in Alberwyk, but 'peasably to suffer the said Robert quietly and restfully to occupie for ever by way of entre.'² Sir Roger Bellingham of Burneside, knight banneret, and his wife, Mabel, lie under a goodly tomb in Kendal church. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Robert Bellingham, knight, who, having no son, sold Burneside to Sir Thomas Clifford. By his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir James Pickering of Killington, he left issue, four daughters, who were his co-heiresses.³ The arms of Bellingham are *argent, a bugle or hunting horn sable, stringed gules*.⁴

¹ *Ex Cartis Swinburne*, vol. i. p. 174. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

² *Ibid.*

³ Nicolson and Burn, *Westmorland and Cumberland*, vol. i. pp. 125, 126.

⁴ *Ibid.* The following descents, taken from the *Visitation of Westmorland*, 1615 (Harl. MS. 1,435), will explain and illustrate the text (the particulars within square brackets are added from documents quoted above, etc.):—



Sir Cuthbert Radcliffe, knight, constable of Alnwick castle, at that time in the king's hands, and Robert Collingwood, esq., under a commission given at Westminster, March 1st, 1537/8, held a great muster on Abberwick moor, April 17th and 18th, 1538. The roll of names of those who presented themselves has been printed in *Archaeologia Aeliana*.¹ The vill of Abberwick provided sixteen able men who had neither horse nor harness.

ALBERWYK MUSTER ROLL, 1538.²

John Bellingame, Robt. Browne, Henry Huntres, Willme Johnson, John Myllur, James Lawson, John Lawson, John Kelwell, Thomas Brone, James Rowell, George Dogerson (? Rogerson), Robt. Hogson, Thomas Castell, Ryc. Cupp, Ed. Ellder, Edmont Rowtter; hable men wanting bothe horse and harness.

The Feodary's book of 1568 states that Thomas Swinburne of Edlingham owned lands in Abberwick,³ but the entry concerning Alan Bellingham is imperfect and only mentions some farms near Bellingham.⁴

The name of Robert Collingwood of Abberwick was inserted in the Act of attainder for participation in the Rising of the North in 1569,⁵ and his lands escheated to the Crown. By a lease dated June 19th, 1569, Collingwood had granted certain lands at Abberwick to Nicholas Errington, gent., for the term of twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of £3 6s. 8d.,⁶ and at the same period Peter Nicholl had a cottage and garden held at the lord's will, paying 4s. yearly,⁷ and Collingwood had in his own hands the fulling mill in Abberwick (which he held freely by charter); it was worth, to be leased by the year, 33s. 4d.⁸

The long association of the family of Bellingham with Abberwick was apparently ended by the sale of the manorial corn mill in 1571 to John Shafto of Bavington by Henry Bellingham of Rottington, Cumberland, who, July 14th, 1571, acknowledged to have received on that day £30 in part payment.⁹

¹ *Arch. Ael.* vol. iv. 4to series, p. 159.

² *Ibid.* p. 165.

³ *Liber Feodarii*, 10 Eliz. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. lxxv.

⁴ *Ibid.* Hodgson, *ibid.* p. lxxviii. 'Sir James Bellingham, knt., holdeth certen land at ye Nooke, the towneship of Bellingham, the Black-lawe, the Anes with intercommon in Hareshaw, and payeth chief rent for the same.' *Survey of the Border Lands*, A.D. 1604, Sanderson, p. 54.

⁵ 13 Eliz. cap. xvi. 'An acte for the confirmation of th' attaynders of Charles, earle of Westmorland, Thomas, earle of Northumberland,' etc. *Statutes of the Realm*.

⁶ Hall and Humberston's *Survey*. Exch. Q.R. Misc. Book 38, p. 261 b.

Ibid. Exch. Q.R. Misc. Book 38, p. 261 b.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ex Cartis Swinburne*, vol. i. p. 176.

There is in the British Museum a rare black-letter tract, printed in London 'for Thomas Gosson, dwelling in Paul's Church-yard next the Gate, the corner shop to Cheapside, at the signe of the Goshawke in the sonn' entitled, 'A true report of a straunge and monsterous child born at Aberwick, in the parish of Eglingham (*sic*), in the Co. of Northumberland, this fifth of January, 1580.' It purports to describe a child of the male sex, shaped like two children from the shoulders upward, 'one ear on each head was shaped like an horse's and the other like an hog's;' it was the offspring of Elinor and John Urine, piper, aged twenty-six.¹

The muster of the men of Coquetdale and Redesdale was taken at Abberwick Edge, November 24th, 1595, by Francis Slingsby, Henry Anderson, and Nicholas Forster, the commissioners appointed for that purpose. There appeared eighty light horsemen furnished with spears, etc., eight horsemen furnished with petronels, 169 men whose horses were disallowed, etc.²

The dealings with Abberwick and the different estates there, at the close of the sixteenth century and the beginning of the seventeenth, were numerous and somewhat involved. Thomas Swinburne of Edlingham castle, by his will dated July 21st, 1572, gave his lands in Abberwycke and Mykle Bavington to his younger son William 'during his lyff.'³ William Swinburne's eldest brother, John Swinburne of Edlingham, May 8th, 1598, conveyed lands in Abberwick to Roger Grey of Chillingham and Arthur Grey, who reconveyed to the grantor's brother-in-law, George Collingwood of Eppleton and Eslington.⁴ George Collingwood, August 2nd, 1599, conveyed a moiety of the said lands to Roger Huntridge, and on April 3rd, 1602, he conveyed the other moiety and apparently the manor of Abberwick to his brother-in-law Nicholas Thornton of Netherwitton. The latter by a series of documents ranging from August 31st, 1604, to August 8th, 1608, conveyed to Roger Huntridge, who also on the last mentioned date had feoffment from Thomas Swinburne.⁵

¹ Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 15,925. Upcott's Topographical Collections, folio 109.

² *Cal. Border Papers*, Bain, vol. ii. p. 73.

³ *Durham Wills and Inventories*, Raine, vol. i. p. 371.

⁴ Captain Burrell's Abberwick Deeds.

⁵ *Ibid.*

The tenement held by Nicholas Errington, first of Robert Collingwood and, after his attainder, of the Crown, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, August 12th, 1600, for the term of twenty-one years, at the rent of £3 6s. 8d. to Robert Andrews, who was to find a sufficient man and horse for the queen's service when required by the warden of the marches.¹ These lands were granted November 26th, 1609, to George Salter and John Williams, in part satisfaction of large sums of money advanced to the king by certain citizens of London, to hold as of the manor of East Greenwich in socage by fealty only.² The grantees conveyed this part of the premises so granted to Sir William Hewitt, knight, and John Hewitt, who, May 22nd, 1612, sold to Thomas Collingwood of Little Ryle, and the latter, March 14th, 1615/6, reconveyed to a certain Robert Collingwood³ of Abberwick, who has not been identified, but who may have been a descendant of the person of that name who was attainted in 1569.⁴ 'Mr. Collingwood,' was owner of lands in Abberwick in 1663, the value of which is not entered in the Book of Rates,⁵ but shortly afterwards they were acquired by Edward Huntridge, who, by will dated May 4th, 1675, gave all his lands in Abberwick (save a certain house and the Leager Croft, which he bequeathed to his daughter Mary) to his daughter Ann Huntridge, who, May 7th, 1677, conveyed the same to John Storey of Beanley.⁶

A capital messuage and farmhold in Abberwick, perhaps parcel of the possession of the dissolved hospital of Bolton, were conveyed, November 20th, 1656, by Henry Widdrington of Blackheddon, the proprietor of Bolton, to John Chesman of Woodhall in Bolton; the consideration was £60.⁷ These lands also seem to have been acquired by Thomas Huntridge, who in 1663 was rated for his lands in Abberwick at £100 per annum.⁸

¹ Captain Burrell's Deeds.

² *Pat. Rolls*, 7 James I. pt. 34.

³ 1605, May 25th. Administration of the goods of John Collingwood of the parish of Edlingham granted to Barbara the widow, Robert Collingwood the son being under age. *Raine, Test. Dunelm.*

1638, June 23rd. Inventory of the goods of Robert Colingwood of Aberwick. He owes Roger Huntridge £30, Sir Edward Widdrington £4, Sir John Clavering £65. *Ibid.*

1639, November 9th. Administration of the goods of Robert Collingwood of the parish of Edlingham, gent., granted to Barbara the widow. *Ibid.*

⁴ All from Captain Burrell's Abberwick Deeds.

⁵ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 264.

⁶ Captain Burrell's Abberwick Deeds.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 264.

HUNTRIDGE OF ABBERWICK.

ROGER HUNTRIDGE was of Tillington in 1593 (*e*); purchased land in Abberwick in 1599 (*e*) and had reoffment of other lands there in 1608 (*b*).

Thomas Huntridge, as son of Roger Huntridge of Tillington, was apprenticed 2nd February, 1593, to Edward Surtees of Newcastle, draper, but apparently was not admitted free of the Merchants' Company (*e*); called of Abberwick, gent., in the freeholders' list of 1638 (*f*).

John Huntridge of Abberwick, will dated.... 1636 (*d*). Margaret, named in her father's will as Edward's wife (*d*).

Roger Huntridge of Abberwick, eldest son, named in his father's will (*d*); = living 28th Oct., 1658 (*b*); buried in Bolton chapel 5th April, 1661 (*a*).

..... = Thomas Huntridge, de- scribed 18th May, 1651, as eldest son and heir apparent of Roger Huntridge of Abberwick (<i>b</i>); rated for lands at Abberwick in 1663; [query died at Lemington; buried in Bolton chapel 31st March, 1674 (<i>a</i>)].	= Margaret Stanton, widow; bond of marriage 22nd Oct., 1667; articles before marriage 8th October, 1667 (<i>b</i>); as widow of Thomas Huntridge conveyed her interest in the north-east demesne of Abberwick 6th January, 1671/2, to Francis Huntridge for a pecuniary consideration (<i>b</i>).	Edward Huntridge of Abberwick, entered into covenants with Roger Huntridge 28th Oct., 1658 (<i>a</i>); buried in Bolton chapel 7th May, 1675 (<i>a</i>); will dated 4th May, 1675; pr. 1676 (<i>d</i>)'(<i>d</i>).	= Jane, bur. in Bolton chapel 26th May, 1671 (<i>a</i>).	Mary, named in the will of her brother Edward (<i>d</i>).
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Roger Huntridge of Abberwick, conveyed his lands 16th June, 1671, to Francis Huntridge (<i>b</i>); described as a recusant 20th June, 1674 (<i>g</i>); buried in Bolton chapel 29th October, 1674 (<i>a</i>). daughter of Mrs. Anne Reed (<i>a</i>); [? Mary Huntridge of Abberwick, bur. in Bolton chapel Aug. 1st, 1663 (<i>a</i>)].	Barbara, dau. of Thomas Huntridge of Abberwick, bur. in Bolton chapel 15th May, 1669 (<i>a</i>).	Thomas, buried in Bolton chapel 6th November, 1666 (<i>a</i>). wife of Lawrence Forster of Alnwick, married before 1665 (<i>a</i>). Anne, second daughter, to whom her father gave his lands in Abberwick (<i>d</i>); sold the same in 1677 (<i>b</i>); [? married 12th June, 1677, James Huntridge of Glanton (<i>a</i>)]. Dorothy, third daughter (<i>d</i>). Mary, fourth daughter, to whom her father gave the Leager Croft, etc. (<i>d</i>) (<i>b</i>).
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Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Clavering (of Learchild, and stepdaughter of Thomas Burrell) of Broome-park; married 6th July, 1671 (<i>a</i>); buried in Bolton chapel 4th December, 1680 (<i>a</i>).	= Francis Huntridge of Abberwick, sold the north-east demesne in 1676 to Thomas Burrell (<i>b</i>); mortgaged the west demesne in Abberwick in 1683 to Thomas Smith, and finally sold the same in 1697 to Thomas Burrell (<i>b</i>); party to the division of Abberwick moor in 1681 (<i>b</i>).	= Katherine Dunn, Thomas, bur. in Bolton chapel 5th June, 1669 (<i>a</i>). bond of mar. 8th November, 1681; . joined Dorothy, baptised 16th Jan., 1659/60 (<i>a</i>); buried in Bolton chapel 11th Jan., 1660/1 (<i>a</i>). A daughter, buried 29th April, 1659 (<i>a</i>).
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Roger Huntridge, son and heir, baptised 24th Nov., 1674 (<i>a</i>); [query afterwards of Wooler; if so he obtained a marriage licence 6th October, 1702, to marry Anne Udney of Wooler, and married her at Wooler on the 28th October following].	Thomas, baptised 12th April, 1676 (<i>a</i>); buried in Bolton chapel 4th June, 1678 (<i>a</i>). Francis, baptised 4th Dec., 1680 (<i>a</i>); buried 18th April, 1690 (<i>a</i>).	Anne, baptised 4th June, 1672 (<i>a</i>). Dorothy, bapt. 13th August, 1673 (<i>a</i>). Elizabeth, bapt. 20th March, 1677/8 (<i>a</i>); buried at Bolton chapel 26th May, 1679 (<i>a</i>). Elizabeth, bapt. 17th June, 1679 (<i>a</i>).
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(<i>a</i>) <i>Edtingham Register</i> .	(<i>d</i>) <i>Raine, Test. Dunelm.</i>
(<i>b</i>) Captain W. M. Burrell's deeds.	(<i>e</i>) <i>Newcastle Merchant Adventurers</i> , Dendy, vol. ii. p. 221.
(<i>c</i>) Abstract of Title in Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.	(<i>f</i>) <i>Arch. Ael.</i> vol. ii. 4to series, p. 324.
	(<i>g</i>) <i>Depositions from York Castle</i> , Raine, p. 207.

EVIDENCES TO HUNTRIDGE PEDIGREE.

1609, 16th June. Will of John Huntrodd of Bolton. To be buried in the chapel of Bolton. To my daughter Isabell, £20; to John Nicholl, my wife's son; to my son, William Huntrodd, my mortgage in Wodden, and the lease of my tithes of Bolton. My wife Annas and my son William executors. Witnesses, George Beidnell, Thomas Huntrodds, etc. Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

1636. Will of John Huntrige of Aberwike. My goods to Margaret, my wife; Roger Huntrige, my eldest son; William Huntrige and Margery Huntrige, his daughter. Witnesses, Simon Huntrige, etc. *Ibid.*

1675, 4th May. Will of Edward Huntrige of Abberwick, gent. To be buried in the chapel of Bolton. My land in Abberwick to my second daughter, Anne; to my third daughter, Dorothy, £60; to my fourth daughter, Mary, £10 out of my brother's land; my brother, John Chesman; my sister, Margaret Huntrige; to my daughter Mary and her heirs, Leager Croft; my grandchild, Jane Forster. Proved 1676. *Ibid.*

1699, 31st May. Will of Thomas Huntridge of Abberwick, gent. All I have to my wife. Proved 1699. *Ibid.*

Although Francis Huntridge sold Abberwick east demesne to Thomas Burrell of Broome-park in 1678, his circumstances became more and more involved, and ten years later he mortgaged the west demesne to Thomas Smith of Togston to secure £130, and in the following year, by lease and release, dated May 30th and 31st, 1689, he conveyed it to Sir James Clavering of Axwell, bart., to secure the sum of £630.

'All that manor, hamlet, village and township of Abberwick in the said county of Northumberland, with the rights, members and appurtenances. And one chief messuage with the appurtenances in Abberwick called the Tower. And all that other messuage with the appurtenances called the Nether Hall in Abberwick aforesaid. And all those lands and tenements, woods, wastes and hereditaments lying in Abberwick aforesaid called or known by the name of the Demesnes. And also one farm and one half farm, with their appurtenances, in Abberwick aforesaid, then late in the tenure or occupation of Roger Huntrodes or his assigns. And also two other farms with their appurtenances in Abberwick aforesaid, whereof the one was then late in the occupation of John Gall and the other then late in the occupation of John Lawson. And also six several cottages in Abberwick aforesaid with their appurtenances, then in the possession of the said Francis Hunteridge, his farmers or tenants,' etc.¹

A fine was levied in Trinity term, 1 William and Mary, in which Sir James Clavering, bart., was plaintiff and Francis Huntridge and Katherine his wife deforciant. Finally, on November 9th, 1697, Huntridge, with his mortgagee, in consideration of £1,400, conveyed Abberwick west demesne to Thomas Burrell of Broome-park,² whose collateral descendant, Captain W. M. Burrell, is the present owner.³

¹ Abstract of title to Abberwick, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection. Edlingham Guard Book.

² *Ibid.*

³ Captain Burrell's estate in this township comprises Abberwick, Abberwick mill, Broomhill and Glen Allen.

STOREY OF ABBERWICK.

RALPH STOREY, third son of John Storey of Beanley, upon whom on his marriage his father settled his lands in Abberwick (*b*); voted for Abberwick at the election of knights of the shire, 1715 and 1722; died at Abberwick, buried in Bolton chapel 20th March, 1725/6 (*a*); administration of his personal estate, 4th December, 1726, granted to Frances, the widow (*e*).

Frances, daughter of Robert Forster of Hartlaw and Elford, died at marriage 16th November, 1697; articles before marriage 7th January, 1697/8 (*b*); married 27th January, 1697/8 (*e*).

John, a twin with Joseph, baptised 5th May, 1700 (*a*).

Sarah, named in deed, 11th March, 1752 (*b*); buried 1758 (*d*).

Joseph Storey of Alnwick, afterwards of Abberwick, a twin with John, baptised 5th May, 1700 (*a*); called son and heir in 1729; voted for Abberwick at the election of knights of the shire in 1748; buried 21st February, 1772 (*d*).

Margaret Rawlinson, widow, married 22nd Feb., 1759 (*d*); named in deed 1st Oct., 1761 (*b*); bur. 25th Jan., 1773 (*d*).

George Storey, baptised 1st March, 1703/4 (*a*); of Edinburgh University, M.A.; entered at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1725; of Shillington, Herts; clerk in orders; married before 24th November, 1740 (*b*).

Arthur, baptised 21st May, 1717 (*a*); buried in Bolton chapel 10th August, 1717 (*a*).

Ann, baptised 8th Dec., 1698 (*a*), married 25th May, 1726, at Sunderland, Edward Snowdon of Sunderland, co. Durham (*b*).

Jane, married John Hindmarsh of Newcastle, in or before 1729 (*b*).

Frances, married Coulson of Sunderland, co. Durham, mariner, before 1729 (*b*).

Rachel, baptised 20th September, 1711 (*a*); buried in Bolton chapel 20th August, 1712 (*a*).

Dorothy, bapt. 12th Nov., 1714 (*a*), mar. 26th Nov., 1734, at Sunderland, Isaac Richardson of Sunderland, co. Durham (*b*).

John Storey, baptised 21st December, 1724 (*d*); died at Alnwick; buried in Bolton chapel 29th August, 1727 (*a*).

George Storey, baptised 9th July, 1726 (*d*); died at Alnwick; buried in Bolton chapel 24th June, 1727 (*a*).

Ralph Storey of Alnwick, afterwards of Abberwick, son and heir, bapt. 7th Nov., 1730 (*d*); he and his father sold part of Abberwick in 1761 to Bryan Burrell (*b*), and he sold the remainder in 1807 to William Burrell (*b*); died at Alnwick, aged 80; bur. 5th Dec., 1810 (*d*); adm. of his personal estate, 25th May, 1811, granted to his son Joseph (*e*).

Ann (*b*), dau. of Burrell of Bassington, married 29th March, 1757 (*e*); buried 10th June, 1791 (*a*).

Joseph Storey, baptised 3rd August, 1734 (*d*).

Thomas, buried 13th September, 1764 (*d*).

Frances, baptised 14th January, 1727/8 (*d*).

Hannah, baptised 1st July, 1729 (*d*); died at Alnwick; buried in Bolton chapel 3rd April, 1730 (*a*).

Sarah, bapt. 25th Nov., 1732 (*d*); buried 6th October, 1734 (*a*).

Sarah, born at Abberwick, baptised 11th February, 1738/9 (*a*).

Joseph Storey, baptised 16th April, 1759 (*d*); was residing at Abberwick 25th May, 1811 (*e*), and in 1828 (*f*).

Ralph, bapt. 3rd July, 1763 (*d*); buried 4th March, 1764 (*d*).

Thomas, baptised 19th March, 1769 (*a*).

Ralph, bapt. 22nd July, 1770 (*a*); buried 25th March 1795 (*a*).

John, baptised 15th October, 1775 (*a*); buried 25th May, 1777 (*d*).

Sarah, baptised 13th July, 1757 (*d*).

Ann, baptised 15th July, 1761 (*d*); buried 19th January, 1781 (*d*).

Margaret, baptised 3rd March, 1765 (*d*); buried 5th March, 1769 (*a*).

Frances, baptised 22nd March, 1767 (*a*), married William Morrison of Bolton, afterwards of New Bewick.

Margaret, baptised 29th March, 1772 (*a*), married Lancelot Younghusband of Heckley. ↓

Hannah, baptised 14th February, 1774 (*a*).

Catherine, baptised 21st December, 1777 (*a*).

Mary, baptised 2nd July, 1780 (*d*); died at Alnwick, aged 21; buried 13th July, 1802 (*d*).

(*a*) *Edlingham Register*.

(*b*) Captain Burrell's Abberwick deeds.

(*c*) *Edlingham Register*.

(*d*) *Alnwick Register*.

(*e*) *Durham Probate Registry*.

(*f*) Parson and White, vol. ii. p. 458.

The estate, purchased in 1677 by John Storey of Beanley, was settled, January 7th, 1697/8, on the marriage of his third son, Ralph Storey, with Frances, daughter of Ralph Forster of Elford and Hartlaw, and sister of Robert Forster of Hartland, who was party to the settlement. It was resettled by Ralph Storey and his eldest son Joseph, April 14th, 1725, one moiety being charged with portions to be paid to Ralph's

daughters and a younger son George on their respective marriages.¹ The moiety so charged was sold in 1761 to Bryan Burrell of Broome-park in order to pay off the sums borrowed from time to time to discharge the said marriage portions, and the residue of the estate, which comprised about 160 acres,² was sold in 1807 by Ralph Storey, then residing at Alnwick, to William Burrell of Broome-park, who in this way became possessed of the entire township.

The farm called Moor-laws, comprising over 500 acres, adjoining the walls of Alnwick park at the eastern side of the township, was sold in 1849 by Mr. Bryan Burrell to the Duke of Northumberland.

The field immediately to the west of Abberwick farm cottages is called the Dunkirk-field. In a hollow of the field is 'a stone always a favourite spot for the lambs sleeping and playing, supposed (by local tradition) to be the step of the church door.' There is no evidence to prove, nor are there any grounds for thinking, that a chapel ever existed at this place, but the spot, around which there are many mounds, may possibly have been the site of the tower of Abberwick mentioned in the mortgage deed of 1689.

BOLTON AND BROOME-PARK TOWNSHIPS.

The townships of Bolton and Broome-park, forming the parochial chapelry of Bolton, occupy the northern part of the parish of Edlingham. They constitute a manor or lordship of the same name, within the barony of Ros or, as it is otherwise called, Wark-on-Tweed.³ The township of Bolton covers 1,740 acres, that of Broome-park 471 acres, and together they extend from north-east to south-west three and a half miles. The population of Bolton has fallen from 161 in 1851 to 89 in 1901, and that of Broome-park from 78 to 37.⁴

¹ Captain Burrell's Abberwick Deeds.

² To be sold, a freehold estate at Abberwick, 160 acres. Apply to Ralph Storey, Bailiff-gate, Alnwick. Newcastle papers, July, 1802.

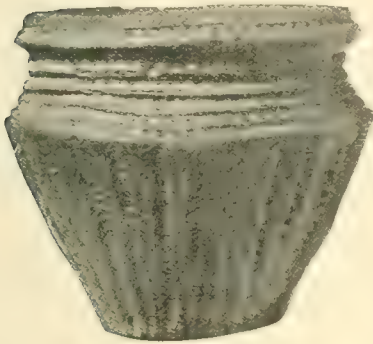
³ *Testa de Nevill*. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 211.

⁴ The Census Returns of Bolton are: 1801, 115; 1811, 130; 1821, 144; 1831, 117; 1841, 128; 1851, 165; 1861, 151; 1871, 124; 1881, 139; 1891, 119; 1901, 89.

The Census Returns of Broome-park are: 1801, 64; 1811, 64; 1821, 43; 1831, 53; 1841, 63; 1851, 78; 1861, 77; 1871, 65; 1881, 58; 1891, 50; 1901, 37.

Few prehistoric remains have been found in the district. The bottom of a bronze patella, formed with concentric circles in high relief, was found many years ago in the field near the chapel called the 'Guards.' It is figured in *Archaeologia Aeliana* (vol. xv., p. 165), and is preserved in the collection of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. A copper vessel twelve inches in diameter and six inches in depth, found near the chapel about seventy years ago, is figured in the *History of the Berwickshire Naturalist Club* (vol. xi., p. 312), and is preserved at Shawdon.

A sepulchral vessel of the type called 'food vessel,' of a very fine though not uncommon form, unearthed near Bolton-house, is preserved at Alnwick castle. It is six inches in height, six inches wide at the top, and three inches at the bottom. The whole of its exterior surface and the inside of the rim is ornamented. The small circular marks on it have been made by the end of a reed cut straight across, the chevron and diamond markings by a sharp-pointed instrument.



From the thirteenth to the sixteenth century the history of Bolton is the history of the Bolton hospital, the master and brethern of which institution held the lordship and lands of the manor of Bolton from 1225 down to the dissolution of the hospital at the time of the Reformation.

Walter Espec, lord of Wark-on-Tweed, who died in 1153, endowed the priory, which he founded in 1121 at Kirkham in Yorkshire, with (amongst other things) the churches of Newton in Glendale and Ilderton, the vills of Carham and Titlington, and two parts of the tithes of Mindrum and Bolton.¹ Disputes about the tithes of the demesne of Bolton having arisen between the prior and convent of Kirkham and A . . . , rector of Edlingham, a mandate was issued by Pope Innocent (1204-1214) to Simon, dean, and Hamo, treasurer, of York, and William, archdeacon of Nottingham. Through the agency of this commission an agreement was come to

¹ Dugdale, *Monasticon*, ed. Caley, vol. vi. pp. 207-209. Cf. *Rievaulx Chart*, Atkinson, pp. 245-250. Surt. Soc. No. 83.

whereby the two parts of the tithes of Bolton were transferred to the prior and convent of Durham, who owned the advowson of Edlingham, and by which the prior and convent agreed to pay to the canons of Kirkham four marks of silver yearly.¹

Bolton (Boyeltun) seems to have been the place where King John met William the Lion, of Scotland, in 1209.²

Bolton remained in the hands of Walter Espec's successors until Robert de Ros, husband of Isabella, a natural daughter of William the Lion, king of Scotland, before or about 1225, founded at Bolton a hospital for a master, three chaplains, and thirteen lepers, dedicated to St. Thomas the martyr, and placed it under the supervision of, or granted it to, the monasteries of Kirkham and Rievaulx. As a provision for the maintenance of the house the founder gave to the master and brethren the vills of Bolton and Mindrum, with lands in Palexton (Pawston) and Kilham in Northumberland, etc.³ The master and brethren were to keep a good

¹ *Dur. Treas.* 3^{cia} 2^{da} Spec. No. 16.

² Anno mcccix Johannes rex Angliæ mandavit Willelmo regi Scottorum ut ei occurreret apud Nouum Castellum, et obviaverunt adinvicem Boyeltun. Rex itaque Scotorum Willelmus processit, et rex Anglorum venit usque ad Norham ix Kalendas Maij (April 23rd) feria v^a et tam in reditu quam in transitu hospitatus est in Alnewic propriis expensis; et habuerunt colloquium ambo reges apud praedictum castellum, et infecto negotio abinvicem discesserunt vj Kalendas Maij (April 26th). *Chronica de Mailros*, p. 108. Bannatyne Club.

The word Boyeltun should probably be read Botheltun, 'thorn,' *th* having been mistaken by the transcriber for *y*. Cf. *supra*, p. 39, note 3. The name Botheltun is probably from the same root as Bothel, Buston, Lorbottle, etc. Cf. vol. v. of this work, p. 416.

³ Omnibus sanctae matris ecclesiae filiis, hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris, Robertus de Roos, salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra, me pro salute animae meae et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, dedisse, concessisse et hac praesenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et beatae Mariae et hospitali sancti Thomae martyris de Bovelton in Northumberland, et tribus fratribus et capellanis, et tresdecim leprosis masculis tantum, et caeteris fratribus laicis in eodem hospitali imperpetuum Deo servientibus, totam villam dictam Bovelton, cum molendino et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, infra villam et extra, sine aliquo retenemento; et molendinum de Mindrom, cum tota secta sua, et omnibus pertinentiis; et dimidiam carucatam terrae in Palexton, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, quam Will. de Palexton vendidit mihi sicut carta ipsius Willelmi testatur; et duas bovatas terrae cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in villa de Killum, quas praedictus Willelmus mihi vendidit, et quas Robertus niger tenuit; et servicium duarum bovatarum terrae in Palexton, quas Rogerus de Coppegrave tenet in feodo et hereditate. Et in Lincolniensi dioecesi totam villam de Stroxtun juxta Graham, et ecclesiam ejusdem villae, cum omnibus pertinentiis eorum, sine aliquo retenemento; et omnes terras cum pertinentiis suis, quas habui in duabus Pauntons juxta Stroxtun, quae terrae pertinent ad dominum ejusdem villae de Stroxtun, et molendina mea de Stroxtun et de praenominatis Pantonis. Et in Eborasyre totam terram meam cum pertinentiis suis quam Brianus Grandys mihi vendidit in Eluel et in Swanesland, cum pastura sufficiente trecentis ovibus juxta Humbriam, sicut carta ipsius Briani testatur; et in Midelton juxta Dalton unum molendinum ventriticum, cum pertinentiis suis; et in Garton unum toftum et unum croftum, quod Reinerus de Garton mihi vendidit. Haec omnia suprascripta dedi, concessi, et hac praesenti carta mea confirmavi praedictis fratribus in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam ita libere et quiete, sicut aliqua elemosina liberius et quietius dari potest. Praeterea noveritis me, pro tranquillitate et indemnitatem praedictorum fratrum conservandis, dedisse, concessisse, et hac praesenti carta mea confirmasse praefatum hospitale liberum, solutum, et quietum de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum; ita quod nec ego, nec heredes mei, nec homines mei dominatione vel

table, dress neatly, and after providing themselves with things necessary and convenient were to apply the remainder of their income to the relief of the poor and of strangers.

The grant was confirmed by the bishop of Durham, the archbishop of York, and by the king in 1227,¹ and in the same year there was a confirmation by the king of a settlement made by Robert de Ros on his son Robert of the castle of Wark-on-Tweed with the lands, etc., thereto belonging, with the exception of Bodelton, the mill of Mindrum, half a carucate of land in Paloxton, two bovates of land in Killum, the service of Roger de Coppegrave for two bovates of land in Paloxton, all of which he had given by charter to St. Mary and the brethren of the hospital of St. Thomas the martyr in Bodelton.² There was a suit in 1229 and 1230 between the master of the hospital of Bolton and William de Lemoketon, respecting tenements in Bolton.³

On April 15th, 1233, the master and brethren of Boulton obtained a licence to stub 80 acres of land, as measured by the king's perch, on Bolton moor adjoining the hospital on the north and east, also 40 acres of alderwood and osier-bed lying between the hospital and Birchefald

potestate aliqua, vel aliquo alio modo, aliquod jus vendicabimus nobis in praedicto hospitali, hospitandi, vel perendinandi, vel aliquo disponendi; et praedictos fratres liberos servabimus a perendinatione hominum, equorum, canum, avium nostri vel heredum nostrorum. Et sciendum est quod magister praedicti hospitalis sibi et capellanis et praedictis fratribus ordinate, libere, et licite in victu et vestitu, de elemosinis collatis et conferendis, necessaria ministrabit et omnia quae superfuerunt de ipsis elemosinis, in susceptionem pauperum et peregrinorum ministrabit. Ad haec sciatis me constituisse abbatem Ryvallis et priorem de Kyrkham praecipuos custodes praedictae domus, ex consensu conventuum suorum, tam in magistro ibidem eligendo, ordinando, quam in caeteris rebus corrigendis in eadem domo, tam in capite quam in membris, per seipsos vel per vices eorum gerentes; nec alter eorum sine altero in eadem domo aliquid disponere praesumat. Cum autem magister praedicti loci obierit, vel magistratum forte resignaverit, vel ad aliquam aliam placeam vocatus fuerit, praedicti abbas et prior magistrum, scilicet capellanum, loco ejus subrogabunt, quemcumque ad haec ydoneum invenerint, infra domum illam vel extra, dum tamen habitum ejusdem domus habeat. Si vero aliquis magistrorum enormiter deliquerit, et post primam, secundam, et tertiam ammonitionem contumasse, rebellis, et incorrigibilis repertus fuerit, per praedictos abbatem et priorem ab officio suo amoveatur, vel a domo illa penitus eliminetur, si tamen ipsam demeruerit, et alius dignus fuerit loco ejus subrogetur. Ego autem et heredes mei manutenebimus, warantizabimus, defendemus et acquietabimus praedictum hospitale, et omnes suprascriptos libere, quiete, et absolute ab omnibus serviciis et exactionibus et consuetudinibus, tam regiis quam aliis, versus reges et omnes denominationes et omnes homines, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam, et praedictum hospitale in omnibus servabimus indempne. Hiis testibus; magistro Stephano, Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, domino Waltero de Grey, Eboracensi archiepiscopo, domino Ricardo de Marisco, Dunelmensi episcopo, domino Hugone de Welles, Lincolnensi episcopo, magistro Rogero de Insula, decano Eboracensi, magistro Willielmo de Thorney, decano Lincolnensi, Willielmo abbate Rievallis, Adam abbate de Melroos, Willielmo abbate de Valle Dei, . . . abbate de Alnawyke, cum multis aliis. Dugdale, *Monasticon*, ed. Caley, vol. vi. p. 693. The date of this charter is between 1223 and 1228.

¹ *Archbishop Gray's Register*, p. 13. Surt. Soc. No. 56. *Cal. Charter Rolls*, 1226-1257, p. 30.

² *Cal. Charter Rolls*, 1226-1257, p. 56.

³ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1225-1232, pp. 290, 367.

wood on the east, and to enclose the said lands by a 'dike and hedge,' so that the beasts of the chase might not have ingress and egress.¹ On March 19th, 1234/5, they obtained a grant that the lands so enclosed, described as 120 acres taken out of the moor, and 150 acres taken out of Boulton wood, should be disafforested and quit of waste and regard of the forest or view of forester, verderers, etc.²

During the priorate of Ralph Kerneth (1216-1233) a licence was granted by the prior and the convent of Durham to the leper brethren in the island at Booltone to build a chapel. The master and brethren were to pay all their tithes to the church of Edlingham, except the tithe of gardens and hens, which the prior and convent gave them for the sake of charity. The leper brethren and others regularly wearing their dress were to be buried in the said chapel. All others were to repair to the parish church of Edlingham or to the chapel in the vill of Bolton where they were to receive the divine offices and where they might be buried.³ Walter the chaplain, master of the hospital of Bothel-tone, and the leper brethren on their part entered into a corresponding agreement.⁴

There are a few entries in the *Pipe Rolls* relating to the place. In 1201 the sheriff accounts for a mark from the vill of Bolton for ancient

¹ *Cal. Charter Rolls*, 1226-1257, p. 176.

² *Ibid.* p. 196.

³ Omnibus Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis has literas visuris vel audituris R. prior et conventus Dunelm. ecclesiae salutem in Domino. Quia ut ait Apostolus habundantiorem honorem infirmis membris praestare tenemur. Noveritis nos caritatis intuitu dilectis in Christo fratribus leprosis in insula apud Booltone in parochia nostra de Edlingham commorantibus, concessisse ut liceat ipsis apud dictam villam de Booltone in dicta insula capellam construere et in ea diuina celebrare. Ita tamen quod dicti fratres de garbis et animalium nutrimentis et ceteris omnibus de quibus decimae dari debent nobis et dictae ecclesiae nostrae de Edelingham decimas dabunt, exceptis decimis ortorum et gallinarum, quas eisdem karitatem concessimus. Praeterea dicti fratres leprosi et alii habitum eorum regulariter ibidem gerentes apud dictam capellam sepelientur et omnia divina ibidem percipient. Reliqui vero omnes quicumque sunt apud matricem ecclesiam nostram de Edelingham vel apud capellam nostram quae sita est in villa de Booltone sepulturam habebunt et omnia divina percipient. Et ter in anno, scilicet in festo Nativitatis Dominicae et die Paschae et in festivitate Sancti Johannis Baptistae matricem ecclesiam de Edelingham et semel capellam nostram de Booltone scilicet die festivitatis ipsius reverenter visitabunt. Nec licebit alicui capellano apud capellam leprosororum moram facturo, aliquem de parochia nostra de Edelingham admittere ad divina, exceptis dictis fratribus leprosis et aliis eorum habitum regulariter gerentibus. Si vero dicta matrix ecclesia nostra de Edelingham per dictam capellam leprosororum contra formam suprascriptam fuerit in aliquo lesa, licebit nobis auctoritate nostra appellatione remota dictam ipsam capellam praemissa trina admonitione a divinis suspendere, donec dicta ecclesia nostra de Edelingham fuerit competentur satisfactam. Et in hoc magister dicti hospitalis et fratres ibidem commorantes se jurisdictioni nostrae appellatione se subjecerant sicut in instrumento quo ipsi super hoc nobis contulerunt manifeste continetur. Praeterea magister praedicti hospitalis, qui pro tempore ibidem fuerit praefectus et capellani qui ibidem ministrabant nobis et ecclesiae nostrae de Edelingham juramentum fidelitatis exhibebunt de indemnitate dictae matricis ecclesiae nostrae de Edelingham secundum formam praedictam conservandum et ut haec concessio. *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 5170.*

⁴ *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 5168.*

waste.¹ The name of Austin, son of Orm of Bolton, occurs several times between 1234 and 1241, and about the same period William Fulco of Boulton rendered account of 12d. on the plea of Robert Goleweyet of Harehope. In 1234 William, son of Austin of Bolton, rendered account for 2s., and Siward the miller of Bolton 12d. for a purpresture. In the same year the master of Boulton owed 20s. for eight acres 'excol. in eadem,' and Master Walter de Boulton owed 4s. for eight acres 'au.,' and Simon Pellipar of Bolton rendered account for 12d.² Amongst the socage tenants of the barony of Ros in the early part of the thirteenth century the lepers of Bowylton held Bowylton in alms and did no service.³

In 1234, Walter the chaplain, the master, and the brethren of the hospital took a lease from the prior and convent of Durham, for the term of ten years, at a yearly rent of 20 marks, of all the tithe of sheaves and of the young of animals arising out of their lands in the parish of Edlingham, also the corn tithes of Bolton, the oblations and obventions as well of living as of dead of the said vill of Bolton, and of the secular persons living in the hospital, with all lands belonging to the chapel situated in the vill of Bolton, etc. All the seculars at Bolton, whether residing in the hospital or in the vill, were to repair to the mother church of Edlingham three times a year, viz., at the feasts of Christmas, Easter, and St. John Baptist's day; they were to make their confession there in Lent, and to receive the sacrament at Easter. Children were to be carried to Edlingham for baptism, and marriages were to be solemnized there, but the emoluments accruing were to be handed by the vicar to the master of the hospital, who was also to receive of the hands of the vicar the Holy Bread money offered by the men of Bolton. The master or his substitute was to say mass three times a week in the chapel of the vill of Bolton.⁴

¹ *Pipe Rolls*, 3 John (1201). Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. pp. 76, xxii.

² *Ibid.* 18 Hen. III. (1234), 20 Hen. III. (1236), 23 Hen. III. (1239), 23 Hen. III. (1239), 25 Hen. III. (1241). Hodgson, *ibid.* pp. 172, 173, 179, 187, 190, 193.

³ *Testa de Nevill*. Hodgson, *ibid.* pt. iii. vol. i. pp. 211, 220.

⁴ Anno Incarnationis Domini m^o ccc^o tricesimo quarto ad Pentecostem, facta est haec conventio inter Thomam priorem et conventum Dunelm. et Walterum capellanum magistrum hospitalis et fratres leprosos de Booltone, scilicet, quod praedicti prior et conventus dimiserunt ad firmam usque ad finem decem annorum praedictis W. et fratribus leprosis vel ei, qui pro tempore, loco ipsius W. dicti hospitalis magistri substituetur: si dictus W. dicto hospitali cesserit vel in fata concesserit omnes decimas

A similar agreement was entered into at Whitsuntide, 1244, between Thomas (Melsonby), prior, and the convent of Durham on the one part and Walter the chaplain, the master, and the brethren of the hospital of Bolton on the other, by which the prior and convent leased at a perpetual rent for ever to the hospital all tithes of sheaves and of the young of animals accruing from the hospital lands within the parish of Edlingham.¹

In a suit between the prior and convent and the hospital about the chapel of Bolton, which was claimed by the former body, a papal instrument² was produced, taking the master and brethren of the hospital and their possessions into the protection of the Holy See. The delegate appointed by the bishop to hear the evidence, in which counter accusations were freely made by either side, decided that the chapel should be restored to the convent, and condemned the hospital to pay a considerable sum of money. By an agreement reduced to writing in the Galilee, October 6th, 1276,³ the master and brethren undertook to restore the chapel, but were thenceforward to be free from the payment of tithes on their cultivated lands, gardens, bushes, etc., and also of the young

garbarum et omnes decimas de nutrimentis animalium infra limites parochiae de Edelwingham ad dictam domum de Booltone pertinentium, omnes etiam decimas bladi villae de Booltone et omnes obventiones et oblationes, tam vivorum quam mortuorum, dictae villae et secularium commorantium in dicto hospitali, cum tota terra pertinente ad capellam sitam in villa de Booltone, cujus terrae una pars cum duabus acris prati jacet versus orientem dictae villae, alia vero pars versus meridiem, pro viginti marcis argenti annuatim ad duos terminos eisdem priori et conventui reddendis, scilicet, decem marcis ad festum Sancti Martini in hyeme et decem marcis ad Pentecosten; ita scilicet quod omnes seculares tam in dicto hospitali quam in dicta villa de Booltone commorantes, ter in anno venient ad matricem ecclesiam de Edelwingham, scilicet, in Natali Domini, in Pascha et in Nativitate Sancti Johannis Baptistae cum oblationibus suis. Facient autem omnes praedicti seculares confessiones suas in Quadregesima capellano de Edelwingham, et in die Paschae apud Edelwingham Eucharistiam percipient; similiter et parvuli dictae villae de Booltone sacramentum Baptismi. Fient etiam ibidem omnia sponsalia sua et emolumentum inde proveniens dictus W. vel ejus substitutus percipient per manum vicarii. Dabunt etiam homines commorantes in villa de Booltone panem benedictum matri ecclesiae de Edelwingham, more solito, sed denarios, qui cum pane praedicto solet offeri, dictus W. vel ejus substitutus percipient per manum vicarii. Faciet autem dictus W. vel ipsius substitutus in capella sita in villa de Booltone ter in ebdomada ex consuetudine divina celebrari. Si vero ita contingat quod solutio dictarum viginti marcarum ad praefatos terminos facta non fuerit cessabit capella leprosorum in insula constructa usque dum facta fuerit plene solutio. Percipiet etiam praedictus W. vel ejus substitutus integre omnes oblationes trium festivitatum praedictarum per manum vicarii de Edelwingham. Elapso autem termino decem annorum omnia praedicta tam in decimis quam obventionibus, oblationibus, terris et ceteris omnibus praenominatis sine omni retenemento et absque cujuslibet contradictione integre et pacifice ad ecclesiam de Edelwingham revertentur, videlicet anno Incarnationis Dominicae m.ccc. quadragesimo quarto ad Pentecosten. Et ut praedicta rata et inconcussa usque ad terminum praedictum permaneant, appositum est huic scripto ex una parte sigillum capituli Dunelm. et ex alia sigillum dictorum leprosorum.

Seal wanting.

Endorsed: Compositio facta inter priorem et conventum Dunelm. et magistrum et fratres hospitalis de Booltun. *Dur. Treas.* 3^{cia} 2^{da} Spec. No. 10.

¹ *Dur. Treas.* § 1 2^d Spec. No. 12.

Ibid. No. 12 a.

² *Ibid.* No. 15.

of cattle. A compromise was made with regard to the money due to the convent, and the hospital agreed to make two payments of 13 marks each.¹

¹ Memorandum quod cum prior et conventus Dunelm. taxissent magistrum et fratres de Bouiltone in jus super capellam de Bouiltone cum suis pertinenciis, quam dixerunt dicti prior et conventus pertinere ad ecclesiam suam de Edelingham quam habent in proprios usus. Lite super dicta petitione contestata exhibito, eciam quodam instrumento in quo dominus Papa confirmat dictis magistro et fratribus terras suas et possessiones in forma communi sicut canonice et juste possident, in quo tamen non fiebat mencio de capella de Bouiltone exhibito; eciam alio instrumento confecto super emphiteotico contractu in quo continebatur quod prior et conventus Dunelm. dimiserant dictis magistro et fratribus de Bouiltone ipsam capellam cum omnibus suis pertinenciis ad perpetuam firmam, annuatim solvendam dictis priori et conventui Dunelm.; iudices a domino episcopo deligati juris ordine per omnia observata, post longa tempora et multas altercationes habita plena deliberatione de virorum prudentum consilio, decreverunt capellam de Bouiltone cum suis pertinenciis, non obstantibus praedictis instrumentis, priori et conventui Dunelm. restituendam, ad quam restitutionem faciendam sententialiter condemnauerunt dictos magistrum et fratres de Bouiltone, et ad solvendum dictis priori et conventui quadraginta libras sterlingorum nomine expensarum et interesse, praestito tamen sacramento a procuratore prioris et conventus ad delacionem dictorum iudicum super estimacione expensarum et interesse, a qua summa dicti magister et fratres appellarunt dominum Dunelm. episcopum tanquam ab iniqua ut dixerunt; dominus vero episcopus commisit vices suas in causa appellacionis quibusdam discretis viris coram quibus priore et conventu et magistro et fratribus de Bouiltone praedictis legitime comparentibus, cum constaret de appellacione interposita assignatae erant per magistrum et fratres quaedam iniquitates contentae et habitae in principali processu ut dixerunt, ob quas nitebantur et petierunt sentenciam contra eos latam infirmari per iudicium appellacionis tanquam iniquam. Tandem cum super dictis iniquitatibus inter partes diucius esset altercatum, dicti magister et fratres de Bouiltone et prior et conventus Dunelm. ad instanciam tam iudicum quam aliorum et nobilium et proborum virorum anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo septuagesimo sexto pridie nonarum Octobris in Galilea Dunelm. convenerunt in hanc formam pacis et concordiae; videlicet, quod magister et fratres de Bouiltone restituerent priori et conventui Dunelm. capellam de Bouiltone cum omnibus suis pertinenciis prout fecerunt ibidem. Ita tamen quod si in aliquo essent immunes a praestatione decimarum de novalibus, de nutrimentis animalium, ortis seu virgulis, vel jure communi vel speciali quod eis debeat sufficere ad immunitatem examinato utroque scilicet jure communi et speciali secundum illa jura per omnia remanerent illaesi; et quod restituerent priori et conventui instrumentum praedictum conceptum super emphiteotico contractu. Conventum eciam fuit inter eosdem, quod dicti magister et fratres solverent dictis priori et conventui tresdecim marcas in quibus tenebantur eis pro pensione annuae firmae superius notatae de termino Pentecostes proximo praeterito, et tresdecim marcas in festo Sancti Martini proximo futuro et tresdecim marcas in festo Pentecostes anno Graciae m.cc.lxvii. Hoc adjecto quod prior et conventus Dunelm. percipient omnes obvenciones et decimas majores et minores et omnia alia ad dictam capellam spectantia a die Sancti Martini in hieme anno Domini m.cc.lxxvi in posterum. Et quod prior et conventus faciant deservire dictae capellae de Bouilton a dicto die Sancti Martini sicut convenit et decet. Conventum eciam fuit inter dictos priorem et conventum Dunelm. et magistrum et fratres de Bouilton quod communiter interpallerent dominum Dunelm. episcopum quod huic compositioni ejus interveniat auctoritas ad confirmandam praedictam compositionem perpetuo valituram. Conventum insuper fuit inter eosdem quod super ista compositione fiant instrumenta in modum cyrographi. quorum altera pars remaneat penes priorem et conventum Dunelm. sigillo magistri et fratrum de Bouilton signata et altera pars signata sigillo prioris et conventus Dunelm. penes magistrum et fratres de Bouiltone. Dicti vero prior et conventus Dunelm. hiis habitis et auditis causa pietatis et caritatis intuitu miserti status et condicionis hospitalis de Bouiltone, ex mera sua liberalitate remiserunt eis quadraginta libras sterlingorum in quibus erant eis ratione expensarum et interesse sententialiter condemnati. Nec est omittendum quod prior et conventus non tenentur stare huic conventioni neque remissioni nisi omnia praemissa ex parte magistri et fratrum de Bouiltone fideliter adimpleantur. Omnia ista facta fuerunt in causa appellacionis coram magistris Johanne Hock et Henrico de Burtone officiali archidiaconi Dunelm. commissariis domini Dunelm. in praedicta causa appellacionis, qui signa sua omnibus praedictis apposuerunt. Die vero Sancti Martini in hieme anno Domini m.cc.lxxvi comparuit procurator prioris et conventus Dunelm. apud Bouiltone in capella de qua fit quaestio, petens instanter quod sibi per magistrum et fratres daretur possessio capellae et omnium ad istam pertinentium, nomine dictorum prioris et conventus; et quia magister fuit absens et fratres in simul congregati appellarunt communi voce sedem apostolicam in scriptis ne pretextu alicujus processus habiti inter magistrum suum et praedictos priorem et conventum super dictam capellam aliquid fieret vel attentaretur, expresse recusantes dare possessionem procuratori prioris et conventus contra formam compositionis suprascriptae. Prior autem et conventus Dunelm. advertentes quod non debet fides ei servari qui contra fidem vult versari procuraverunt citari magistrum et fratres de Bouiltone quod com-

On March 16th, 1285/6, a commission of *oyer et terminer* was issued to John de Reygate and Geoffrey Aguillon on the complaint of Hugh de Norham, that Gilbert de Shireburn, master of the hospital of St. Thomas of Boulton, brother Robert de Hedereslawe, brother William de Re[n]jington, brother Peter de Boulton, Adam de Oterington, William de Brankeston, Adam, his son, Roger le mercer, Hugh le forester, Thomas de Lemokton, Richard le porter, William de Frue, Walter de Ryhull, Gilbert le cuper, Richard le caretter, and William Bernard had burned his houses at Branxton in the county of Northumberland, and carried away his goods.¹

By a document dated 4 ides May, 1279, the tenths from the hospital for the use of the Pope were remitted.²

On July 2nd, 1292, Edward I., at Berwick, granted an *inspeximus* and confirmation of letters patent, dated at Westminster, October 18th, 1231, being a grant to the master of St. Thomas the martyr at Boulton, that he (the master) might appoint an attorney to such suit at the wapentake of Graham in Lincolnshire as might be due from him yearly by reason of his manor of Stroweston, which he had by the gift of Robert de Ros.³

parerent loco quo prius ad procedendum in dicta causa secundum retroacta. Et cum coram magistro Ada de Brentone perpetuo vicario de Auckeland et magistro Henrico de Burtone officiali domini Dunelm. archidiaconi commissariis venerabilis patris domini Dunelm. episcopi tam magister et fratres de Bouiltone quam prior et conventus Dunelm. in Galilea Dunelm. legitime comparerent die Mercurii proximo ante dominicam qua cantatur 'Letare Jerusalem' et die Jovis sequente cum dicta die Mercurii continuata petente procuratori prioris et conventus quod in praedicta causa procederetur secundum retroacta, magister hospitalis de Bouiltone exhibuit quoddam procuratorium iudicibus directum in quo continebatur quod fratres de Bouiltone dederant ei potestatem componendi, transigendi in dicta causa et quodlibet genus sacramenti praestandi, nec non et renunciandi appellacioni per eosdem fratres ad sedem apostolicam interpositae, et petiit quod posteretur simplicitati suae, et ut prior et conventus misericorditer condescenderent ad hoc ut starent priori compositioni et perciperent omnes fructus et proventus dictae capellae a dicto die Sancti Martini. Et dictus magister juravit pro se et in animas fratrum de Bouiltone quod fideliter per omnia conservarent praedictam compositionem et in nullo contravenirent. Renunciavit etiam dictus magister expresse nomine suo et fratrum appellacioni ad sedem apostolicam per eosdem fratres interpositae de qua superius fit mencio, prior vero et conventus, licet juste possent exigere quadraginta libras eis debitas nomine expensarum et interesse, nolentes agere ad vindictam, remiserunt dictam pecuniam eis. Ita quod si non servaverint omnia supradicta et in aliquo contravererint salva sit dictis priori et conventui sua petitio et actio supradictis quadraginta libris nec tenentur stare dictae compositioni in aliquo. Iudices vero hiis auditis praefixerunt diem dominicam proximam post festum Sancti Gregorii magistro dicti hospitalis ad dandam possessionem dictae capellae et omnium ad eam pertinentium dicto priori et conventui vel eorum procuratori in praesentia fratrum de Bouiltone et eorum omnium consensu. Et ad observacionem omnium supradictorum magister et fratres hospitalis de Bouiltone huic scripto cirographato sigillum suum apposuerunt. Seal of the Hospital.

Endorsed: *Quieta clamacio fratrum de Bouletona capellae eidem quam ad perpetuam firmam acceperunt a capitulo Dunelm.* *Dur. Treas.* 3^{cin} 2^{dac} Spec. No. 11. The seal is figured on p. 215 *post*.

¹ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1281-1292, p. 199.

² *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart.* No. 2236. In the *Chartulary of Rievaulx* there is a memorandum of an agreement made in 1280 between the abbot of Rievaulx and the master of the hospital of St. Thomas of Bolton, which the editor of that volume applies to Bolton in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The names of three of the witnesses, however, support the probability that the place is Bolton in Edlingham, *Surt. Soc.* No. 83, p. 250.

³ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1281-1292, p. 499.

BOLTON SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Summa honorum	Magistri Hospitalis de Boultona		36	15	6	unde regi	66	10½
"	Johannis filii Alexandri ...	...	1	15	9	"	3	4
"	Roberti filii Rogeri ...	...	1	1	4	"	1	11½
"	Elricii ...	...	1	2	11	"	2	1
"	Willelmi walker ...	...	1	1	0	"	1	11
"	Elyac fabri ...	...	0	17	6	"	1	7½
"	Johannis molendinarii ...	...	1	5	7	"	2	4
"	Alani forestarii ...	...	0	13	0	"	1	2½
"	Aliciae viduae ...	...	0	13	0	"	1	2½
"	Rogeri mercatoris ...	...	0	11	6	"	1	0½
"	Thomae le serjant ...	...	0	14	8	"	1	4
"	Willelmi de Schelton ...	...	0	11	3	"	1	0½
"	Roberti filii Willelmi ...	...	1	1	6	"	2	9½
"	Willelmi filii Walteri ...	...	0	11	6	"	1	0½
"	Rogeri Tempilman ...	...	0	11	6	"	1	0½
Summa hujus villae, £49 7s. 6d. Unde domino regi, £4 9s. 9½d.								

On April 18th, 1312, a commission of *oyer et terminer* was issued to William de Felton and Thomas de Fyssheburne touching the persons who, at Bolton, killed Arnald de Carmes, the king's serjeant-at-arms.¹

In 1313, an assessment of £2 10s. 8½d. was made on the master of the house of lepers at Bolton for the fifteenth granted by the clergy,² but on December 12th of the same year a writ of respite was granted for 'the master of the House of God of the Lepers of Boulton' for the payment of £2 11s. 8½d., because the said master states that he does not hold any ecclesiastical benefice.³ On June 25th, 1315, and again on July 10th, 1316, master William de Quikham, or Quykham, dean of Lanchester, and master of the hospital of St. Thomas the martyr at Bolton, had protection for a year.⁴

When William de Ros of Hamelak conveyed the castle of Wark-on-Tweed, with its appurtenances, to the king in 1317, in exchange for other estates elsewhere, he reserved to himself the advowsons of the cells pertaining to the priory of Kirkham and the hospital of Boulton.⁵

The 'piles' of Boltone and Whittinghame (Wytingam) were held against the king in 1318 by Roger Purvays, who, with two others, was taken by the garrisons of Bamburgh, Alnwick, and Warkworth. In a petition to the king by David de Langeton and Thomas de Heton,

¹ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1307-1313, p. 474. ² *Bp. Kellawe's Reg.* vol. ii. pp. 939, 961, 976. ³ *Ibid.* p. 975.

⁴ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1313-1317, pp. 302, 508.

⁵ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1313-1318, p. 569; *ibid.* 1318-1323, pp. 18, 294, 401. *Cf. Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot. Bain*, vol. iii. p. 111.

Purveys is described as 'an open traitor and one of the greatest evildoers on the march,' and the petitioners pray that he may be hanged and quartered, and desire to know the king's pleasure in regard to the others.¹

In the early part of the fourteenth century, the prior and convent of Durham and the prior and canons of Kirkham agreed that the pension of four marks due to the latter for the tithes of Bolton should be charged on the rent of Holtby, as that place was near to Kirkham, and that the tithes usurped by the bursar should be restored to the sacrist of Durham.²

Master Thomas de Goldyngham, the king's surgeon, July 24th, 1329, obtained a grant of the custody of the hospital of Bolton, with a mandate to the sheriff to induct him.³ The grant was revoked on the 3rd October following,⁴ and it was found by an inspection of the charter of foundation that the hospital was not in the king's gift; moreover, the appointment was not vacant, for William de Quaykham, the master, was still alive.⁵ Goldyngham did not at once relinquish his design to obtain the preferment and obtained a new grant, which was entered in the *Patent Rolls* of November 22nd, 1329⁶; William de Quicham, however, retained possession, and in 1331 was able, with the assent of the abbot of Rievaulx and the prior of Kirkham 'to demit the custody' to Thomas de Baumburgh in consideration of the respect and affection he had long had towards him, and 'who from his youth had served the late king,' etc.⁷ This was ratified by the king, July 18th, 1331.⁸

¹ *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. iii. p. 118.

² Pro decimis de Boltone est notandum, quod tempore Hugonis Episcopi, qui obiit anno Domini m.c. nonagesimo quarto, ecclesia de Edlyngheham, in cujus parochia capella de Boltone situatur, fuit appropriata priori et conventui Dunelm., assignata per ipsum episcopum una medietate fabricae ecclesiae tantum alia medietate reservata ad dispositionem prioris et conventus, et licet non habeatur expresse tamen est verisimile quod prior et conventus assignaverunt villam de Boltone cum capella et hospitale cum pertinentiis officio bursariae, eo quod bursarius occupavit sibi per plures annos, consequenter anno regni regis Henrici iii^{ci} tricesimo sexto, qui est annus Incarnacionis Dominicae m.c.c.lii, mota est lis super decimis provenientibus de duabus partibus de dominico de Boltone per priorem de Kyrkham contra priorem et conventum Dunelm., et tunc inter priorem Dunelm. et ipsum conventum fuit concordatum quod pensio iiii marcarum annuatim solveretur priori de Kyrkham pro dictis decimis, qua pensio fuit soluta quam per vicarium quam per alios sine interrupcione usque ad annum Edwardi iii^{ci} octavum decimum, qui est annus Incarnacionis Dominicae m.ccc. 30, et tunc per quinque annos cessabat solucio dictae pensionis quousque per placitum in Banco Regis fuit recuperata, et tunc fuit ordinatum per priorem Dunelm. quod dicta pensio solveretur de redditu de Holtby, eo quod locus ille vicinior est prioratui de Kyrkham, et in hujus oneris recompensacionem assignatae fuerunt officio sacristariae decimae de Boltone, ut patet per rotulos compotorum bursarii, quas sacristae pro hujusmodi onere supportando per plures annos occupaverunt, quousque per violenciam bursariorum ab officio sacristariae fuerunt subtractae, onere stante cum sacrista, unde petit sacrista quod onus transeat cum emolumento vel redditur causa rationali quare non. *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 5172.

There is some mistake in this document, as the 18 Edw. III. was from January 25th, 1344, to January 24th, 1345, but it is printed as it is written in the original.

³ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1327-1330, p. 410. ⁴ *Ibid.* p. 447. ⁵ *Ibid.* 1330-1334, p. 155. ⁶ *Ibid.* 1327-1330, p. 461.

⁷ *Cal. Clos. Rolls*, 1330-1333, pp. 118, 281.

⁸ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1330-1334, p. 157.

Soon after his appointment as keeper of the hospital, Thomas de Baumburgh granted a charge of £113 6s. 8d. to Master Thomas de Garnton.¹ The affairs of the hospital were apparently in confusion on account of losses during the wars with Scotland, and by the king's favour Thomas de Baumburgh obtained, October 28th, 1332, an exemption, so long as he should continue to hold the hospital, from all fifteenths, tenths, quotas, aids, and tallage due from him and his villains of Bolton and of Strouston, Great and Little Paunton in Lincolnshire.² On April 19th, 1335, Thomas de Baumburgh obtained a grant of free warren to him and his successors, wardens of the hospital of Boulton, in all his demesne lands of Boulton, Middleton, Killum, Palkeston and Brankeston in Northumberland, Strouston, Great and Little Paunton in Lincolnshire.³ On December 26th, 1335, he obtained a confirmation of a grant made to the master and brethren by Christiana, lady of Shawdon, of a toft and croft in Shawdon with pasture for 1 horse, 2 cows, and 20 hoggets (*bidentes*) and 100s. of rent charged on the mill and on the farm of the vill of Shawdon.⁴

In response to his petition that the late king was bound to the late keeper in £14 11s. 3d. for sheep purchased from the hospital about the year 1313 for the use of the royal household, as certified by the bill of the clerk of the kitchen, although the wardrobe books which would have proved the purchase were lost in the conflict at Stirling, the king granted, March 10th, 1335/6, the said sum to Thomas de Baumburgh, to be paid out of the issues of the customs of Newcastle.⁵ On June 3rd of the same year he had licence to crenellate the dwelling place of Boulton hospital.⁶ In the same month he obtained for his brother Alexander Dughan of Bamburgh an exemption for the term of his life from being called upon to serve at assizes, on juries, etc., and from being appointed mayor, bailiff, etc.⁷

Thomas de Baumburgh, who also held the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen at Berwick, and the rectory of Embleton,⁸ died April 15th, 1340.⁹ John (Fossour), prior, and the convent of Durham, on August 7th,

¹ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1330-1333, p. 339.

² *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1330-1334, p. 396; *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1337-1339, p. 631.

³ *Charter Roll*, 9 Edw. III. No. 58.

⁴ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1334-1338, p. 192.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 226.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 279.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 279.

⁸ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1337-1339, pp. 68, 69, 223, 224, 519.

⁹ *Cf.* vol. ii. of this work, pp. 60, 69.

1343, granted to William de Wygginton, vicar of Edlingham, as an augmentation of his stipend, the tithes of wool, lambs, cheese, calves, geese, hens, doves, piglings, gardens, hay, beer, of milk, etc., of wax and grass arising out of the vill of Bouletone. The vicar was to find a fitting chaplain to say mass three times in the week in the chapel of the vill of Bouleton, viz., on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday. The vicar executed a counterpart, and as his seal was not known to many the seal of the bishop's official was attached to it.¹ Thomas de Bamburgh was succeeded by Richard de Sixendale, parson of Gedenay, who, May 21st, 1341, acknowledged that he owed £23 5s. 4d. to his predecessor's executors, Thomas de Sibthorp, William de Emeldon, Robert de Tughale, and John de Pokelyngton, to be levied in default of payment on his lands, chattels, and ecclesiastical goods in Northumberland.²

Apparently in resentment of the new order of things, Richard de Syxindale the new master, William de Kenigthorpe, senescall, and Simon de Bolton, chaplain, seized the goods of the chapel in the vill of Bolton, as set out in a list remaining in the treasury at Durham. They comprised the oblations offered in the chapel of the hospital, 2s. offered on the day of the Epiphany by the bishop (Richard de Bury) and his suite; two tithe calves of the age of one year from the stock of the hospital due at Martinmas last past; the milk of 300 ewes of the past summer, the milk of 16 cows of the same summer, 2s.; tithe of hay of 30 acres of meadow, 12s.; generally all great and small tithes belonging of common right to the rector; one missal belonging to the chapel situated in the vill of Bolton, without the hospital, one chalice, one set of vestments complete, with a corporal, all of which had been maliciously carried off after the death of Sir Thomas de Bamburgh to the prejudice and liberty of the church.³

¹ *Dur. Treas.* 3rd 2nd Spec. No. 18.

² *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1341-1343, p. 139.

³ *Ista sunt petenda nomine prioris et conventus Dunolm. a magistro Ricardo de Syxindale magistro ospitalis de Boltone vel ejus procuratore seu locum tenente Willelmo de Kenigthorpe senescallo et Simone de Boltone capellano.*

In primis, omnes oblaciones quae offeruntur in capella praedicti hospitalis de Boltone et ut expressiu procedatur petantur ab eisdem—2s. oblati in die Epiphaniae ultimo praeterito, per episcopum Dunolm. et suos.

Item duo vituli decimales aetatis unius anni provenientes de instauro praedicti hospitalis quos deberent solvisse ad festum Martini ultimo praeterito—precium 6s. 8d.

Item lacticinium ccc ovium matricum de aestate praeterita—10s.

Item lacticinium xvi vaccarum de eadem aestate—2s.

Item decima feni, videlicet xxx acrarum prati de eadem aestate—12s.

The prior and convent carried the day, and Sir Simon de Bolton, the chaplain of the hospital, made his submission in the chapter house at Durham on May 5th, 1347.¹

In 1351, John de Asschebourn obtained by papal mandate a provision for the rectory of Rothbury, notwithstanding that he already held the archdeaconry of Buckingham, a canonry at York, a provision of the hospital of Bolton, etc.²

In consequence of the murder on Bolton moor of John de Coupland, one of the wardens of the marches and keeper of the town, castle, and county of Roxburgh, and of Nicholas Bagot of Newcastle, Henry de Percy, Ralph de Nevill, Henry del Strother, Alan del Strother, and Richard de Horsle, were appointed, December 28th, 1363, on a commission of enquiry;³ a month later a fuller commission was issued to

Item petantur ab eisdem generaliter omnes decimae majores et minores ad rectorem de communi jure pertinentes, exceptis [blank].

Item petantur ab eisdem unum missale pertinens ad capellam scitam in villa de Boltone extra hospitale, et unus calix et unum vestimentum integrum cum corporali quae dicti Willelmus de Kenigthorpe senescallus et dominus Simon de Boltone capellanus post obitum domini Thomae de Bamburht, magistri dicti hospitalis auctoritate propria in prejudicium libertatis ecclesiae maliciose asportarunt.

Endorsed: Rotulus informacionis pro jure prioris Dunelm. contra magistrum et fratres de Boolton. *Dur. Treas.* 3^{cia} 2^{da} Spec. No. 20.

¹ In Dei nomine Amen. Per praesens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat manifeste quod anno ab Incarnacione ejusdem, secundum cursum et computacionem ecclesiae Anglicanae, millesimo ccc.xi septimo, indictione quinta decima, mensis Maii die quinta, constitutus personaliter in domo capitulari prioratus ecclesiae Dunelm., coram reverendis et religiosis viris domino Willelmo de Hawtewysille supprior eisdem loci et domino Johanne priore ecclesiae supradictae, specialem in hac parte potestatem habente, et nomine praefati prioris hoc faciente et conventu prioratus praedicti ecclesiam de Edlingham parochialem improprios usus canonice optinentibus, dominus Symon de Boltun capellanus infra hospitale de Bolton Dunelm. dioceseos divina ut asseruit celebrans diligenter ex parte et pro parte dictorum religiosorum requisitus de celebratione divinorum in hospitali memorato per eundem et de praestatione juramenti super indemnitate matricis et parochialis ecclesiae de Edlingham dictis priori et conventui praestanda, cum infra parochiam ipsius ecclesiae de Edlingham dictum hospitale notorie situatur, et quicumque in eodem divina celebrans hujus juramentum ipsis priori et conventui ratione celebrationis praedictae praestare teneatur, qui pure, sponte et simpliciter hujus celebrationem divinorum et praefatum juramentum dictis priori et conventui ex debito fatebatur fore praestandum, ac hujus juramentum tactis sacrosanctis ewangeliiis per eundem occasione praemissorum eisdem praestitit corporale. Insuper dominus Symon memoratus loco et tempore supradictis liti inter dictos priorem et conventum actores ex parte una et dictum dominum Symonen reum ex altera occasione juramenti praelibati in consistorio Dunelm. mota et deducta ac hujus liti defensionem qualitercumque sibi competenti et prosecucioni ejusdem gratis pure et simpliciter ac expresse renunciavit in praesentia supprioris potestatem in hac parte sufficientem habentis et conventus praedictorum. Acta sunt haec anno, indictione, mense, die et loco praenotatis praesentibus dominis Andrea Postelle, Johanne de Hertilpole, Rogero de Krathorne capellanis, Willelmo de Basingham clerico ac etiam clericis et laicis in multitudine copiosa testibus ad praemissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Henricus de Corbrige clericus Dunelm. dioceseos auctoritate apostolica notarius publicus praemissis omnibus et singulis dum sic ut praemittitur agerentur, una cum praefatis testibus praesens interfui, eaque sic fieri vidi et audiui scripsi publicavi, et in hanc publicam formam redegi ac de mandato domini Willelmi de Hawtewysille supprioris ecclesiae Dunelm. et ejusdem loci conventus signum meum apposui consuetum in fidem et testimonium omnium praemissorum. (The notarial mark of Richard de Corbridge is attached.) *Dur. Treas.* 3^{cia} 2^{da} Spec. No. 21.

² *Cat. Papal Register*, Papal Letters, vol. m. p. 364.

³ *Pat. Roll*, 37 Edw. III. pt. 2, m. 16.

Adomar de Athol and others to imprison the guilty persons and their abettors.¹ The prior and convent, on July 20th, 1372, granted a lease, for the term of fifteen years, of the chapel (in the vill) of Bolton to Sir Thomas de Ireland, vicar of Edlingham.²

Edmund Heron, master of the hospital of Bolton, had licence, January 18th, 1389/90, to pass beyond seas to the Roman court to obtain, from the Pope, ecclesiastical benefices in England.³

At the yearly chapter at Durham, in 1410, an old dispute about a pension of four marcs, arising out of the tithes of two parts of the demesne of Bolton to the prior of Kirkham, between the bursar and the sacrist of the convent of Durham, came to a head: the case was adjourned, and subsequently heard by the prior, in his chamber; his decision was in favour of the sacrist.⁴

¹ *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. iv. pp. 23, etc.

² Haec indentura facta inter religiosum virum fratrem Johannem priorem ecclesiae Dunelm. ecclesiam parochialem de Edlingham sibi et conventui suo unitam et anexam habentem, ex parte una et dominum Thomam de Ireland perpetuum vicarium ecclesiae suae de Edlingham praedictae ex altera testatur. Quod cum omnes fructus, redditus, proventus et obvenciones capellae de Boltone, ab eadem ecclesia de Edlingham et villae et hospitalis de Boltone praedictae et habitancium in eisdem dependentis ad dictum priorem et ejus conventum pertineant, exceptis oblacionibus trium festivitatum per annum, videlicet, Nativitatis Dominicae. Pascae, et Nativitatis Beati Johannis Baptistae, quae quidem oblaciones trium festivitatum una cum pane benedicto quem dabunt homines comorantes in villa de Boltone, more solito, matri ecclesiae de Edlingham cum candelis et denariis cum pane benedicto oblatis, et oblacionibus baptismatis, sponsalium et purificationum addictum vicarium et ejus porcionem pertinent. Dictus tamen prior concessit dicto domino Thomae vicario et ad terminum quindecim annorum proxime sequentium plenaria completorum dimisit capellam praedictam cum omnibus aliis et singulis fructibus, proventibus, obvencionibus, redditibus et oblacionibus capellae et villae de Boltone et hospitalis praedictorum, decimis garbarum dumtaxat exceptis. Ita quod dictus Thomas vicarius dictae capellae suis stipendiis, durante termino praedicto, modo debito et consueto faciat deservire. In cujus rei testimonium sigilla praedictorum partium alternatim praesentibus sunt appensa. Datum Dunelm. vicesimo die mensis Julii anno Domini millesimo trescentesimo septuagesimo secundo.

Round seal, 1 inch in diameter. Shield within cusped quatrefoil, on each side of shield a bird with head turned back and above it a lion passant. Arms: *Three lions rampant within a bordure charged with roundels.* SIGILLVM VS ONIS : ☒ : The seal is, apparently, not that of Thomas de Ireland. *Dur. Treas.* 3rd 2nd Spec. No. 24.

³ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1388-1392, pt. i. p. 96.

⁴ Memorandum quod anno ab Incarnacione Domini m^occcc^ox^o in annuali capitulo mota fuit contentio inter bursarum et sacristam super solucione cujusdam annuae pencionis quatuor marcarum priori de Krikeham ab antiquo debitae et solvi consuetae, ad quam contentionem decidendam et finaliter terminandam prior ex consensu capituli assignavit diffinitores qui die Veneris proximo sequente in camera prioris convenientes in praesencia prioris visis et auditis positionibus et evidenciis utriusque partis. Et super hiis habita cum priore deliberatione diligenti et matura, cum clare constaret eisdem dictam pensionem quatuor marcarum fuisse et fieri debitam et solutam ratione decimarum de duabus partibus de dominico de Boltone proveniencium et rationabiliter emolumentum transire debeat cum onere diffinierunt, ordinaverunt et statuerunt omnes proventus capellae de Boltone sive de terris sive de decimis qualitercumque pertinentes fore officio sacristariae restituendos pro solucione dictae pencionis quatuor marcarum in perpetuum facienda. Ita tamen quod de residuo quod ultra summam quatuor marcarum superfuert singulis annis sacrista sine contradictione vel strepitu bursario respondebit, facta officio sacristariae debitae allocatione pro illis annis quibus omnes proventus dictae capellae de Boltone quatuor marcas de claro non valebunt. Quod decretum in Vigilia Pentecostes in pleno capitulo fuit ratifacum et approbatum futuris temporibus remanserit et in Martilegio scriptum.

Endorsed: Pensio iiii marcarum ecclesiae de Kyrkham a sacrista Dunelm. pro decimis capellae de Boltone officio Sacristariae pertinentibus.

Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 5173.

On March 1st, 1418, Sir Richard Pyngille, vicar of Edlingham, was compelled, in a bond for £100, to agree to content himself, so long as he remained vicar, with a certain quantity of the lesser tithes of the hospital and vill of Bolton.¹ And by a lease dated June 5th, 1452, William (de Ebchester), prior, and the convent of Durham, for the rent of 10s. a year, to be paid to the sacrist, granted to John Burn, master of the hospital of St. Thomas the martyr of Bolton, the chapel of Bolton with the fruits, oblations, etc., of the chapel, town and hospital of Bolton, the tithes only excepted for the term of fifteen years, the master to find a sufficient and fit priest to serve the chapel.²

On February 16th, 1475/6, Alexander, Lord Hume, was ordered by James III. to meet the master of Boltoune at the Tweed, and to escort him, as envoy of Edward IV., to his presence.³

In the treasury at Durham there are three seals of Bolton hospital. The first,⁴



attached to a charter given in 1239, is pointed oval, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{7}{8}$ in. A demi-bishop (St. Thomas the martyr) blessing (?) seen in front holding a crozier (?), the head wanting, beneath a figure kneeling and praying to right.

. TI RECTORIS : DOMV. D

BOL. The document mentions Alan, arch-deacon of Northumberland; Peter, abbot of Alnwick, and Alan, prior of Brinkburn. The second seal,⁵



attached to a charter of 1276, is round, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter. An archbishop holding a cross in left hand, with his right blessing a kneeling figure holding a fleur-de-lis in both hands, in front of the archbishop an altar with a chalice on it.

✠ SIGILL CON PITAL : DE : BOVELT.

¹ Bond from 'dominus' Richard Pyngille, perpetual vicar of Edlyngham, to John Holme and William Bolton of Durham to pay to them at Durham at the feast of Pentecost £100 sterling. Dated March 1st, 1418.

Conditio istius obligationis talis est, quod si infra nominatus Ricardus quamdiu steterit vicarius ecclesiae infrascriptae tenuerit se contentum de una certa quantitate minorum decimarum hospitalis et villae de Bolton, quibus praedecessores ejusdem Ricardi fuerunt contenti ab antiquo, viz., de oblacionibus trium majorum festivitatum, sponsalium, purificationum, baptismi et denariorum panis benedicti dumtaxat de habitatoribus dictorum locorum recipiendis, quod ex tunc ista obligatio nullius sit vigoris, alioquin in suo robore permaneat et virtute. Seal. *Dur. Treas.* 3^{cia} 2^{dac} Spec. No. 22.

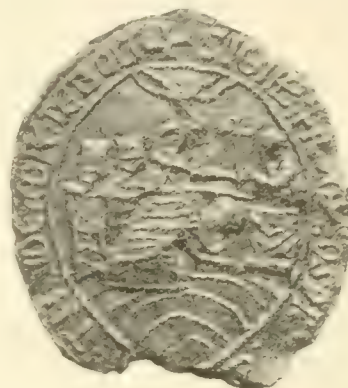
² *Dur. Treas.* 4^{to} 3^{cia} Sac. No. 4 (j).

⁴ *Dur. Treas.* 4^{to} 2^{dac} Spec. No. 14.

³ *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot. Bain*, vol. iv. p. 292.

⁵ *Ibid.* 3^{cia} 2^{dac} Spec. No. 11.

The third seal,¹ attached to an undated charter, is oval, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. Figure standing by an altar, in front a kneeling figure holding a cross and vested for mass; above a hand in the act of benediction, issuing out of a cloud; behind the kneeling figure two men in armour, the sword of one of whom is stretched over the head of the kneeling figure; beneath the whole a series of five curved lines, probably representing steps. (Martyrdom of St. Thomas a Becket.) ✠ SIGILL : FRVM : OSPI
THOME : MR : DE BOLT.



MASTERS OF BOLTON.

1233. Walter

1285. Gilbert de Shireburn.

1313. William de Whickham.

1331. Thomas de Bamburgh, died April 15th, 1340.

1340. Richard de Sixendale.

1351 (*circa*). John de Asschebourn.

1389. Edmund Heron.

1452. John Burn.

Before the battle of Flodden, in 1513, Lord Surrey marched from Alnwick on Monday, September 5th, and took field at Bolton.² In the words of the chronicler:

On Mondaie, the fift daie of September, the earle tooke his field at Bolton in Glendale as he had appointed, where all the noble-men and gentlemen met him with their retinues, to the number of six and twentie thousand men. And about midnight next insuing came the trumpet which went to Rouge Crosse and declared how the King of Scots, after the message doone to him by Rouge Crosse, according to his instructions, the said King detained him and sent one Ilaie, an herald of his with him unto the earle, to declare to him the King's pleasure; to whom the earl sent Yorke herald at armes to accompanie the said Ilaie, at a village called Milo, two miles from the field, untill the coming thither of the said earle the next morrow. . . . Then the earle, joious of the King's answer, returned to his campe and set forward five miles to a place called Woller-haugh in such order of battell, as even then he should have fought, and there lodged for that night.³

John Leland, the Royal Antiquary of Henry VIII., visited Northumberland in 1538 and wrote:

Howses of Relygion in Northumberland: Bolton of Canons in Cokedale, which they call comonly Glinedale. The Lord Rose was Foundar there.⁴

¹ *Dur. Treas.* 3^{11a} 2^{10c} Spec. No. 13.

² Cf. Bates, 'Flodden Field,' *Arch. Ael.* vol. xvi. p. 358, and Hodgkin, 'The Battle of Flodden,' *ibid.* p. 15.

³ Holinshed's *Chronicle* (ed. 1808), vol. iii. pp. 593-594. Cf. Hall's *Chronicle*, p. 559, and Grafton's *Chronicle*, vol. ii. p. 271.

⁴ Leland, *Itinerary*, vol. vii. fol. 77.

At the dissolution of religious houses, the priory of Mount St. John in Yorkshire held 8s. in rents and fermes of divers lands and tenements in Bolton, parcel of the possessions of the Order of the Hospitallers.¹ The Ministers' Accounts of Bolton have not been found.

The lordship and manor of Bolton, and of Titlington, and lands in Ellingham and Branxton, of the clear yearly value of £31 15s., were granted by the Crown, April 9th, 1553, to Robert Collingwood of Eslington, esq., and Alexander Collingwood, gent., and the heirs of Robert, in consideration of the sum of £766 13s. 4d., to hold of the king by the tenure of a fortieth part of a knight's fee.²

This grant did not comprise the site of the cell which, with a garden, about six acres of meadow, and a croft called Ryecrofte, containing about ten acres, was granted June 22nd, 1575, to John Sonkye and Percival Gunson, in consideration of a sum of money, to hold of the queen as of the manor of East Greenwich in common socage.³

Bolton was owned by Sir Cuthbert Collingwood of Eslington in 1580, when two of his tenants appeared at a muster for the middle marches taken by Sir John Forster.⁴ Amongst the bills⁵ filed at a meeting of the wardens of the marches, March 12th, 1589/90, Sir Cuthbert Collingwood and his servant James Scott of Bowtoun claimed upon Richard Frame of the Wood-end, Charles, Mark and George Burne of Elishewgh, for six horses and mares stolen in March, 1587, and for compensation for injuries done to John Collingwood of Titlington,⁶ who was 'stroknenn' from his horse while following the stolen goods.

Six footmen from Bolton presented themselves at the muster taken at Abberwick Edge, November 24th, 1595,⁷ viz., James Jackson, Thomas Gibson, sen., Thomas Gibson, jun., Jo. Huntrodes and William Lucky, provided with spears, and Christopher Crissope with a lance.

With Eslington and other places, Bolton was included in the settlement of his estates made by Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, who at his death in 1596 was succeeded by his grandson, Robert Collingwood.⁸ The latter died

¹ Ministers' Accounts, 4-5 Edw. VI. printed in *Arch. Ael.* vol. xvii. p. 277.

² *Pat. Rolls*, 7 Edw. VI. pt. 3.

³ *Ibid.* 17 Eliz. pt. 5.

⁴ *Cal. Border Papers*, Bain, vol. i. p. 21.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 359.

⁶ Thomas Collingwood of Eslington, by his will dated February 25th, 1596/7, gives all his lands in Titlington and Broome-park to his son John. *Durham Wills*, Greenwell, vol. ii. p. 269.

⁷ *Cal. Border Papers*, vol. ii. p. 76.

⁸ Surtees, *Durham*, vol. i. p. 7 n.

without issue about the year 1638, seised of the manor of Bolton, two messuages in Broome-park and five messuages in Titlington, etc.¹ Very soon after Bolton and Broome-park were acquired by the Widdringtons of Black Heddon. In consideration of the sum of £1,150, Henry Widdrington, esq., and William Widdrington his son and heir apparent, December 27th, 1658, conveyed Broome-park to Thomas Burrell, with liberty to quarry and take stone in the lands at Bolton, retained by the vendors.² The estate of Broome-park so conveyed represented about a third part of the lordship in value, and in 1663 was rated at £80 per annum, while Bolton, Bolton mill, and Woodhall were rated to Sir Henry Widdrington of Black Heddon at £150 per annum.³

On May 6th, 1697, John Gascoigne⁴ of Parlington, county of York, and Mary his wife, daughter and heiress of Roger Widdrington,⁵ for the sum of £3,110 agreed to convey to William Brown⁶ of Ewart, gent., the manor of Bowton, *alias* Boulton, with the water corn-mill,⁷ etc., the farmhold called Wood-hall, etc. The purchaser was warranted against all and any disturbance by anyone claiming from the said Roger Widdrington, deceased; or from Sir Henry Widdrington, late of Black Heddon, deceased; William Widdrington and Ralph Widdrington, sons of the said Sir Henry; or Gervase Hamond of Towton, county York, esq., and Katherine his wife.⁸

Nicholas Brown of Bolton, grandson of William Brown, the original purchaser, by his will dated June 24th, 1762, after giving the west side of Branton (burdened with a perpetual rent charge of £200 per annum in favour of his third daughter, Eleanor) to his daughter Margaret, wife of Alexander Collingwood of Unthank, and her heirs male,⁹ gave Bolton to

¹ Wallis, *Northumberland*, vol. ii. p. 497 n.

² Case for Counsel's Opinion. Bolton Guard-book, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

³ Book of Rates. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 264.

⁴ John Gascoigne of Parlington, May 1st, 1717, as a Roman Catholic, registered Harbottle castle and park and lands, Eardhope, Peels, Burradon, Alwinton. *Roman Catholic Register with the Clerk of the Peace*.

⁵ This Roger Widdrington was the son and heir of Sir Edward Widdrington of Cartington, and died in his father's lifetime. Roger Widdrington of Cartington was buried at Rothbury, May 25th, 1654. Cf. *Royalist Comp. Papers*, series i. vol. lxxiii. p. 57.

⁶ Margaret Brown, widow of William Brown, esq. of Bolton, April 18th, 1717, registered an annuity of £120 charged on lands in Bolton, Shawdon, Woodhouse, Crawley and Branton, Doxford and Alnmouth. *Roman Catholic Register with the Clerk of the Peace*.

⁷ Bolton water corn-mill is still in use.

⁸ Mr. W. H. Pawson's deeds.

⁹ As Mrs. Collingwood had no sons, Branton Westside, under the provisions of her father's will, came to her sister's son, Major Frankland.

his eldest daughter, Jane Brown, who in the following year became the wife of Matthew Forster of High Brunton.¹ Matthew Forster died in 1790, and Mrs. Forster in 1809, leaving three daughters co-heiresses, amongst whom the estates were apportioned. Brunton was given to the eldest sister, Mrs. William Burrell, Bolton house and West Bolton to the second sister, Miss Dorothy Forster, and East Bolton and the lands at the northern end of the township to the youngest sister, Mrs. Walter Ker.

¹ By a clerical error in the pedigree of Forster of Brunton in vol. ii. of this work, p. 109, Mrs. Matthew Forster is stated to be the daughter of William Brown of East Bolton.

BROWN OF BOLTON.

... BROWN. =

William Brown of Ewart, in 1683 purchased lands in Alnmouth; in 1697 purchased Bolton, and Branton <i>circa</i> 1711; buried in Bolton chapel, 23rd September, 1712 (<i>a</i>); will dated 3rd March, 1711/2; proved 1712 (<i>c</i>).	Margaret, daughter of Adam Smith of Scremerston (<i>c</i>); named in the wills of her father and husband (<i>c</i>); she was living at Thornton, North Durham, in 1714 (<i>n</i>), and in 1715 registered her estate as a Roman Catholic; died at Newton; buried in Bolton chapel, 20th September, 1728 (<i>a</i>).	Alexander Brown of Twizel, North Durham, purchased Wetwang's lands in Dunston in 1692, and in 1705 gave the same in exchange for Shawdon and Crawley; purchased Doxford from the Armors; will dated 1st May, 1702; proved, 1706 (<i>c</i>); my lands to my brother, William Brown of Bolton, he sole executor (<i>c</i>).	Isabel, daughter of Carr, and sister of Oliver Carr of Ford (<i>c</i>), party to deed, 19th February, 1714 5 (<i>n</i>); will dated at Norham, 15th April, 1716; pr. 1716 (<i>c</i>).
Jane, daughter of Thomas Grieve, Burgess of Berwick; articles before marriage, 23rd Dec., 1695 (<i>d</i>).	Thomas Brown of Shawdon, son and heir (<i>c</i>), upon whose marriage his father settled his Alnmouth property (<i>d</i>); was residing at Outchester in 1714 (<i>d</i>) (<i>n</i>), and at Alnmouth in 1725 (<i>d</i>); living, 1731; dead 1735 (<i>d</i>).	Martha widow and executrix, party to release, 20th Feb., 1735 (<i>d</i>).	Nicholas Brown of Ewart, to whom his father gave his lands at Bolton, Shawdon Woodhouse, and Crawley (<i>c</i>); executor of his father's will (<i>c</i>); died at Bolton; bur. 21st August, 1716 (<i>a</i>).
		Jane died at Bolton, buried 17th Dec., 1714 (<i>a</i>).	Joseph Brown, to whom his father gave Branton (<i>c</i>); polled at the election of knights of the shire in 1722; died at Bolton; bur. 7th January, 1725/6 (<i>a</i>); will dated 2nd November, 1725; proved, 1726 (<i>c</i>).
		Mary, married Benjamin Grieve of Berwick. ↓ Margaret, married 28th February, 1703/4, Robert Lisle of Weldon (<i>a</i>). ↓ Other daughters.	
Charles, died apparently at Ewart, bur. in Bolton chapel, 13th Mar., 1711/2 (<i>a</i>).	Nicholas Brown of Bolton, baptised 3rd March, 1703 (<i>b</i>); to whom his uncle Joseph gave Branton, Weet-side, and the residue of his personal estate (<i>c</i>); high sheriff of Northumberland, 1748; died at Bath, 20th August, 1762; buried in Bath Abbey; will dated 24th June, 1762; pr. 1762 (<i>m</i>).	Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Youngusband of Budle, bapt. 25th April, 1704; articles before marriage, 26th April, 1728 (<i>m</i>); married 13th June, 1728; bur. 7th March, 1782 (<i>a</i>).	Alexander Brown of Branton Eastside, third son (<i>m</i>) (<i>c</i>); baptised 23rd February, 1704 (<i>b</i>); apprenticed 13th Dec., 1721, to John Armour of Newcastle, hostman (<i>r</i>); died at Low Newton; buried 30th Nov., 1792, aged 89 (<i>r</i>).
			Ann, daughter of Charles Stoddart, vicar of Eglington; married 19th February, 1730 1 (<i>c</i>); articles before marriage, 3rd and 4th December, 1730 (<i>m</i>); buried 4th Nov., 1785 (<i>a</i>) (<i>c</i>).

a quo Brown of Branton and Cully castle.

A B

C

Joseph, baptised 16th March, 1700 (*h*).Patrick, baptised 10th August, 1708 (*h*); buried at Bolton, 16th April, 1732 (*a*); named in the will of his uncle Joseph (*c*).Charles, baptised 14th May, 1711 (*h*); named in the will of his uncle Joseph (*c*); buried at Bolton, 13th March, 1711/2 (*a*).Thomas, born at Bolton, baptised 13th July, 1714 (*c*); named in the will of his uncle Joseph (*c*).

Charles, named in the will of his uncle, Joseph Brown.

Margaret, baptised 8th April, 1704 (*c*); married 16th March, 1748 (*g*), John Brown of Collingwood (*c*).John, baptised 24th May, 1702 (*h*).Mary, baptised 7th May, 1707 (*h*); married 26th December, 1727, George Davison (*a*) of Little Mill.Eleanor, baptised 14th October, 1709 (*h*); married, 30th November, 1732, Robert Davison of Swinhoe (*a*).William, baptised 29th March 1729 (*a*).

Nicholas, baptised 16th December, 1730

(*a*); buried in Bolton chapel, 29thOctober, 1755 (*a*); will dated 2ndOctober, 1755 (*m*).

William, baptised 1st December; buried

4th December, 1742 (*a*).Thomas, buried 6th Nov., 1743 (*a*).Jane, daughter and co-heiress, bapt. 19th January, 1732/3 (*a*); married, May,1763, Matthew Forster of Brunton (*g*); died 24th March, 1809 (*a*). ↓Eleanor, buried in Bolton chapel, 25th May, 1741 (*a*).

Margaret, daughter and co-heiress, married at Berwick, 5th February, 1753,

Alexander Collingwood of Unthank. ↓

Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress, baptised 26th December, 1743 (*a*); marriedat St. Oswald's, Durham, 8th July, 1772, John Frankland of Durham (*l*);

buried 29th August, 1785, at St. Oswald's, Durham. ↓

William Brown, son
and heir, to whom
his grandfather
gave lands at Aln-
mouth (*e*); [bur.
in Bolton chapel,
13th June, 1721
(*a*).

Alexander Brown of Doxford, =
second son, to whom his grand-
father gave that estate (*e*); voted
at the election of knights of the
shire, 1722, 1734, 1748; party
to deed, 18th Jan., 1752 (*m*);
died at Doxford; buried 30th
Dec., 1768, aged 68 (*f*).

Jane
bur. 29th
April,
1772 (*g*).

Nicholas, un-
der age at
the date of
his grand-
father's will
(*c*)

Thomas (*c*)
Brown [of
Newcastle,
baker and
brewer,
afterwards
of North
Shields].

Ann Doxkin,
articles be-
fore mar-
riage, 10th
and 11th
Jan., 1731.]

Susanna,
died at
Shaw-
don, bur.
31st De-
cember,
1708 (*a*).

Alexander Brown of Doxford, =
was residing in Alnwick, 1772,
when he sold Doxford, New-
houses, and in 1774, when he
voted at the election of
knights of the shire; sold
Doxford in 1781 (*h*).

Barbara, daugh-
ter of Alex.
Brown of Bran-
ton; married
7th May, 1770
(*e*).

Nicholas Brown, apprenticed 20th Nov.,
1749, to Thomas Airey of Newcastle,
hostman (*c*); killed by a fall from his
horse at Chirton, Nov., 1751 (*j*).

Jane, died unmarried; buried in Bolton
chapel, 29th May, 1735 (*a*).

Mary, buried 2nd April, 1765 (*f*).

Margaret, married first at
Ellingham, 23rd April,
1752, Charles Carr (*f*), of
Eshot, and second, at St
Andrew's, Newcastle, 28th
July, 1768, John Storey of
Leafield and Alnwick.

(1) *Edinburgh Register*.(2) *Darlington Register*.(3) *Rural West Durham*.

(4) Abstract of Title relating to the late

Mr. Gordon's estate at Alnmouth.

(5) *Edinburgh Register*.(6) *Edinburgh Register* and M.I.(7) *Antiquary Register*.

(8) Doxford Abstract of Title.

(9) *Newcastle Housewife's Company*. Dendy,
pp. 296, 293.(10) *Newcastle Courant*, 16th November, 1751.

(11) Nicholas Brown's diary.

(12) *Newcastle Courant*, 11th July, 1772.

(13) Mr. C. J. F. Fawcett's Branton Abstract of Title.

(14) Mr. W. H. Pawson's deeds.

At the death of William, fourth duke of Roxburgh, in 1805, the succession to the dukedom and to the Roxburgh estates was contested by Sir James Innes, Mr. Bellenden Ker, and General Walter Ker of Littledean. After a protracted and ruinous suit, and although General Ker obtained a decision in the Scottish courts, Sir James Innes in 1812 obtained the decision of the House of Lords. The defeat left General Ker a ruined man, and he found himself obliged to sell his ancient patrimonial estates of Littledean and Nenthorn, and his wife's estate of East Bolton. The affairs of his sister-in-law, Miss Dorothy Forster, were

also so involved that she was compelled in 1820 to sell West Bolton to Mr. William Pawson,¹ and Bolton house to Mr. William Burrell. East Bolton was purchased by General Ker's² son-in-law, Mr. William Gray, barrister-at-law, eldest son of Dr. Gray, bishop of Bristol. East Bolton house, beautifully situated and protected by fine plantations of forest trees, now belongs to Colonel Arthur Gray.

¹ West Bolton, with 327 acres of land, now belongs to Mr. W. H. Pawson of Shawdon.

² In 1822 the duke of Northumberland purchased from General Ker 52 acres parcel of East Bolton, in order to extend Hulne Park and to make a better boundary.

GRAY OF EAST BOLTON.

RICHARD GRAY of Newbury, Berks-hire. —

Thomas Gray of New College, Oxon.; matric. 14th December, 1677, aged 16; B.A. 1682, M.A. 1684; vicar of Barton Stacey, Hants, 1684, and of Wanborough, Wilts, 1693 (*d*); also minor canon and precentor of Winchester; died November, 1725; buried at Wanborough (*c*). Elizabeth, daughter of John Cox of Tatten (*c*); died 12th September, 1719 (*c*); M.J. Rodmarton.

John, born 1696.	All baptised at Wanborough (<i>c</i>).	.... dau. =	Robert Gray of New Bond Street, London, born <i>circa</i> 1715 (<i>c</i>); died 14th Dec., 1788, in his 73rd year; buried at Twickenham (<i>d</i>); will dated 21st March, 1785; proved at London, 20th January, 1789 (<i>c</i>).	= Anne, dau. of Norman of South Petherton, Somerset (<i>c</i>); died 16th Nov., 1817, aged 89 (<i>d</i>); 2nd wife.	Charles Gray, named in his brother's will in 1785 (<i>c</i>). Anne, } All bapt. at Wanborough (<i>c</i>). Elizabeth, }
Richard, born 1703.		of Wylie, first wife (<i>c</i>).			
John, born 1705.					

Robert Gray, born 11th May, 1762; of St. Mary's Hall, Oxon.; matric. 30th June, 1780, aged 18; B.A. 1784, M.A. 1787, B.D. 1799, D.D. 1802; successively vicar of Faringdon, Berks, rector of Craike, York, and rector of Bishopwearmouth; prebendary of Durham, 1804; bishop of Bristol, 1827, until his death, 28th September, 1834; buried at Bristol Cathedral.	Elizabeth, daughter of John Camplin of Trinity Street, Bristol, married at St. Augustine's, Bristol, 1794; died in London, 29th May, 1841, aged 71; buried at Twickenham (<i>d</i>).	William Gray, born 1764 (<i>c</i>); of Bond St., London (<i>c</i>); died 1840 (<i>c</i>).	Mary, died unmarried (<i>c</i>). Sarah, died unmarried (<i>c</i>). Anne, mar. Norman of S. Petherton (<i>c</i>).
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Robert, born at Farringdon, 18th October, 1795 (<i>c</i>); died 12th October, 1801; bur. at Twickenham (<i>d</i>).	William Gray of Christ Church, Oxon., born at Farringdon, 12th November, 1796 (<i>c</i>); matric. 6th December, 1815, aged 19; B.A. 1819, M.A. 1824; of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law; sometime lecturer on law of the University of Durham; purchased East Bolton, 1839; died 27th June, 1872, aged 75; buried at Bolton (<i>b</i>); will dated 3rd February, 1872 (<i>c</i>).	Eleanor, daughter of General Walter Ker of Littledean, co. Roxburgh, and of East Bolton, and co-heiress of her brother; married at Bolton, 19th January, 1827 (<i>c</i>); died 23rd November, 1861, aged 58; buried at Bolton (<i>b</i>).	John, born and died at Farringdon, 1797 (<i>c</i>).
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Charles Gray of St. John's College, Camb.; born 13th Sept., 1799 (*c*); B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826; admitted to the University of Oxford, *ad eundem*, 17th June, 1834; prebendary of Chichester and vicar of Godmanchester, Hants, from 1829 to his death, 30th Dec., 1854. ↓

John Edward Gray, born 4th Nov., 1801; of Christ College, Oxon.; matriculated 24th May, 1820, aged 18; B.A. 1824; died 2nd August, 1881; buried at Herne Bay (*c*).

Essex, dau. of General Walter Ker of Littledean, co. Roxburgh, and of East Bolton; married 1841, at St. George's Episcopal chapel, York Place, Edinburgh; died 14th December, 1887; bur. at Herne Bay.

Henry Gray, born 19th April, 1808 (*c*); of Christ Church, Oxon.; matriculated 16th December, 1826, aged 18; B.A. 1830; M.A. 1834; vicar of Almondsbury, co. Gloucester, from 1834 to his death, 5th June, 1864; buried at Almondsbury.

A

Robert Gray, born 3rd October, 1809, of University College, Oxon; matriculated 25th June, 1826, aged 17; B.A. 1831 M.A. 1834, D.D. 1847; vicar of Stockton, 1845 to 1847; bishop of Capetown, 1847 to 1872; died 1st October, 1872; buried at Claremont, Capetown (c).

Sophia, daughter of Middleton of Ginkie Park, York; married September 6th, 1836; died 28th April, 1871; buried at Claremont, Capetown (c).

Augusta, born 12th November, 1810; died 2nd October, 1827. Edmund, died young.

Elizabeth, born 1st October, 1798 (c); married George John Mowbray of Bishopwearmouth, and of Mortimer, Berks.

Louisa, born 16th November, 1800 (c); married Sir Henry Browne, K.H., 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Harriet, born 14th February, 1803 (c); died March 1st, 1832; buried in Twickenham.

Anne, born 7th July, 1805; married, 1833, Richard Williamson, D.D., clerk in orders, head master of Westminster school.

Frances, born 9th November, 1806; died 13th February, 1827; buried in the cathedral at Barbadoes (c).

William Ker Gray of East Bolton, born at East Bolton, 29th February, 1828; of 86th regiment Royal Irish Rifles, and a lieutenant-colonel in the army; died at Charles Street, St. James's, Middlesex, 10th January, 1899 (b); buried at Brompton cemetery; will dated 16th August, 1898; proved 9th March, 1899.

Walter Augustus Gray, born at East Bolton, 20th May, 1830; of Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. 1853, M.A. 1857; admitted to the University of Oxford, *ad eundem*, 17th June, 1858; clerk in orders; rector of Croughton, Northamptonshire; succeeded to East Bolton in 1899 on the death of his eldest brother; died July 9th, 1901 (b).

Frances Mary, widow of Fitzwilliam Whall; married 25th Nov., 1879 (c).

Arthur Gray, born 11th Nov., 1836; baptised at St. Margaret's, Westminster; 41st regiment, lieutenant-col.; under his father's will succeeded to East Bolton at his brother Walter's death in 1901.

Louise Victoria, daughter of Col. Joseph Marshall, married at St. Luke's, Westminster, June 1st, 1872 (c).

Essex, born at East Bolton, married 8th April, 1863, at Bolton chapel, Robert Thompson of Campville, parish of Alwinton, major, Madras army.

Jane, born at St. George Street, Westminster, married 9th April, 1872, at All Saints', Kensington, Thomas Sinclair Clarke of Knedlington, Yorks.

Eleanor, born at East Bolton, married 9th April, 1872, at All Saints', Kensington, William George Wooler, clerk in orders, rector of Cleobury, Salop.

Walter Ker Gray of the Royal Artillery, born 27th November, 1880.

(c) Forster, *Alumni Oxoniensis*.
(b) M.I. Bolton.

Mark Ker Gray, born 7th June, 1884.

(c) Family papers communicated by Mrs. Robert Thompson.
(d) M.I. Twickenham.

Mostyn Ker Gray, born 13th July, 1885.

Eleanor Mary, Essex Ker, Dorothy Forster.

The house at Broome-park, surrounded by well laid out grounds, is protected by plantations of forest trees. It contains a good library and also a pair of red deer antlers of great size and development, of twelve or thirteen points, unearthed while draining the field, near Bolton chapel, called the Guards.¹ An iron arrow head was picked up in the vegetable garden in 1888.²

As has been already stated, Broome-park, parcel of the lordship of Bolton, was purchased in 1658 by Thomas Burrell, a scion of the old border family of Burrell of Howtell in Glendale. The original estate of about 470 acres has been augmented by successive purchases from different proprietors in Abberwick and Bolton and now consists of upwards of 2,500 acres.

¹ *Hist. Berwick, Nat. Club*, vol. xii. p. 175.

² *Ibid.* p. 439.

BURRELL OF BROOME-PARK.

ARMS: *or, a vulture gules, between four leaves vert, on a chief azure, a lion's head erased between two battle axes, fretty*
 Papworth, *Ordinary of British Armorial Bearings*, p. 1079. *Cf. St. George's Visitation of Northumberland 1612 and the*
Craster Tables, in both of which other tinctures are given.

THOMAS BURRELL of Milfield, parish of Kirknewton, administration of his personal estate 20th June 1715.

Robert Burrell of Milfield, of full age 30th June, 1615, a trustee of his brother Thomas's will.

Thomas Burrell of Milfield, under age at the time of his father's death (*f*); will dated 20th May, 1620; proved same year (*f*); to be buried within the parish church of Kirknewton.

Isabella Burrell (*f*).

John Burrell (*f*).

Barbara (*f*), all under age at the time of their father's death (*f*).

Ralph Burrell of Milfield, to whom his uncle Thomas gave lands in Humbleton (*f*); will dated 18th March, 1656; proved 1668 (*f*); 'to be buried in the accustomed burial place at Kirknewton.'

Catherine ... executrix of her husband's will (*f*); she remarried David Wake (*f*).

Thomas Burrell of Milfield, purchased Broome-park 27th Dec., 1658, from Henry Widdington of Black Heddon, and lands in Abberwick in 1670 (*e*); buried in Bolton chapel 18th April, 1687 (*a*); will dated 12th January, 1684/5; proved 1687 (*f*).

Anne, widow of [Thomas] Clavering of Leasdale (*a*) (*f*); executrix of her husband's will; buried in Bolton chapel 19th April 1687 (*a*).

..... Burrell, wife of George Clavering of Roodon, whose name is named in the will of their uncle Thomas Burrell in 1685 (*f*).

Thomas Burrell of Milfield, son and heir, succeeded to Broome-park in 1689 under the will of his uncle Thomas; purchased Huntridge's lands in Abberwick (*e*); sold his lands in Milfield 21st October, 1719 (*g*); made his will, being 'old and infirm of body,' 20th June, 1730; proved 1732 (*f*); buried in Bolton chapel, 11th January, 1730/1 (*a*).

Martha, daughter of George Reveley of Newton-under-wood, bond of marriage, 29th June, 1680; married at St. John's, Newcastle, 1st July, 1680; buried in Bolton chancel, 17th July, 1700 (*a*) (*b*).

Dorothy, named in her father's will (*f*); [?] married Reveley.

Susanna, named in her father's will (*f*).

Thomas, born at Broome-park, baptised 25th December, 1684 (*a*); buried at Bolton chapel 17th March, 1684/5 (*a*).

Robert Burrell of Broome-park, baptised 16th February, 1685/6 (*a*); buried at Bolton chapel, 3rd July, 1751 (*a*).*

George, baptised 3rd March 1686/7 (*a*); buried 18th April, 1687 (*a*).

William Burrell, vicar of Chatton, 1713-1752, bapt. 12th Feb., 1687/8 (*a*); at Merton College, Oxon.; matric. 9th May, 1710; B.A. 1714; M.A. 1720 (*i*); succeeded to Broome-park in 1751 on the death of his brother Robert; buried in Chatton chancel, 17th January, 1751/2 (*c*) (*f*).

Philadelphia, daughter of Bryan Grey of Kyloe; bond of marriage, 31st November, 1724; married 26th January, 1724/5 (*e*); buried in Chatton chancel, 11th September, 1728 (*a*) (*f*).

Thomas Burrell, = Margaret Russell of the parish of St. Nicholas', Newcastle; mar. 8th Nov., 1716 (*a*).

John, baptised 20th October, 1692 (*a*); bur. 14th March, 1692/3 (*a*).

George Burrell of Wooler, baptised 27th October, 1693 (*a*); named in his sister Martha's will; bur. 6th March, 1772 (*g*).

Bathia died at Alnwick, bur. at Wooler 19th April, 1792, aged 69 (*e*).

Martha, named in the will of her grandfather, and in that of her aunt, Martha Burrell; died unmarried at Alnwick; buried at Bolton, 16th January, 1793 (*a*).

Martha, only daughter, named in the will of her aunt, Martha Burrell; died at Alnwick, unmarried, 2nd August, buried 7th August, 1796, aged 40 (*g*) (*b*); will dated 22nd Sept., 1795; proved 1796 (*f*).

Ralph, baptised 30th May, 1695 (*a*); buried 24th April, 1696 (*a*).

Anne, born at Broome-park, baptised 23rd March, 1681/2 (*a*); married, 24th August, 1710, Thomas Carr of Hexham (*a*).

Philadelphia, baptised 27th February, 1682/3 (*a*); died young.

Barbara, baptised 20th March, 1688/9 (*a*); buried 8th February, 1689/90 (*a*).

Martha, baptised 19th July, 1691 (*a*); died unmarried at Alnwick; buried 10th July, 1772 (*a*); will dated 25th August, 1763; proved 1777 (*f*).

Dorothy, baptised 14th May, 1696 (*a*); married, 20th April, 1731, James Wilkie, then residing at Titlington (*c*), afterwards of Hetton.

Frances, baptised 11th January, 1697/8 (*a*); buried 29th August, 1736 (*a*); will dated 9th October, 1731 (*f*).

Mary, baptised 17th April, 1699 (*a*); married, 11th October, 1724, George Cuthbertson of Newcastle (*a*); buried in Bolton chapel, 7th August, 1750 (*a*).

Thomas, born at Chatton, baptised 13th June, 1727 (c).	Bryan Burrell of Broome-park, born at Chatton, baptised 29th October, 1728 (c); July 7th, 1746, aged 17; B.A. 1750 (c); heir of Northumberland, 1768; died 3rd Nov., 1806, aged 78; buried in Bolton chapel (a) (b).	Mary, daughter of Henry Part-ridge of Meth-wold, Norfolk (c); died 12th July, 1776, aged 28; bur. in Bolton chapel (c) (f).	Robert, baptised 12th March, 1729/30 (c); died at Broome-park; buried in Bolton chapel 14th December, 1751 (a).	Frances, baptised 18th May, 1726 (c); married 10th September, 1744, Robert Smart of Spindleston (c), and of Hobblerlaw. Martha, baptised 29th Dec., 1737 (c); died at Alnwick, unmar., 17th March, 1806, aged 68 (a) (b).
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William Burrell of Broome-park, F.S.A., son and heir, baptised 3rd October, 1773 (a); educated at Newcastle Grammar School, and at University College, Oxon.; matric. 2nd November, 1791, aged 18; B.A. 1795; M.A. 1798 (c); heir of Northumberland, 1811; died at Chatton vicarage, aged 73, 1st February, 1847 (c).	Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of of Matthew Forster of Bolton; bapt. 23rd June, 1771 (c); died 11th Sept., 1804 (a); died 20th May, 1846 (b).	Henry Burrell baptised 25th June, 1776 (a); educated at Newcastle Grammar School, and at University College, Oxon.; matriculated 2nd November, 1793, aged 17; B.A. 1797; M.A. 1802 (c); of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law; admitted to Lincoln's Inn, 14th August, 1813 (c); and died in London, 13th Dec. 1814, aged 38 (c).	Mary Ann, bapt. 16th Aug., 1772 (a); died 8th Oct., 1772 (b).
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Bryan Burrell of Broome-park, son and heir, = born 23rd June, 1805 (c) (b); of Christ Church, Oxon.; matric. 5th May, 1824, aged 18; captain, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards; heir of Northumberland, 1840; died 5th September, 1881 (b).	Frances Mary, daughter of John Quantock of Norton, Somerset, born 2nd July, 1813 (b); married at Spettisbury, Dorset, 21st September, 1837; died 7th June, 1866 (b).	Matthew Burrell, vicar of Chatton 1844-1869, baptised 18th January, 1811 (a); of Corpus Christi College, Oxon.; matric. 16th December, 1829, aged 18; B.A. 1833; M.A. 1837 (c); died 29th March, 1869 (b).
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Bryan Burrell of Broome-park, son and heir, born 15th July, 1839 (b); late major 15th Hussars; died 20th July, 1889 (b), &c.	Jane Collingwood, daughter of Alexander Browne of Doxford, married 23rd September, 1874.	Henry Matthew Burrell, born 6th July, 1842 (b); drowned in the Bay of Melbourne, 16th March, 1892 (c).	William John Burrell, = resided at Glen Allen, near Broome-park, and died there, 14th February, 1888, aged 43 years (b).	Helen Elizabeth, dau. of Alexander Browne of Doxford, married 27th August, 1873; died 22nd Jan., 1887, aged 40 (b).
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Walter = Blanch, dau. of Burrell. John Foster of Newhall Grange.	Charles, born 5th May, 1847 (b); died 20th Aug., 1849 (b).	John Quantock, born 25th Feb., 1852 (b); died 8th Aug., 1892 (c).	Charles Burrell, died February, 1898; buried Gunfreston, nr. Tenby.	Frances Eleanor, married at Bolton, 30th April, 1872, J. C. T. Fenwick of Long Framlington. Georgina, died, unmarried, Feb., 1894; buried, Richmond, Surrey.
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William Matthew Burrell of Broome-park, born 2nd Feb., 1876; captain 12th Lancers; succeeded to Broome-park on the death of his uncle in 1889.	= Nancy, dau. of Charles Perkins; mar. at Carham, 13th June, 1903.	Stanislaus.
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(a) <i>Edlingham Register</i> .	(e) Captain W. M. Burrell's	(h) <i>Newcastle Chronicle</i> , August, 1796.
(b) Monumental Inscriptions, Bolton.	Muniments.	
(c) <i>Chatton Register</i> .	(f) <i>Raine, Test. Dunelm.</i>	(i) <i>Foster, Alumni Oxonienses</i> .
(d) Monumental Inscriptions, Chatton.	(g) <i>Wooler Register</i> .	(j) <i>Admissions to Lincoln's Inn</i> .

* 'Nigh yonder bridge from battle nam'd, you'll find | Burrell, in office just, in friendship kind.' *Cheviot, a Poetical Fragment*, by R. W., presumed to be written in the earlier half of the 18th century. Printed at Newcastle in 1817 and dedicated to William Burrell, esq., Broome-park, by the editor, John Adamson. 'Yonder bridge' is Battle-bridge, near Broome-park.

EVIDENCES TO BURRELL PEDIGREE.

1620, 20th May. Will of Thomas Burrell of Milfield, parish of Newton, gent., to be buried within the parish church of Newton. To my eldest brother, Robert Burrell of Milfield, gent., all my land at Homelton for the use of Raffe Burrell, son of the said Robert Burrell, and his heirs for ever, upon consideration that he pay the following legacies, viz.: to my son, Oswald Burrell, *alias* Lawes, £15; to my daughter, Rachel Burrell, *alias* Muschamp, £15; my brother, Lancelot Burrell and Barbary his wife; my brother John Burrell's children; my sister Barbara's children; Robert Rogers of Wooler, and Phillis, his wife. My brother Robert sole executor. Witness, Emanuel Trotter, clerk, etc. Proved 26th July, 1620. *Raine, Test. Dunelm.*

1656, 18th March. Will of Ralph Burrell of Middel, gent., to be buried in the church of St. Peter, Kirkenewton. The condition made by me to my father when he put me upon the estate, was, that I should be my son, Thomas Burrell; my two daughters Dorothy and Susanna. My wife and my brother, Thomas Burrell, executors. Witness, Anno Oly. Proved 1665 by Kath. Wall, *clerk* Burrell, *modo* *see* Deane Wall, *modo* *see* R. Burrell. *Ibid.*

1684/5, 12th January. Will of Thomas Burrell of Broom-parke, gent. To my wife, instead of dower, £40 per annum out of my lands of Abberwick and Broom-parke, and two rooms in my new mansion house at Broom-parke, etc., and £100; to Robert Hall of Newcastle, tailor, £10; to the two sons of Martin Henderson, late of Thriston, £15 each, and to the younger my lease of Gyson fulling mill, held of the countess of Northumberland; to my nephew, Crowe of Ashington, his five daughters, £100 each, £400 of which to be paid by my nephew Burrell out of the money owing him by his brother-in-law, Mr. Reevely of Throple; to Anne and Phillis Burrell, daughters of my said nephew Burrell, £100 each; to William Clavering, my son-in-law, £5 half-yearly for seven years; to Robert Clavering, his eldest son, £50 to bind him to a trade; to William Clavering, second son, £40 for the like purpose; to the four children of my nephew, Robert Crowe of Newcastle, merchant, £40; to my nephew, Henry Wallas, house carpenter in Newcastle, £10; to John Wallas, his brother, £5; to Dorothy and Grace, their sisters, each 50s.; to my nephew, Thomas Burrell, all my lands etc., to him and his heirs by his wife Martha; remainder to my nephew Crowe of Ashington; my nephew, Thomas Burrell, executor. Proved 1687. (Seal armorial.) *Ibid.*

1730, 20th June. Will of Thomas Burrell of Broom-park, esq. Old and infirm in body, etc. To my son, George Burrell and his assigns, an annuity of £15 per annum out of Broom-park for life; to my son, Thomas Burrell, £10 per annum out of Broom-parke; to my friends, Willey Reveley of Grey's Inn, co. Middlesex, esq., James Allgood of Ingram, B.D., George Cuthbertson of Newcastle, gent., and Thomas Carr of Hexham, gent., my lands in Broome-park charged as above, my lands in Abberwick and my tithes of Abberwick and Bolton, in trust to pay my funeral expenses, legacies, debts, etc.; to my daughters, Martha, Dorothy and Frances Burrell, £600 each; to my grandsons, Thomas and James, sons of the said Thomas Carr, £150 each when 21; to my granddaughter, Martha Burrell, daughter of my son, Thomas Burrell, £100 when 21; to my granddaughters, Jane and Philadelphia, daughters of the said George Cuthbertson, £50 each; my lands, etc., to remain to my eldest son, Robert Burrell, and his heirs male; remainder to my second son, William Burrell, and his heirs male; remainder to my third son, Thomas Burrell, and his heirs male; remainder to my fourth and youngest son, George Burrell, and his heirs male; remainder to my daughters, Anne, Martha, Dorothy and Mary, as tenants in common; to my said daughter, Anne, my sowed bed curtains vall chairs and covers; to my daughters, Martha, Dorothy and Frances, all my plate, etc.; to live at Broom-park as long as unmarried. The said trustees executors. Proved 1732. (Seal armorial.) *Ibid.*

1731, 9th October. Will of Frances Burrell of Broom-park, spinster. To my sister, Dorothy Wilkie, £50; to James, son of my brother-in-law, Thomas Carr, gent., £50 when 21; Thomas Carr, another son; John Carr, another son; to Philadelphia Cuthbertson, daughter of my brother-in-law, George Cuthbertson, £50 when 21; Jane Cuthbertson, another daughter; George Cuthbertson, the son; to my brother, George Burrell, £5 per annum; my sister, Martha Burrell, executrix. Proved 11th January, 1736. *Ibid.*

1751, 4th June. Will of Robert Burrell of Hexham, gent. I give my house in Market Street, Hexham, and my land in Acomb, etc., to my dear father, the rev. Mr. William Burrell of Chatton, for life, paying £5 per annum to Jane Nixon of Newcastle, widow; then to my brother Bryan Burrell, paying the annuity abovesaid. To my sister Frances, wife of Robert Smart of Spindleston, a house in Hexham. My sister Martha Burrell, a minor. My cousin Martha Burrell. Residue to my brother Bryan Burrell, he executor. Proved 16th June, 1752. Raine, *Test. Ebor.*

1763, 25th August. Will of Martha Burrell of Broom-park, spinster. To my nephew, Bryan Burrell, esq., son of my late brother, William Burrell, all my goods, etc., in trust to pay my debts. To my brother, George Burrell, £5 per annum; to my niece, Martha Burrell, daughter of my brother, Thomas Burrell, £1,000; to my niece, Martha Burrell, daughter of my said brother, William Burrell, £100; to my grandniece, Eleanor Smart, daughter of my niece, Frances Smart, £20; Eleanor, her sister, £20; Ann, her sister, £20; to the widow of William Bell of Bolton, £5; my nephew, Robert Smart, father of my said grandnieces; Bryan Burrell, executor. Proved 1772. Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

1795, 22nd September. Will of Martha Burrell of Alnwick, spinster. To my friend Jane, daughter of Mr. George Taylor, late of Swinhoe, £120; to Martha, daughter of Robert Smart of Hobberlaw, deceased, £100; to Captain Robert Smart, a pin with my hair; to William Burrell of Broom-park, the inlaid cabinet; to my dearest Henry Burrell of Broom-park, all my plate, my cousin Martha Burrell's profile, etc.; 'to Miss E. Brown, late Miss Smart,' G. Brown of Dublin's profile; to Mrs. Martha Burrell of Broom-park, my watch; Thomas Davidson of Newcastle, esq., executor in trust for his four daughters, Martha, Helen, Elizabeth and Catherine, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Cuthbert Allen, vicar of Wooller. To be buried at Wooller by my father and mother; a plain stone to be put over my grave with George, Bathia and Martha Burrell's name upon it. No breastplate to my coffin, six supporters to the stone. To Bryan Burrell, esq., my portfolio. Proved 1796. *Ibid.*

Besides Bolton chapel the hamlet of Bolton comprises Bolton house, a school-house, and six cottages belonging to Captain W. M. Burrell. There are three door-head inscriptions at Bolton house. The letters over the



CHANCEL ARCH.

B back door stand for the names
W M of William Brown, the pur-
1689 chaser of Bolton in 1697, and
Margaret his wife ; the date
is perhaps that of their marriage. The
second is over the door of an outhouse
17 . N . B . 32, standing for the name
of Nicholas Brown, and has probably
been removed from another place ;
and the third, 1734, is above the
door of another outbuilding.

On Jenny Lanthorn's hill, on the farm of Bolton Wood-hall, there is a shepherd's house built like the remains of a square tower. Near it, in a commanding situation, there is an ancient hill fortress or camp.¹

BOLTON CHAPEL.

The chancel arch at Bolton appears to be earlier than the foundation of the hospital, and it may be inferred that the present structure represents the 'capella de Boulton' annexed to the vicarage of Edlingham as early as 1291,² and not the chapel attached to

¹ The spot selected for this station is very stony, and several of the original moor stones have never been removed from the area of the camp, which has been much disfigured for the sake of the stones ; enough, however, is left to show that the shape has been oval, with a double ditch, and the aggers have been made up with broken stones as well as in their natural shape. The conjugate diameter is upwards of 100 yards, the transverse one is not so easily ascertained, as the ramparts on the side of the slope are ploughed down into the ditches, and not now easily traced. On the face of the hill just below the camp are rude circles of moor stones in their natural shape ; without the camp . . . is a smaller circle of the same, of very rude appearance, and within the aggers near the southern end is also a circular remain. Sir David Smith's Collection ; *Camps and Castles*, vol. vi.

² Pope Nicholas's Taxation, Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 353.

the hospital.¹ Although the present building retains none of its ancient features except this arch, it is entirely in keeping with its site and beautiful surroundings and is well cared for. It occupies the top of a natural mound, the height of which has been raised by the burials of twenty generations around its wall. The chapel possesses a communion cup and plate made in Newcastle in 1730, by Robert Makepeace, and inscribed 'Bolton Chapel, the gift of the Rev. Dr. Eden, prebendary of Durham, 1731.' The parish register of baptisms, marriages, and burials has been always kept with that of the parish church of Edlingham.²

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On a panel in the church : *A chevron ermine between three lions gambes crased* (apparently for Brown of Bolton).

In memory of Lewis de Crespigny Buckle, who perished at sea, January 3rd, 1864, aged 18 years, this tablet and a memorial window in Edlingham church were erected by his fellow-passengers and the officers of S.S. *Nemesis* in affectionate sorrow for his loss.

Arms : or a saltire (gules) between four leaves vert on a chief (azure) a lion's head crased between two battle-axes (proper), Burrell ; impaling (argent) a chevron engrailed (gules) between three estoiles (azure), Reveley. Martha, wife of Thomas Burrell, gent., departed July, 1700.

Mary Ann, daughter of Bryan Burrell, esq., died the 8th October, 1772, aged 7 weeks.

In the chancel are deposited the remains of Bryan Burrell, esq., of Broome-park, who departed this life November the 3rd, Ann. Dom. 1806, aged 78 years. Mary, his wife, and daughter of Henry Partridge, esq., of Methwold in the county of Norfolk, who departed this life July the 12th, Ann. Dom. 1776, aged 28 years. Martha, his sister, who departed this life March the 17th, Ann. Dom. 1806, aged 68 years.

In the vault beneath are deposited the remains of Henry Burrell, esq., M.A., Fellow of University College in Oxford, barrister-at-law, and one of the principal secretaries of the Lord Chancellor Eldon ; he was second son of Bryan Burrell, esq., of Broome-park, and died at Lincoln's Inn on the 13th of June, A.D. 1814, in the 38th year of his age.

In memory of William Burrell, esq., of Broome-park, who died Feb. 1st, A.D. 1847, aged 73 years. Also of Eleanor, his wife, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Matthew Forster, esq., of Bolton, who died May 20th, A.D. 1846, aged 75 years.

In memory of Frances Mary, wife of Bryan Burrell, esq., of Broome-park, born July 2nd, 1813, died June 7, 1866. Also of Bryan Burrell, esq., born June 23rd, 1805, died Sept. 5th, 1881, whose remains are deposited in the vault beneath.

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Matthew Burrell, M.A., vicar of Chatton (second son of the late William Burrell, esq., of Broome-park), by whom the chancel was restored a short time before his death : born 16 Jan., 1811, died 29 March, 1869.

In memory of Bryan Burrell, late major in the 15th (King's) Hussars, in which regiment he served 18 years ; born 15th July, 1839, died 20th July, 1889.

¹ The site of the chapel attached to the hospital, or 'the chapel on the island,' was apparently in the grass field called the Guards, on a spot which, except for the draining away of the strong flow of water coming from the boggy land, is almost an island at the present day. There are still traces of foundations of buildings visible.

² The registers of Edlingham and Bolton, 1658-1812, were printed in 1903 by the Durham and Northumberland Parish Register Society.

Arms: *bars-gemel, on a canton a castle*. Mary, wife to George Castles, died January 30th, 1729, aged 70. George Castles of Eslington, husband to the above Mary, died Sept. 5, 1748, aged 94. Robert Castles of Chillingham, brother to the above George, died Nov. 15th, 1754, aged 90 years. (This inscription is repeated on a gravestone on the floor of the nave.)

Arms: *Argent, a chevron, vert between three hunting-horns sable* (Forster); *on an escutcheon of pretence, gules, a chevron ermine between three lions gambes erased* (Brown). Sacred to the memory of Matthew Forster, esq., who died Sept 10, 1790, aged 64 years. Of Jane Forster, widow of the above Matthew Forster, eldest daughter and heiress of Nicholas Brown, esq., of Bolton, who died March 24, 1809, aged 77 years. Of Nicholas Brown Forster, esq., their son, who died April 24, 1791, aged 30 years, and of Thomas Forster, esq., their son, who died Feb. 2, 1795, aged 27 years. This monument is erected as a tribute of deep regret and of tender affection for their venerated parents and beloved brothers by Eleanor Burrell, Dorothy Forster, and Jane Ker, the daughters and only surviving children of the above Matthew and Jane Forster.

To the memory of Winifred Frankland, who died June 13, 1828, aged 28 years, this slab is placed by her disconsolate uncle, John Frankland, esq., of West Branton. Sacred to the memory of the above John Frankland, who died October 21st, 1833, aged 60 years.

To the memory of Eleanor, wife of William Gray of East Bolton, esq., and eldest daughter of Lieut.-General Ker of Littledean, in the county of Roxburgh, who, during her life spent in the faithful discharge of duty, was the source of joy, peace and consolation to others, and after a long illness, borne with christian resignation, died at East Bolton in the 59th year of her age, A.D. 1861. Also to the memory of the above named William Gray, who died June 27, 1872, in the 76th year of his age.

In memory of Lieut.-Colonel William Ker Gray, late 86th regiment Royal Irish Rifles, eldest son of the above William and Eleanor Gray, who died in London, January 10th, 1899. Also of the Rev. Walter Augustus Gray, their second son, rector of Croughton, Northamptonshire, died July 9th, 1901.

In memory of George Craster Lambert, Major-General, late 101st Bengal Fusiliers, died Feb. 9, 1898, aged 72 years.

The Rev. Duncan Lennie, who for 13 years was minister of the Presbyterian Congregation of Glanton, . . . died Dec. 12th, 1858.

In memory of Caterina Petretini Marshall, died at East Bolton, Nov. 2, 1901.¹

In memory of Frances Bayles, beloved wife of William J. Pawson, esq., of Shawdon, who died at Lubeck, 10 Sept., 1854, aged 38 years. The above William J. Pawson died 23 April, 1890, aged 72 years.

In memory of William Hargrave Pawson of Shawdon, late 12th Royal Lancers, who died Jan. 13, 1892, aged 45 years.

Erected to the memory of Amy Anne, wife of Hugh Spencer Stanhope, esq., who died at Glen Allen on the 7th day of November, 1854, in the 52nd year of her age.

To the memory of Mary, widow of the Rev. Robert Trotter of Morpeth, who died 13th May, 1834, aged 84. Alas, my mother! Margaretta Maria Trotter, daughter of above, *ob.* April, 1837 [aged 58 years]. Hannah, her eldest daughter, died 6th March, 1838 [aged 62 years].

(In the 'chancel.) In the vault beneath are deposited the remains of John Allen Wilkie, esq., of Hetton and Glen Allen in this county, who died Feb. 11, A.D. 1836, aged 66 years.

¹ She was a descendant of Mocenigo, doge of Venice.



BRIDGE OVER RIVER

THE PARISH OF FELTON.

The parish of Felton has an area of 17,473 acres, divided into nine townships, of which Felton, Acton and Old Felton, Swarland, Elyhaugh, Glantlees and Greens and Framlington lie on the north side, and Thirston, Bockenfield and Eshot on the south side of the Coquet. Although it possesses nothing of much importance in architectural remains, for there were never any great feudal or military structures within these limits, almost all the townships provide material for family history, while the old-world village of Felton has its ancient church, its quaint fifteenth century bridge, and its fine park.

FELTON TOWNSHIP.

The township¹ of Felton lies on the north bank of the Coquet, and is about three miles in length from east to west; it contains 1,076 acres and 125 inhabited houses, with a population in 1901 of 491.² The greater part of the population resides in the village of Felton, which has a sunny southern exposure, on the steep banks of the river. Besides the parish church and vicarage the village contains a Wesleyan chapel and a Roman Catholic school, built in 1872, while immediately to the west is the mansion of Felton Park, and adjacent to it a Roman Catholic chapel.

On an allotment of Felton common, near the homestead called Chesterhill, there is a large entrenchment, 615 feet above sea-level, described by Sir David Smith, writing seventy or eighty years ago, as follows:

The view from this camp is extensive. Northward may be seen Bamburgh castle, and southward Tynemouth priory ruins. The camp is much dilapidated, and appears to have had a single vallum and ditch of oval shape, being about 100 paces over all from east to west, and 80 from north to south. The entrance has been on the east side, and some stones are to be seen in the rampire. While ploughing in 1800, within the ditch of the camp, a piece of iron was turned up somewhat like a poker, about a yard long, which possessed a clearness somewhat similar to that of polished steel. There are several foundations within the entrenchment.³

¹ The township contains the farmsteads of Cowslip-hill, Felton Fence, Moldshaugh, etc.

² The Census Returns are: 1801, 500; 1811, 514; 1821, 554; 1831, 610; 1841, 623; 1851, 708; 1861, 693; 1871, 670; 1881, 679; 1891, 514; 1901, 491.

³ Sir David Smith's Collections; *Camps and Castles*, vol. ii.

The feudal history of the manor and vill is in large measure that of the barony of Mitford, of which it was a member. The story of the distinguished men and families who successively held the castle and barony has been so fully set out by the Rev. John Hodgson in his *History of Northumberland*¹ that only a recapitulation is needed.

William Bertram I., the founder of Brinkburn priory and second lord of Mitford, was father of Roger Bertram I., and grandfather of William Bertram II., who granted to the prior and convent a charter of confirmation, and as an augmentation gave them the church of Felton, a fishery in the Coquet, and common of pasture for themselves and their men in Felton-shire.² In 1196 William Bertram II. made certain payments to the sheriff in respect of Felton and other places in the barony.³ He died three years later, and his son Roger Bertram II., February 28th, 1199/1200, obtained from King John a grant of a market every Monday, and a two days' fair at Michaelmas.⁴ On July 17th, 1203, he obtained the coveted grant that his manor of Felton with the whole parish and with all woods belonging to the manor should thenceforth be disafforested, and outside the regard of the forest, with venison in the woods and all other things now belonging to the forest, quit from the view and exaction of the king's foresters and bailiffs.⁵ This was virtually the establishment of a chase. The *Testa de Nevill* states that Roger Bertram II. held Felton with its members, which seem to have comprised Little or Old Felton, Acton, Swarland, Overgrass, Glantlees, and Framlington.⁶ The following tenants held of him in socage: Robert de Camb[hau], 38½ acres for 2s.; Hugh de Lanark and Alice, his wife, 12 acres for 12d.; Robert Gardinar, 12 acres for 3s.; Isoud and Aviz the widow, 12 acres, and paid 1 lb. of cummin.⁷

¹ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 34.

² 'Insuper ecclesiam de Felton cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et terram de Aldewurth cum communi pastura; similiter et piscariam in Koket et panagium suorum hominum qui manent in eorundem elemosina infra Feltonschyre.' *Brinkburn Chartulary*, Page, p. 2.

³ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 40.

⁴ *Charter Roll*, 1 John, pt. 2, No. 155.

⁵ *Ibid.* 5 John, memb. 22.

⁶ Baronia de Mitford. Rogerus Bertram tenet in capite de domino rege Mitford . . . Esset', Bokenfeld', Thastriston, La Cauce, Felton cum membris suis, scilicet, Parva Felton, Aketon, Swarland', Overisgar', Glenteleys et Framelington, etc. *Testa de Nevill*, Record Series, p. 383.

Testa de Nevill, p. 386.

When the magnates of Northumberland, dissatisfied with the rule of King John, put themselves under the protection of Alexander, king of Scots, it was at Felton that they did homage to him on October 22nd, 1215.¹

Roger Bertram III., who succeeded his father in 1244, made an agreement in 1256 with the prior and convent of Brinkburn, respecting common of pasture; the charter mentions the park of Felton, which was enclosed and ditched.² An active promoter of the barons' wars against the Crown, he was taken prisoner at Northampton in 1264,³ and for the payment of his ransom, his debts, etc., was compelled to dismember his estates.⁴ He contrived, either by conveyance before their seizure by the Crown, or by procuring their restoration, to preserve part of them for his family,⁵ the castle of Mitford, etc., passing into the possession of his daughter,⁶

¹ 1215, xj Kalendas Novembris (Oct. 22) cepit dominus A[lexander] rex Scottorum humagium baronum de Northumbria apud Feltuniam. *Chronica de Mailros*, p. 121. Bannatyne Club.

Anno domini 1216, mense Januario, facta est in Northumbria et in australi parte Scotiae mira et inaudita villarum et urbium vastatio. Audito enim quod dominus Alexander rex Scottorum, Northumbriam sibi vendicasset, et humagium baronum Northumbriae suscepisset, Johannes rex Angliae sumptis secum rutariis, versus Scotiam cum impetu magno vertit habenas. *Ibid.* pp. 121-122.

² 'Super communia pasturae suae, sibi et hominibus suis, in parco de Felton et omnibus dominicis culturis de Felton, et de parcagio in defenso de averiis ibidem captis per evasionem, et de communia pasturae terrae dicti Roberti de Gamelthorpe in Overgares . . . praedictus Rogerus Bertram de Mitford recognovit et concessit, pro se et heredibus suis, praedictis priori et conventui, et successoribus suis, et hominibus suis, de Magna et Parva Felton, communam pasturae in omnibus dominicis culturis suis de Felton, excepto dicto parco tunc fossato et incluso.' *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 18.

³ The process of dismemberment may have begun a few years earlier, for in the *Calendar of Ancient Deeds*, vol. iv. p. 131, is a grant ascribed to circa 41 Hen. III. (1256-1257), from Henry de Wynton, lay brother (*conversus*), to Sir William de Valence, in consideration of £40, of the mill of Felton with its suit for 13 years, as was contained in a chirograph made by the said Henry and Roger Bertram of the said mill, which chirograph, together with the king's conjunction, he had delivered to the said William.

⁴ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 36.

An impression of Roger Bertram's seal is in the British Museum. It is 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Equestrian. To the right. In armour: hauberk of mail, surcoat, flat-topped helmet with vizor closed, sword, shield of arms. Horse caparisoned. Arms: *an orle between eleven crosses crosslet*. ✠ S^r ROGERI. B^rTRAM. DNI. D^r MIDFORD. Small counterseal, 1 inch. A shield of arms as in obverse. *Catalogue of Seals*, British Museum, vol. ii. p. 250.

⁵ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 41. The king, whilst in the captivity of Simon de Montford, and under his compulsion, restored to him the castle of Mitford in June, 1264 (*Close Rolls*, 48 Hen. III. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript), and, like the other disinherited barons, he was no doubt finally restored under the Dictum of Kenilworth, in 1266, on payment of five years' rents.

⁶ After the alienation of the manor, the Bertrams still retained the reversion of the mill, which had been let for a term of years by Roger Bertram to Sir William de Valence. At the expiration of the lease the mill was taken into the king's hands 'because the heirs had not made suit for it.' Inquisitions taken at Morpeth, May 19th, 1311, and again March 29th, 1312, proved that while the vill, the demesne land, the forest, and the park of Felton were only worth £12 per annum, the value of the mill was £10 per annum; that Roger Bertram left an heir, viz., his daughter Agnes, who was seised of her father's land, in her demesne as of fee, and died without issue; that Roger Bertram had four sisters, viz., Agnes de Emeley, Isabel Darcy, Christina de Ros, and Ada de Veer; that the son of Agnes de Emeley was William fitz William and his son is William fitz William 'that now is;'; that the son of Isabel Darcy was Norman Darcy and his son is Philip Darcy 'that now is;'; that the son of Christina de Ros is Ely de Penbury 'that now is;'; that the daughter of Ada de Veer was Isabella, whose son is Gilbert de Acon 'that now is;'; that the said William fitz William, Philip Darcy, Ely Penbury, and Gilbert de Acon are heirs of Roger Bertram and of Agnes Bertram his daughter. *Inq. p.m.* 5 Edw. III. No. 35.

Agnes Bertram,¹ who conveyed it, together with Felton, to Eleanor, queen of England.² The latter gave Mitford and Felton with her kinswoman Alianor de Genoure in free marriage to Alexander de Baliol, lord of Bywell.³

Alexander de Baliol died in 1278, and his widow remarried, before 1281, Robert de Stuteville, who with his wife, in Hilary term, 1281-1282, brought an action against brother Robert de Wotton of Newminster for breaking the free chase of Felton and doing damage to him,⁴ and again, in Hilary term, 1283-1284, he brought a similar action against John de Horbur', parson of Horsley,⁵ and others, whom he charged with carrying away his game as well as breaking the chase.⁶

Edward I. was at Felton, April 29th, 1291,⁷ and again May 29th, 1292.⁸

Robert de Stuteville and Alianor his wife appeared at the *Quo Warranto* proceedings taken in Newcastle in 1294 and pleaded that their lands and tenements in Felton had formerly belonged to Roger Bertram, and that in them Roger and his ancestors beyond all memory exercised the liberty of free warren and free chase. They produced in court Queen Eleanor's grant to the said Alianor and the heirs of her body. The record states that Robert and Alianor held from Edmund, earl of Lancaster, the manor of Stamford, in the parish of Embleton, until such time as the mills of Felton and Mitford and the great park of Mitford should revert to Alianor or her heirs.⁹

¹ Ida, widow of Roger Bertram IV., who remarried Robert de Nevill of Raby before April 5th, 1273, held the mills of Felton and Mitford as parcel of her dower. *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1272-1279, p. 44. *De Banco Roll*, 3 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 202.

Ida, widow of Roger Bertram, apparently the fourth of the name, held 100 librates of land in the vill of Mitford and Felton, including a third part of the vill of Felton, in dower (see *Inq. p.m.* 4 Edw. II. pt. 7). She married for her second husband Robert de Nevill of Raby, who, with his wife, in Hilary term, 1272-1273, brought an action against Hugh Vigerus and William, son of William de Camhow, for the third part of lands held by them respectively in Felton (*De Banco Roll*, 1 Edw. I.; Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 90). This Robert de Nevill died in 1283 (*Inq. p.m.* Rob. de Nevill, 10 Edw. I. No. 18).

² Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 37.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 34 Edw. I. No. 33; also *Placita de Quo Warranto*, 21 Edw. I.

⁴ *De Banco Roll*, 10 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 502.

⁵ John Horbiry was rector of Horsley in 1313. *Bp. Kellawe's Register*, p. 481, etc. Cf. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 90.

⁶ *De Banco Roll*, 12 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 648.

⁷ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1281-1292, p. 426.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 492.

⁹ *Placita de Quo Warranto*, 21 Edw. I. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. pp. 127-128, 197, 198.

FELTON SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

			s.	d.			
Summa bonorum	Thomae textoris	...	...	0 11 0	unde regi	1 0	
"	Roberti Dunstane	...	...	0 12 0	"	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
"	Alani de Cartindune	...	...	0 11 0	"	1 0	
"	Jordani Frances	...	...	0 12 6	"	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
"	Willelmi filii Ricardi	...	...	1 8 0	"	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
"	Rogeri filii Willelmi	...	...	2 6 0	"	4 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
"	Hychecoke	...	...	0 11 0	"	1 0	
"	Johannis tannatoris	...	...	0 14 0	"	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	
"	Willelmi cissoris	...	...	2 4 8	"	4 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
"	Willelmi Brune	...	...	3 16 2	"	6 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	
"	Adae de Hoga	...	...	1 5 6	"	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	
"	Roberti cissoris	...	...	1 15 8	"	3 3	
"	Ricardi de Mare	...	...	1 10 0	"	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	
"	Willelmi molendinarii	...	...	0 13 0	"	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
"	Ricardi filii Rogeri	...	...	1 8 6	"	2 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Summa hujus villae, £19 19s. 0d. Probatur unde domino regi, 36s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.							

On Thursday, December 20th, 1302, the barons, knights, good men, and whole commonalty of Northumberland met at Felton, in the presence of Walter, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, the treasurer, and entered into an agreement to meet at Wark on the Thursday after Christmas, to make an expedition into Scotland to prevent the Scots from doing harm, and to recover castles if any are beseiged.¹

Robert de Stuteville died at Mitford castle, at Whitsuntide, 1306, seised in right of his wife of two parts of the forest of Felton.² His widow died about 1310.³ Their son, John de Stuteville, who was twenty-four years of age at his father's death, sold the castle and manor of Mitford to Aymer or Adomar de Valence, earl of Pembroke, by a charter given in London, February 20th, 1314/5, addressed to all his free tenants and others in Mitford, Molesden and Felton.⁴ Although Felton is not expressly mentioned, there can be no doubt that it was included in the sale, for in the licence to enfeoff, dated February 16th, 1314/5, the premises are stated to comprise the castle and manor of Mitford, the manors of Mulston and Felton, the mills of the latter manor and the reversion of the lands and tenements in Felton, etc., held in dower by Ida, widow of Roger Bertram.⁵

¹ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1301-1307, p. 101.

² *Inq. p.m.* 34 Edw. I. No. 33. *Cal. Gen.* p. 711. Cf. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 49.

³ *Inq. p.m.* Alionora de Stuteville, 4 Edw. II. pt. 7.

⁴ This charter is printed in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 49.

⁵ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 8 Edw. II. 1313-1317, p. 254.

Edward II. was at Felton, June 6th, 1314, and in August, 1322.¹

William de Valence, titular earl of Pembroke, a younger son of the count of Marche and Poitiers by his wife Isabel, widow of King John, received his name from his birthplace, the Cistercian abbey of Valence, a few miles south of Lusignan. He died about 1256, and lies buried in the chapel of St. Edmund at Westminster, under a tomb built by his son Aymer and adorned with enamels, the product of the factory of Limoges. Sir Aymer de Valence,² second earl of Pembroke (named after his great-grandfather Aymer, count of Angoulême), 'the tall pale man' nicknamed 'Joseph the Jew,'³ hated by Scots and English, was present at the siege of Caerlaverock and bore the arms, *barry of ten argent and azure, an orle of martlets gules*.⁴ He was killed, it is related, at a tournament in France, on the day of his third marriage, June 23rd, 1323, and is buried under a beautiful tomb on the north side of the sacrum at Westminster,⁵ leaving his wife Mary, in her own right countess of St. Paul, in one day maid, wife and widow. The inquisition taken at Newcastle on the 14th September, 1324, presents an appalling picture of the distress which at that time prevailed in Northumberland.⁶ It was stated that he held the manor of Felton with certain tenements in Thrasterston, etc., of the king in chief by the service of one barony and of paying yearly 31s. 4d. cornage at the castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne at the two feasts of Saint Cuthbert.

There used to be—it is stated—in the manor of Felton in time of peace a capital messuage worth 10s. a year, now worth nothing, because burnt by the Scots. There are there 260 acres of land in demesne, each acre worth 6d. yearly in time of peace—sum £6 10s.—now worth nothing because wholly laid waste and uncultivated; 18 acres of meadow each worth yearly in time of peace 12d.,

¹ *Rot. Pat.* 7 Edw. II. and 16 Edw. II. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, pp. 157, 401. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1313-1317, p. 121. *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1322, p. 590.

² Stephen de Felton, with a company of archers, was serving in the Lothians in 1304, under Sir Adomar de Valence. Wardrobe Accounts, 32 Edw. I. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* vol. iv. p. 477.

³ Stanley, *Memorials of Westminster Abbey*, pp. 133, 139.

⁴ *Roll of Caerlaverock*, Nicholas, and tomb at Westminster. His seal, attached to the famous Barons' Letter to the Pope, 12th February, 1300/1, is figured in *The Ancestor*, No. 6, p. 194.

Seal of Adomar de Valence, earl of Pembroke, lord of Weysford and Montignac. 2¾ inches. Obverse. Equestrian. To the right. In armour: hauberk of mail, surcoat, helmet with vizor closed and with fan crest and lambrequins, sword, shield of arms. Horse galloping, crested as above, and caparisoned. Arms as in reverse. ADOMARVS DE VALENCIA. COMES. PEMBROCHIE DNS WEYS ET DE MONTINIACO. Reverse, a shield of arms: *burelé* (here represented by seven bars) *an orle of nine martlets*. The shield is suspended by a strap to a tree, and between two other trees of conventional form, within a finely carved Gothic rosace of eight semi-circular cusps, trefoiled and ornamented with countersunk trefoils between triplets of pellets in the spandrels. ✠ S^r ADOMARI DE VALENCIA COMITIS PEMBROCHIE DNI WEYS ET DE MONTINIACO. *Catalogue of Seals*, British Museum, vol. ii. p. 362.

⁵ This tomb, rich in heraldry, is figured and described in Blore, *Monumental Remains*, cap. 4, and in Gough, *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. ii. pt. i. pp. 75, 76.

⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 17 Edw. II. No. 75.

now nothing on account of the poverty of the tenants and default of buyers. There used to be tenants in burgage who held burgages and paid yearly in time of peace 46s., now they only pay altogether 8s. yearly, at Martinmas and Whitsuntide, on account of destruction of the Scots. There used to be other free tenants who paid yearly 4s. 10d., 1 lb. cummin, besides 1½d., in time of peace, now they pay nothing because the tenements which they held are utterly waste and uncultivated. There used to be there five cottages which paid yearly in time of peace 10s., now there is only one paying yearly 6d. at the said terms. There used to be an oven paying yearly 10s., now nothing because it is burnt by the Scots. There is a water mill which used to be worth yearly in time of peace £6 13s. 4d., now only 40s. A forest and park of which the agistment used to be worth yearly in time of peace 66s. 8d., now nothing by default of animals. There used to be three tenants who used to make a paling round the park and keep watch for two nights yearly at the time of the fairs of Mitford, and now they do nothing on account of their poverty. The pleas and perquisites of court worth in time of peace 10s. are now worth nothing.

John de Hastynges, aged 30 years; Joan, whom the earl of Athol married, aged 26 years; and Elizabeth Comyn, sister of the said Joan, aged 16 years, are the kinsfolk and heirs of Aymer.¹

Mary de St. Paul, Sir Aymer's widow, had an assignment of dower November 24th, 1324, the same being made by the Court of the Chancery, because his heirs, John de Hastings, David de Strabolgy and Joan, his wife, and Elizabeth Comyn, could not agree; the lands assigned comprised with other places the manor of Felton, with certain lands in Thirston, of the yearly value of £29 2s. 11½d., together with lands and rents in Ponteland worth £9 18s. 6¼d.² A partition of the estates was made by the Court of Chancery on the 22nd March, 1325/6, when the castle and manor of Mitford, of the yearly value of £29 13s., the manor of Ponteland, and certain lands in Little Eland, etc., of the yearly value of £52 0s. 10¼d., were given to David de Strabolgy, earl of Athol, and Joan his wife, who was sister and one of the co-heirs of the said Aymer, for her purparty.³

But Joan having died before she and her husband were put in possession, and the earl having gone to Gascony on the king's business, it was not until February 8th, 1325/6, that the king's escheator was ordered to deliver Joan's purparty to her husband to hold by the courtesy of England.⁴ David, earl of Athol, died before May 6th, 1330, and was succeeded by his son of the same name. Although the latter had not proved his age before the king, as was customary, he obtained, for his better maintenance in the king's service, a grant of the custody of all the lands and tenements assigned to his parents as his mother's share in co-parceny of the possessions of the earl of Pembroke, deceased, and then in the hands of Isabella de Vescy, to whom they had been granted during his minority.⁵

¹ Cf. Ridpath, *Border History*, pp. 268-272.

² *Cal. Close Rolls*, Edw. II. 1323-1327, p. 244.

³ *Ibid.* p. 446.

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 446-448.

⁵ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1327-1330, p. 522.

VALENCE, STRABOLGY, AND ATHOL, LORDS OF FELTON.

HUGH DE BALS, lord of Felton, widow of King Edward I., and daughter of Aymer, count of Angoulême, died 1241, buried at Fontevault.

William de Valence, third son, born at the Cistercian abbey of Valens, near Lusignan; married daughter of Henry III., and became earl of Pembroke; had a licence for a term of years of the mill of Felton from Roger Bertram; died 13th May, 1296 (Gough); buried under a tomb still remaining in the chapel of St. Edmund at Westminster; *Inq. p.m.* 24 Edw. I. No. 30 (*Cal. Gen.* p. 525).

Joan, daughter of Warin de Munchensey (*alias* Monte Camisio) (Dugdale, *Baron.*); she was also one of the co-heirs of Walter le Mareschal (*Cal. Gen.* p. 227); had lands in Bucks for her dower (*ibid.* p. 524); and remarried John de Hastings (*ibid.* p. 576).

Aymer de Valence, fifth son, rector of Bishopwearmouth; elected bishop of Winchester, 1250; died in Paris, 4th December, 1260; buried in a tomb still remaining at Winchester.

Other issue.

John de Valence and his father granted Haverford to Humphry Bohun (*Cal. Gen.* p. 217); died in his father's lifetime; buried in St. Edmund's chapel, Westminster.

William, slain by the Welsh in 1282.

Sir Aymer (or Adormar) de Valence, knight, third, but only surviving son, was 21, 24, 26, or 28 years of age when he succeeded his father as earl of Pembroke (*Cal. Gen.* p. 523); purchased Felton in 1315; married, first, Beatrix, daughter of Ralph de Neal, constable of France, second, a daughter of the earl of Barr, and third, Mary, daughter of Guy de Castillon, earl of St. Paul, and was slain at a tournament in France on the day of his third marriage, 23rd June, 1323, *s.p.*; buried under a tomb still remaining at the north side of the sacristy at Westminster; *Inq. p.m.* 17 Edw. II. No. 75, taken at Newcastle, 14th September, 1324. His widow founded Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and died 15th March, 1376/7, having previously granted the manor and forest of Felton, parcel of her dower, to Sir Aymer de Athol; she died 15th March, 1376/7; *Inq. p.m.* 51 Edw. III. first numbers, No. 28, taken at Newcastle, 1st May, 1377.

Isabella de Valence.

John Hastings, lord of Abergavenny, had dispensation to marry, July, 1275 (*Papal Reg.* vol. i. p. 450).

Agnes de Valence, married first, Maurice Fitzgerald, second, Hugh de Baliol, and third, John de Avennes.

Joan de Valence = John Cumin of Badenach, son of John Cumin, one of the competitors for the Scottish crown.

John de Hastings, found by inquisition, 14th September, 1324, to be one of the co-heirs of Aymer de Valence, then aged 30 years and upwards.

John Cumin of Badenach, died *s.p.* before 14th Sept., 1324.

Joan Cumin, niece and co-heir of Sir Aymer de Valence; found by inquisition, 14th September, 1324, to be one of the co-heirs of Aymer de Valence, and was 26 years of age; died before 5th February, 1325/6, when the escheator was ordered to deliver her property to her husband.

David de Strabolgy, earl of Athol, died before 6th May, 1330, when his son obtained a grant of the custody of his mother's lands.

Elizabeth Cumin, mar. Sir Richard Talbot; found by inquisition, 14th September, 1324, to be one of the co-heirs of Aymer de Valence; was then 16 years of age and unmarried; she held Talbot's lands in Tindale.

David de Strabolgy, earl of Athol, had livery of the manor of Tarsat in 1330 (Douglas, *Peerage*, vol. i. p. 134); slain in Scotland, 30th January, 1336/7, aged 28; *Inq. p.m.* 9 Edw. III. first numbers, No. 36.

Catherine, daughter of Henry, lord Beaumont; *Inq. p.m.* 49 Edw. III. No. 4.

Eleanor, wid. of Robert Lisle of Woodburn, and daughter of Sir Robert Felton, knight.

Sir Aymer de Athol, knight, lord of Jesmond and Ponteland, to whom his nephew David, earl of Athol, granted the manor and forest of Felton (*Inq. p.m.* 47 Edw. III. second numbers, No. 61), and to whom Mary, countess of St. Paul and Pembroke, 6th May, 1372, attorned tenant; obtained a pardon, 30th July, 1376, for settling his lands without licence.

Mary... upon whom her husband settled Felton for life; named in *Inq. p.m.* 47 Edw. III. second numbers, No. 61.

David de Strabolgy, earl of Athol, was 2 years old at the time of his father's death; sold in 1369, to John de Mitford, and granted the reversion of Felton expectant on the death of Mary, countess of St. Paul and Pembroke, to his uncle, Sir Aymer de Athol; died 10th October, 1369, seised of the castle of Mitford, etc.; *Inq. p.m.* 49 Edw. III. first numbers, No. 4, taken at Morpeth, 20th January, 1369/70.

Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, lord Ferrers, she remarried John Malwayn.

Elizabeth de Strabolgy, daughter and co-heir, was 7 years of age at the time of her father's inquisition; married, first, Sir Thomas Percy, knight, second son of Henry, first earl of Northumberland, and was living, his widow, 21.11. May, 1388; married second, Sir John Scrope.

† Philippa de Strabolgy, daughter and co-heir, was 6 years of age at the time of her father's inquisition; married, first, Sir Ralph Percy, knight, third son of Henry, first earl of Northumberland, and second, Robert 21.11. May, 1388. John of Hildham.

Aymar de Athol, knight, received an indulgence granted by Bishop London.

Isabella de Athol, daughter and co-heir, married Sir Ralph de Eure, knight, upon whom and her heirs male the manor and forest of Felton was settled by her father about 1373; died *s.p.*

Mary de Athol, married Robert de Lisle of Woodburn before 1404. December, 1378, he succeeded to Felton in 1422.

* This pedigree, which is not exhaustive, but meant only to present the descent of the manor of Felton, is founded on a pedigree printed in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. pp. 41-43, with details added from Stanley, *Memorials of Westminster*, pp. 133-139, and with other additions from documents, etc., quoted in the text.

† She is erroneously called Joan in her father's inquisition, but is correctly named in the inquisition taken after the death of Mary de St. Paul, countess of Pembroke.

FELTON SUBSIDY ROLL, 1339.

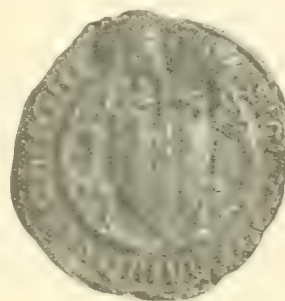
Hugo de Parco, 10s.; Rogerus de Parco, 2s.; Johannes de Morpath, 3s. 6d.; Johannes de Neuton, 2s. 4d.; Johannes de Felton, 2s. Summa, 20s.

David de Strabolgy, the earl of Athol, died in 1375, leaving two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Percy, and Philippa, wife of Sir Ralph Percy, younger sons of Henry, first earl of Northumberland. Some years before his death the earl had granted the reversion of the manor and forest of Felton, expectant on the death of the countess of Pembroke, to his uncle, Sir Adomar de Athol, knight,¹ at a yearly rent of

¹ A touz ceaux qui ceste presente chartre verront ou orront Daidid de Strabolgy Counte Datthells salut en dieux. Sachez nous auoir donee et grantee et par ceste presente chartre conferme a nostre chier vnclre, Monsire Eymer Datthells, le manoir de Felton et la ville oue les appurtenances, come en terres, prees, pastures, communes, sutes, seruices de franks tenantz, molyns, bois, parkes, forestes, viueres, pescheries, et touz autres maneres des profitz et esementz, nomez et nient nomez, as dites manoir et ville queconqz manere regardantz. Les queux manoir et ville oue les appurtenances, dame Marie de Seint Poule, Contesse de Pembroke, tient en nom de dower de nostre heritage. A auoir et tener les dites manoir et ville oue touz les appurtenances susditz, nomez et nient nomez, apres la decesse la dite Contesse, au dit Monsire Eymer, ses heirs, et ses assignez a touz iours. Rendant ent par an a nous et a nos heirs apres la decesse la dite Contesse, Sys marcs desterlings as deux termes del an, cest assauoir a les festes de Pentecoste et seint Martyn par owells porcions. Et outre ces fesaunt as chiefs seignurs du fee les seruices ent diewes et acustumez. Et nous auantdit Counte et nos heirs, les auantditz manoir et ville oue touz les appurtenances, nomez et nient nomez, come plus pleniement a desus est dist, au dit monsire Eymer ses heirs, et a ses assignez, encontre touz gentz, garanterons et defenderons a touz iours. En tesmoignance de quelle chose a ceste chartre auons mys nostre seal. Par yceux tesmoignes, Edmund de Cornwaill Ricarde Stanley, Johan Datthells, Chiualers Gilbert Delwyk, William de Molleston, Symond de Rilleston, et plusours autres. Donne a Loundres, le mesgerdie en la semeigne de la seinte Trinite. Lan du regne le Roi Edward tierz puy le Conqueste Dengleterre, Trentisme quarte. Seal circular, 1½ inches in diameter. Within a quatrefoiled circle, with traceried spandrils, a shield, dependent from a tree of two branches, which are without the circle, paly of seven, on either side a garb and beyond the garb a small fleur-de-lis: above a lion passant guardant on the shield. SIGI . . . DAUID DE ATTELES.

Endorsed. Prima carta. Felton. Irrotulatur in memorandis Scaccarij de anno xv Regis Ricardi secundi inter fines de termino Paschae rotulo secundo ex parte Rememoratoris Thesaurij.

From the original in the possession of Mr. Cuthbert Riddell.



six marks, which he subsequently released.¹ On October 28th, 1360, the Countess of Pembroke attorned tenant to Sir Adomar.²

Sir Aymer de Athol having so obtained the manor of Felton, and having at that time no sons, conveyed³ his interest in the premises to Arnold Pynkney, clerk, Richard Tyteshall, clerk, and Thomas de Ingleby, vicar of Bywell, who regranted⁴ the same to him and Mary his wife,

¹ Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Dauid de Strabogy, Comes Attholl, salutem in Domino. Cum per scriptum meum concesserim Adamaro Dathell reuersionem manerij de Felton cum pertinenciis, quod Maria Comitissa de Penbruke tenet ad terminum vitae suae, reddendo inde annuatim praefato Dauid, heredibus, et assignatis suis sex marcas ad festa Pentecostes et sancti Martini in yeme per equales porciones. Noueritis me remisisse, relaxasse, et omnino de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse Adamaro Dathell militi, totum ius et clameum quod habeo, habui, seu aliquo modo habere potui in praedicto reddito sex marcarum per scriptum meum michi heredibus et assignatis meis reseruato de praedicto manerio. Ita quod nec ego, Dauid, nec heredes mei, nec aliquis alius nomine nostro aliquod ius vel clameum in praedicto reddito sex marcarum de cetero exigere vel vendicare poterimus set ab omni iuris accione sumus exclusi imperpetuum. Et ego vero praefatus Dauid et heredes mei praedictum redditum sex marcarum praefato Adamaro heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hijs testibus, Johanne de Heron, milite, Rogero de Woderyngton Henrico del Strother Waltero de Swynhoue et Alexandro de Mitford et alijs. Seal (same as No. 1): SIGILLUM DAUID DE ATTELES.

Endorsed. Relaxacio omnis annualis redditus sex marcarum. Felton.

From the original in the possession of Mr. Cuthbert Riddell.

² A touz ceux qui cestes lettres verront ou orront, Marie de Saint Pol, Contesse de Pembroke, salut en Dieu. Come nostre chier neueu, Dauid de Strabolgy, Conte Dathell, eit grante la reuersion du manoir de Felton et de la ville oue les appourtenances a nostre chier neueu monsire Aymar Dathell. A auoir et tenir au dit monsire Aymar, ses hoirs, et ses assignez, apres nostre deces, les quels manoir et ville nous tenons en doaire de leritage le dit Conte. Sachez nous estre attournee au dit monsire Aymar, et destre entendant de la reuersion des auantditz manoir et ville oue les appourtenances, a li, ses hoirs et ses assignez, selonc le purport de meisme le graunt, come nous estoions deuant au dit Conte. Sauuee a nous que nous ne soions enpeschee par le dit monsire Aymar ne par ses hoirs de nul wast desore enauant. En tesmoignance de quele chose a cestes noz lettres patentes auons mys nostre seel. Donnees a Londres le. xxviij. iour Doctobre. Lan du regne le Roi Edward tierz apres le conquest trentisme quart. Seal: *chequy, a canton crmme.*

Endorsed. Primum attornamentum. Felton.

From the original in the possession of Mr. Cuthbert Riddell.

³ Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Adomarus de Atthell, miles, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noueritis me concessisse reuersionem manerij et forestae de Felton cum pertinenciis Arnaldo Pynknee, clerico, Ricardo de Tytynsale, clerico, et Thomae de Ingylby, vicario ecclesiae de Bywell, quae Maria de Sancto Paulo, Comitissa Penbrokiae, tenet ad terminum vitae suae in dotem, ex dotacione Adamari de Valencia, militis, quondam viri sui, vt de iure ipsius Adamari de Atthell, ratione concessionis eidem Adamaro de Atthell per Dauid de Strabolgy, Comitem Attholl inde factae, per attornamentum eiusdem Comitissae eidem Adamaro factum. Et quae post mortem praedictae Mariae praefato Adamaro de Atthell et heredibus suis reuerti deberent, remaneant post mortem praedictae Mariae praefatis Arnaldo, Ricardo, et Thomae, heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum. Habendam et tenendam reuersionem praedictorum manerij et forestae de Felton cum pertinenciis post mortem praefatae Mariae praefatis Arnaldo, Ricardo, et Thomae, heredibus et assignatis suis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per seruicia inde debita et de iure consueta imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Datum apud Westmonasterium vicesimo die Maij Anno regni Regis Edwardi terci post conquestum quadragesimo quarto.

Endorsed. Secunda carta. Irrotulatur in Memorandis Scaccarij de anno xv Regis Ricardi secundi inter fines de termino Paschae rotulo secundo ex parte Rememoratoris Thesaurij.

From the original in the possession of Mr. Cuthbert Riddell.

⁴ Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Arnaldus de Pynkeny, clericus, Ricardus Tyteshale, clericus, et Thomas de Ingelby, vicarius ecclesiae de Bywell, salutem. Noueritis nos concessisse domino Adamaro de Athell militi et Mariae vxori suae ac heredibus masculis de corpore ipsius Adamari procreatis reuersionem manerij et forestae de Felton cum pertinenciis in Comitatu Northumbriae quae Maria de Sancto Paulo, Comitissa Penbrokiae, tenet ad terminum vitae suae in dotem, et quae post

and their heirs male, and on failure of such issue, to Ralph de Eure and Isabel his wife, daughter of Aymer, and their heirs male, with remainder to the heirs male of Isabel by any other husband, and on failure of such, to Robert del Isle and Mary his wife (who was another daughter of Aymer), and their heirs male, etc. The countess of Pembroke, by deed of May 6th, 1372, attorned tenant to these new reversioners.¹ The king's

mortem ipsius Comitissae nobis et heredibus nostris, virtute concessionis praedicti Adomari ac attornamenti praefatae Comitissae super hoc inde facti, reuerti deberent, post mortem ipsius Comitissae integre remaneant praefato Adomaro et Mariae vxori suae, ac heredibus masculis de corpore ipsius Adomari procreatis. Habendam et tenendam de capitalibus dominis feodi per seruicia inde debita. Ita quod si idem Adomarus sine herede masculo de corpore suo procreato obierit, tunc post mortem praefatae Comitissae praedicta manerium et foresta cum pertinenciis integre remaneant Radulpho de Euer et Isabellae vxori suae filiae dicti Adomari, et heredibus masculis de corporibus eorundem Radulphi et Isabellae procreatis. Habendam et tenendam de capitalibus dominis feodi per seruicia inde debita. Et si idem Radulphus sine herede masculo de corpore dictae Isabellae procreato obierit, tunc post mortem praefatae Comitissae praedicta manerium et foresta cum pertinenciis integre remaneant heredibus masculis de corpore praefatae Isabellae procreatis. Habendam et tenendam de capitalibus dominis feodi per seruicia inde debita. Et si eadem Isabella sine herede masculo de corpore suo procreato obierit, tunc post mortem praefatae Comitissae praedicta manerium et foresta cum pertinenciis integre remaneant Roberto de Isle et Mariae vxori suae et heredibus masculis de corporibus eorundem Roberti et Mariae procreatis. Habendam et tenendam de capitalibus dominis feodi per seruicia inde debita. Et si praedicti Robertus et Maria sine herede masculo de corporibus suis procreato obierint, tunc post mortem praedictae Comitissae medietas dictorum manerij et forestae cum pertinenciis integre remaneat heredibus de corporibus praedictorum Radulphi et Isabellae vxoris suae procreatis. Habendam et tenendam de capitalibus dominis feodi per seruicia inde debita. Et alia medietas dictorum manerij et forestae cum pertinenciis integre remaneat heredibus de corporibus praedictorum Roberti et Mariae vxoris suae procreatis. Habendam et tenendam de capitalibus dominis feodi per seruicia inde debita. Et si praedicti Radulphus et Isabella vxor sua sine herede de corporibus suis procreato, obierint, tunc post mortem praedictae Comitissae medietas dictorum manerij et forestae cum pertinenciis, quam praedicti Radulphus et Isabella tenuerunt integre remaneat heredibus de corporibus dictorum Roberti et Mariae procreatis. Habendam et tenendam de capitalibus dominis feodi per seruicia inde debita. Et si praedicti Robertus et Maria sine herede de corporibus suis procreato obierint, tunc post mortem praedictae Comitissae illa medietas manerij et forestae praedictorum quam tenuerunt integre remaneat heredibus de corporibus praedictorum Radulphi et Isabellae procreatis. Habendam et tenendam de capitalibus dominis feodi per seruicia inde debita. Et si iidem Radulphus et Isabella sine herede de eorum corporibus procreato, et similiter praedicti Robertus et Maria vxor sua sine herede de eorum corporibus procreato obierint, tunc post mortem praedictae Comitissae praedicta manerium et foresta cum pertinenciis integre remaneant rectis heredibus dicti Adomari de Athell. Habendam et tenendam de capitalibus dominis feodi per seruicia inde debita imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic praesenti scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. Datum London, ultimo die mensis Aprilis. Anno regni Regis Edwardi tercij post conquestum quadagesimo sexto. Seal, circular, 1 inch in diameter; under a cusped and traceried canopy the coronation of the Virgin, and beneath a figure praying.

SL. ARNALDI DE PINKNEY CL.

Endorsed. Tercia carta. Irrotulatur in Memorandis Scaccarij de anno xv Regis Ricardi secundi inter fines de termino Paschae rotulo secundo ex parte Rememoratoris Thesaurij.

From the original in the possession of Mr. Cuthbert Riddell.

¹ Marie de Saint Poul Contesse de Pembroke Dame de Weis et de Montignac. A toux qui cestes lettres orront salut. Come Arnaud de Pynkeny clerc, Richard Titeshale clerc et Thomas de Ingelby vicair del esglise de Bywell eient grauntez a Aymer de Athell chivaler et Marie sa femme et a les hoirs males del corps le dit Aymer engendrez la reuersion del Manoir et de la Foreste de Felton oue les appurtenances. A tenir de chief seignurage de fie par les seruices ent acustumez et duez, et sil deuie sanz hoir masle de son corps engendrez que la reversion de ditz Manoir et Foreste oue les appurtenances entierment remaigne a Rauf de Euer et a Isabell sa femme la file le dit Aymer et a les hoirs masles de lours deux corps engendrez. A tenir de chief seignurage de fie par les seruices ent acustumes et duez. Issint que si le dit Rauf deuie sanz masle du corps le dite Isabell engendrez que la reuersion de ditz Manoir et Foreste oue les appurtenances entierment remaigne au dite Isabell et a les hoirs masles



licence not having been previously obtained, Aymer de Athol and Mary his wife petitioned the king for pardon, for licence to enter and hold the premises, and for a confirmation of the proposed settlement. A writ was issued, December 10th, 1373, to the escheator to hold an inquiry if it would be to the king's damage if he were to grant the licence sought.¹ An inquisition was accordingly taken at Newcastle, on the Thursday after January 13th, 1373/4, when it was stated that it would not be to the king's prejudice or damage if he granted that the manor of Felton be held as expressed in the writ; that neither Aymer de Athol and Mary his wife, nor Ralph de Eure and Isabel his wife, held any other lands of the king in Northumberland; and that the manor of Felton was held of the king by the service of a moiety of a knight's fee, as parcel of the barony of Mitford. The jury proceed to state, that

There is there a capital messuage, waste, worth yearly 2s.; 120 acres of land in demesne, each acre worth yearly 6d.; 40 acres of meadow in demesne each acre worth yearly 16d.; a water mill almost waste, worth 20s. yearly; a common oven worth yearly 9s.; six cottages, each paying yearly 10d.; a small separate close called Felton park, of which the herbage is worth yearly 10s.; a pasture called Felton forest, of which the agistment is worth yearly 10s.; free tenants who hold in burgage in the vill of Felton by fealty and suit to the three chief courts of Felton, and pay yearly 26s. 8d.; a certain free tenant called Henry del Strother, who holds one messuage, 10 acres of land, by homage and fealty, and pays yearly 40d.; he also holds one messuage and 12 acres of land by the service of enclosing the park of Felton as much as pertains to him to do (*pro porcion sua*), as often as need shall be. There is a certain free tenant who holds one messuage by fealty and pays yearly 1 lb. cummin. Sum total of the value of the manor, £12 17s. 4d.²

de son corps engendrez. A tenir de chief seignurage de fie par les seruices ent acustumes et dues. Issint que si la dite Isabell deuie sanz hoir masle de son corps engendrez qadonques la reuersion du ditz Manoir et Foreste oue les appurtenances entierment remaigne a Robert del Isle et a Marie sa femme et a les hoirs masles de lours deux corps engendrez. A tenir de chief seignurage de fie par les seruices ent acustumes et duez. Issint que si les ditz Robert et Marie deuient sanz hoir masle de lours deux corps engendrez que adonques la reuersion del moyte de ditz Manoir et Foreste oue les appurtenances entierment remaigne a les hoirs du corps le dit Rauf et Isabell sa femme engendrez. A tenir de chief seignurage de fie par les seruices et custumes ent dues et la reuersion de lautre moite dez ditz Manoir et Foreste remaigne as hoirs de corps le dit Robert et Marie sa femme engendrez. A tenir de chief seignurage de fie par les seruices et custumes ent duez. Issint que si le dit Rauf et Isabell sa femme deuient sanz hoir de leur corps engendrez que la moyte del Manoir et Foreste oue les appurtenances quel les ditz Rauf et Isabell tiendront remaigne a les hoirs du corps les ditz Robert et Marie. A tenir de chief seignurage de fie par les seruices ent acustumes et duez. Et si le dit Robert et Marie deuient sanz hoir de lours deux corps engendrez que la moyte de la reuersion oue les appurtenances quel assiert a les hoirs de corps les ditz Robert et Marie engendrez remaigne a les hoirs du corps les ditz Rauf et Isabell engendrez. A tenir de chief seignurage de fie par les seruices et custumes ent duez. Issint que si les ditz Rauf et Isabell deuient sanz hoir de lours deux corps engendrez, et le dit Robert et Marie sa femme sanz hoir de lours deux corps engendrez deuient, qadonques la reuersion entier des ditz Manoir et Foreste oue les appurtenances remaigne as droitz hoirs le dit Aymer de Attell a toux iours. A tenir de chief seignurage de fie par les seruices et custumes ent duez. Sachez nous auoir attorne et fait entendance as ditz monsire Aymer et Marie sa femme solonc la fourme du graunt de la reuersion auantdite. En tesmoignance de quelle chose nous auons fait faire cestes noz lettres patentes. Donnees a notre Manoir de la Mote le sisme iour de Maij. Lan du regne le Roi Edward tierz puis le conquest qarante. siz. Fragment of seal as on No. 3.

From the original in the possession of Mr. Cuthbert Riddell.

¹ *Inq. p.m.* 47 Edw. III. second numbers, No. 61.

² *Ibid.*

Sir Aylmer paid a fine of £20, and on July 30th, 1376, obtained a pardon and confirmation of the settlement.¹

¹ Edwardus dei gratia Rex Angliae et Franciae et Dominus Hiberniae omnibus ad quos praesentes literae peruenerint. salutem Sciatis quod cum Daud de Strabolgi nuper Comes Atholl concessisset quod manerium de Felton cum pertinenciis, quod de nobis tenetur in capite, et quod Maria de Sancto Paulo, Comitissa Pembrochia, tenet ad vitam suam, quod etiam post mortem ipsius Comitissae ad praefatum nuper Comitem et heredes suos reuerti debuisset, post mortem eiusdem Comitissae, dilecto et fidei nostro Adomaro de Athell Chiualer et heredibus suis remaneret, idemque Adomarus ulterius concessisset quod manerium praedictum cum pertinenciis, quod ad ipsum Adomarum et heredes suos occasione concessionis praedictae et attornamenti praefatae Comitissae sibi in hac parte facti post mortem eiusdem Comitissae reuerti deberet, post mortem ipsius Comitissae, Arnaldo Pynkeny, clerico, Ricardo Tyteshall, clerico, et Thomae de Ingelby, vicario ecclesiae de Bywell, et heredibus suis remaneret, ac iidem Arnaldus, Ricardus et Thomas concessissent quod dictum manerium cum pertinenciis quod ad ipsos Arnaldum, Ricardum et Thomam et heredes suos, ratione concessionis et attornamenti eis de praemissis factorum post mortem ipsius Comitissae reuerti deberet, post mortem eiusdem Comitissae praefato Adomaro et Mariae vxori eius et heredibus masculis de corporibus eorundem Adomari et Mariae vxoris suis exeuntibus remaneret, ita quod si iidem Adomarus et Maria vxor eius sine herede masculo de corporibus suis exeunte obierint, tunc dictum manerium cum pertinenciis Radulpho de Euer et Isabellae vxori eius filiae praedicti Adomari, et heredibus masculis de corpore ipsius Isabellae per praedictum Radulphum procreatis et si idem Radulphus sine herede masculo per ipsum de corpore ipsius Isabellae procreato obierit, manerium praedictum cum pertinenciis praefatae Isabellae et heredibus masculis de corpore suo exeuntibus; et si eadem Isabella sine herede masculo de corpore suo exeunte obierit, tunc dictum manerium cum pertinenciis Roberto de Isle et Mariae vxori eius et heredibus masculis de corporibus eorundem Roberti et Mariae vxoris eius exeuntibus remaneat; et si iidem Robertus et Maria vxor eius sine herede masculo de corporibus suis exeunte obierint, tunc medietas eiusdem manerij cum pertinenciis heredibus de corporibus praedictorum Radulphi et Isabellae exeuntibus, et altera medietas dicti manerij cum pertinenciis heredibus de corporibus praedictorum Roberti et Mariae vxoris eius exeuntibus; iuxta partitionem inde inter eos rationabiliter faciendam, remaneant, et si iidem Radulphus et Isabella sine herede de corporibus suis exeunte obierint, tunc dicta medietas manerij illius cum pertinenciis, ipsos Radulphum et Isabellam iuxta partitionem huiusmodi contingens, heredibus de corporibus praedictorum Roberti et Mariae vxoris eius exeuntibus remaneat; et si iidem Robertus et Maria vxor eius absque herede de corporibus suis exeunte obierint, praedicta medietas eiusdem manerij, ipsos Robertum et Mariam vxorem eius iuxta partitionem praedictam contingens, heredibus de corporibus praedictorum Radulphi et Isabellae exeuntibus, et si iidem Radulphus et Isabella sine herede de corporibus suis exeunte, et praedicti Robertus et Maria vxor eius absque herede de corporibus suis exeunte obierint, tunc manerium praedictum cum pertinenciis rectis heredibus praedicti Adomari, defuncta itaque praedicta Comitissa, remaneat tenendum de nobis et heredibus nostris per seruicia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum, licencia nostra super praemissis non obtenta. Nos, pro viginti libris quas praefatus Adomarus nobis soluit pardonamus transgressiones factas in praemissis, et concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris eisdem Adomaro et Mariae vxori eius, quod ipsi manerium praedictum cum pertinenciis post mortem praefatae Comitissae ingredi possint et tenere eisdem Adomaro et Mariae vxori eius et heredibus masculis de corporibus suis exeuntibus de nobis et heredibus nostris per seruicia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum; ita quod si iidem Adomarus et Maria vxor eius sine herede masculo de corporibus suis exeunte obierint, tunc dictum manerium cum pertinenciis praefatis Radulpho et Isabellae et heredibus masculis de corpore ipsius Isabellae per praefatum Radulphum procreatis, et si idem Radulphus sine herede masculo per ipsum de corpore ipsius Isabellae procreato obierit, manerium praedictum cum pertinenciis, praedictae Isabellae et heredibus masculis de corpore suo exeuntibus, et si eadem Isabella sine herede masculo de corpore suo exeunte obierit, tunc dictum manerium cum pertinenciis praefatis Roberto et Mariae vxori eius et heredibus masculis de corporibus suis exeuntibus remaneat; et si iidem Robertus et Maria vxor eius sine herede masculo de corporibus suis exeunte obierint, tunc medietas eiusdem manerij cum pertinenciis heredibus de corporibus praedictorum Radulphi et Isabellae exeuntibus, et altera medietas dicti manerij cum pertinenciis heredibus de corporibus praedictorum Roberti et Mariae vxoris eius exeuntibus, iuxta partitionem inde inter eos rationabiliter faciendam, remaneant; et si iidem Radulphus et Isabella sine herede de corporibus suis exeunte obierint, tunc dicta medietas manerij illius ipsos Radulphum et Isabellam iuxta partitionem huiusmodi contingens, heredibus de corporibus praedictorum Roberti et Mariae vxoris eius exeuntibus remaneat; et si iidem Robertus et Maria vxor eius absque herede de corporibus suis exeunte obierint, praedicta medietas eiusdem manerij, ipsos Robertum et Mariam vxorem eius iuxta partitionem praedictam contingens, heredibus de corporibus praedictorum Radulphi et Isabellae exeuntibus; et si iidem Radulphus et Isabella sine herede de corporibus suis exeunte, et praedicti Robertus et Maria vxor eius absque herede de corporibus suis exeunte obierint, tunc manerium praedictum cum pertinenciis rectis heredibus praedicti Adomari,

Mary de St. Paul, countess of Pembroke, herself of royal lineage, being the great-granddaughter of Henry III., was the founder of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. She died about March 15th, 1376/7. An inquisition taken at Newcastle, May 1st, 1377, found that she held in dower of her late husband, Aymer de Valence, the manor, vill, and forest of Felton, with the reversion, on her death, to Elizabeth, wife of Thomas de Percy, knight, and Philippa, wife of Ralph de Percy, knight, daughters of David de Strabolgy, late earl of Athol, son of David, son of David and Joan his wife, kinswomen and heirs of the said Joan, kinswoman and one of the heirs of Aymer de Valence: Elizabeth was aged fifteen years and upwards, and Philippa fourteen years and upwards.

There is at Felton a manor with a garden called 'le orcherd' worth yearly, clear, 6s. 8d.; 280 acres of demesne land and meadow in the hands of tenants paying yearly £6 13s. 4d.; a small close called 'le Park' worth yearly beyond the enclosing thereof, 3s. 4d.; a forest with 'le fense' worth nothing yearly beyond common of free tenants there; a farm coming from the various burgages called 'le burgh ferme' worth yearly 26s. 8d.; a bakehouse worth yearly, clear, 6s. 8d.; a common forge worth yearly 6d.; a water-mill worth a common (? pound), paying yearly £4. Free tenants, Henry del Stroth(er), Walter de Swynowe, who hold 40 acres of land by service of keeping the southern bridge of Mitteford, called Fowntebrigg, on the eve and day of the Ascension, at the time of the fairs of Mitteford; a free tenant heir of Nicholas Heron, who holds 20 acres of land by service of paying to Mitteford Castle 2s., and so is of no value in the extent. Perquisites of court are worth yearly 13s. 4d. Free tenants who hold a messuage by service of paying to Mitteford castle yearly 1 lb. of cummin; six cottages worth yearly 6s.¹

The beneficial ownership of Felton having been conveyed by the last earl of Athol to his uncle, the interest of his daughters in the place must have related to the rent reserved, or to feudal rights only. The two ladies

defuncta itaque prae-fata Comitissa, remaneat, tenendum de nobis et heredibus nostris per seruicia supradicta imperpetuum sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum, Justiciariorum, Escaetorum, Vicecomitum, aut aliorum Ballivorum seu ministrorum nostrorum quorumcumque. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium, tricesimo die Julij, anno regni nostri Angliae quinquagesimo, regni vero nostri Franciae tricesimo septimo. Faryngton.

Endorsed: Irrotulatur in memorandis Scaccarij de anno xv^o Regis Ricardi secundi inter fines de termino Paschae rotulo secundo ex parte rememoratoris Thesaurij.

From the original in the possession of Mr. Cuthbert Riddell.

¹ *Inq. p.m.* Mary de St. Paul, countess of Pembroke, 51 Edw. III. first numbers, No. 28.

Seal of Maria de Sancto Paulo, $3\frac{2}{5}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Obverse: Pointed oval. Full face. In long dress, mantle, head-dress, wimple, the hands crossed in front. Standing on an elaborately carved corbel of foliage, in a carved niche, with trefoiled canopy enriched with tabernacle work at the top and sides. At each side, on the window tracery, a shield of arms: right, Valence, left, Chastillon. Background of the niche and lower part of the field draped lozengy. S. MARIE DE SCO PAVLO COMITISSE PEMBROCH DNE D' WEYS D' MONTIGNAC EL D' BELLAC. Reverse: A small round counterseal $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Within a very elaborately carved and traced Gothic triangle, enclosing a six-foil between three small countersunk circles and quatrefoiled, a shield of arms: per pale *dexter*, Valence, *sinister*, Chastillon. The triangle is flanked on each side with a large six-foil between two small quatrefoiled circles. In each six-foil a circular shield of arms: (1) England and (2) France, (ancient) for Henry III., her great-grandfather, (3) *chequy a canton ermine*. S^t MARIE DE SEYN POVL COMITISSE PE HIE. *Cat. of Seals*, Brit. Mus. vol. ii. p. 397.

obtained a licence, May 21st, 1388, for the partition of their father's estates, and it was agreed that lands in Kent, Wilts and Norfolk should be assigned to Philippa, then wife of John de Halsham, and other estates, including the castle and manor of Mitford, the manor, town, and forest of Felton, etc., to Dame Elizabeth, widow of Sir Thomas Percy.¹

Sir Aymer de Athol died in 1403, and was buried in St. Andrew's church, Newcastle, under a large slab, now robbed of its brasses;² under the provisions of the entail made thirty years before he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Sir Ralph de Eure, knight, the widower of Aymer's daughter Isabel, long since dead without issue male. Sir Ralph died on the Tuesday before March 10th, 1421/2, and his inquisition was taken at Morpeth on the Tuesday before the 17th June following. The history of the connection of the de Valence family with Felton³ is set out in the return to the writ with such precision that at the risk of repetition an abridged translation must be given.

A certain Aymer de Valence, knight, was lately seised of the manor, vill, and forest of Felton, and so seised married a certain Mary and died; after his death the premises descended to David de Strabolgi, late earl of Athell, as his kinsman and heir, viz., son of David Strabolgy, son of Joan, daughter of Joan, sister and co-heir of the said Aymer. The premises were assigned, among other lands, to the said Mary in dower; and the said David granted them by charter shown to the jury, to Aymer Dathell, his uncle, the said Mary, by name of Mary de St. Paul, late countess of Pembroke, then holding them for life. The said Aymer de Athell, knight, by writing shown to the jury, granted the reversion, after the countess's death, of the premises to Arnold Pynknee, clerk, Richard de Tytynsale, clerk, and Thomas de Ingilby, vicar of Bywell church, who by writing shown to the jury granted the reversion to the said Aymer de Athell and Mary his wife, and his heirs male, with remainder to Ralf de Eure and Isabel his wife, daughter of Aymer, and their heirs male; remainder on the death of the said countess, to the heirs male of Isabel; remainder to Robert de Isle, knight, and Mary his wife and their heirs male. On failure of such issue male, a moiety of the premises to remain to the heirs of Ralf and Isabel, and a moiety to the heirs of Robert and Mary; on failure of issue on either side, the whole to remain to those having issue. Further remainders as in the charter shewn to the jury.

¹ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Ric. II. 1385-1389, p. 421.

² Of the brasses which once adorned the slab, all that remains is one of the knight's feet, which is preserved in the museum of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries at the Black Gate. About 1895 the Athol chapel suffered from the work of the restorer, the floor was lowered twelve inches, and 'all the remains found, including those of Adam de Athol and his wife, were, it is said, mixed together and buried in one place.' Cf. *Arch. Ael.* vol. xviii. p. 37, editorial note.

³ Among the free tenants of Felton at this period were Sir Robert de Ogle, knight (who died October 31st, 1409), and Joan his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir Alan Heton of Chillingham, knight, who by the grant of William de Thymylby, parson of Bothal, and Alexander Brugh, chaplain, were jointly infeoffed of the third part of the manor of Ingram and of certain messuages and lands at Felton, Bamburgh, Wooler, Tynemouth, etc., to hold to them for their joint lives and for the life of the survivor, then to Sir Robert de Ogle, knight, in fee tail. Dame Joan died October 12th, 1416, seised of a messuage in Felton, parcel of the premises so settled, held of Ralph de Eure in burgage, worth 40d. a year clear. Her heir was her son Robert de Ogle, aged 30 years and upwards. *Inq. p.m.* 4 Hen. V. No. 33. The premises in Felton were inherited by Dame Joan from her father. See *Inq. p.m.* Alan de Heton, 12 Ric. II. No. 28.

The said Mary, wife of Aymer de Athelt, died, and after the countess died, and Aymer entered into the premises. Isabel, wife of Ralf, died without heir male. Aymer continued all his life in seisin of the premises, and died without heir male. Ralph entered the premises and held them in fee tail and died so seised. Mary, wife of Robert Isle, died and thus the premises ought to remain to the said Robert de Isle, knight, and his heirs male.¹

Sir Robert de Lisle was advanced in life when he succeeded to Felton on the death of his brother-in-law in 1422. He was the lineal descendant and representative of William de Insula to whom Walter de Bolbec granted the manors and vills of Matfen, Fenwick, Heddon, Brunton, Thornton and Angerton. The main line, always designated as the De Insulas, or Lisles, of Woodburn, to distinguish them from the cadet line of De Insula, or Lisle, of Chipchase, deserted their original seat at Woodburn in Redesdale at an early period for a more genial climate and residence at Newton-hall, in Bywell, whence they apparently removed to Felton.

Sir Robert Lisle died March 19th, 1425/6, and his inquisition was taken at Newcastle in the August following: he was seised of the manor of Felton, worth yearly, according to the true value, £4, and held of the king in chief by service of half a knight's fee. Thomas Lisle was his kinsman and heir, viz., 'son of John Lisle, son of the said Robert, aged 13 years on the feast of St. Barnabas, the apostle, last past.'²

Thomas Lisle, who succeeded his grandfather, was born at Nafferton, June 11th, 1413, and baptised at Ovingham on the same day, by John Enoteson the parish chaplain, Elizabeth, wife of Roger Fenwick, being godmother. He proved his age at Newcastle, February 1st, 1434/5.³ By a deed made at Newcastle, March 12th, 1450/1, he settled his estates of Newton-hall, Bearl, East Matfen, Thornton, Callerton, Hawkwell, Kirkharle, and Woodburn.⁴ Felton does not occur in the settlement, but on June 2nd, 1472, being at that place, Thomas Lisle, with his son Robert and grandson Humphrey, granted certain lands at Weldon to the prior and convent of Brinkburn.⁵

¹ *Inq. p.m.* Ralf de Eure, knight, 10 Hen. V. No. 39. By a second marriage, Sir Ralph de Eure had a son, Sir William de Eure, knight, aged 26 years and upwards at the date of his father's inquisition.

² *Inq. p.m.* 4 Hen. VI. No. 5.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 13 Hen. VI. No. 45. Cf. *Arch. Ael.* vol. xxii. p. 126.

⁴ The deed is printed in vol. vi. of this work, p. 124, note.

⁵ Ego, Thomas Lyel, dominus de Felton, et Robertus filius, et heres praedicti Thomae, ac Humfridus filius et heres praedicti Roberti, dedimus Deo, et Sancto Petro, et Willelmo, priori de Brenkburn, terras in foresta nostra de Welden per has divisas, quas Henricus Bellingham et nos, Thomas Lyel et Robertus filius et heres meus, perambulamus, etc. Testibus Henrico Bellingham, milite, Christofero Bellingham, Jacobo Bellingham, etc. Dat. apud Felton 2^o die mensis junii, 1472. *Cartae Lisle de Felton.* Lansdowne MSS. No. 326, fol. 98.

Thomas Lisle's son, John, having died in his father's lifetime, he was succeeded by his grandson Humphrey,¹ who had already attained the rank of knighthood when he was by name excepted from the general pardon, April 30th, 1509;² he being at that time imprisoned in London for misdemeanours in the late reign. There was an order for his liberation on December 17th following, he being ready to find sureties;³ but three years later, November, 1512, proceedings were directed to be taken against Sir Humphrey Lisle, Robert Cresswell, Sir John Ilderton, Roger Fenwick, and others in debt to the Crown.⁴

Sir Humphrey must have satisfied the claim, for he fought and was taken prisoner at the battle of Flodden, September 9th, 1513;⁵ his name appears in the new commission of the peace for Northumberland, issued March 14th, 1515/6,⁶ and he may have been the Humphrey Lisle, who, in 1516, was appointed gentleman usher to the king,⁷ in which year, on July 30th, he died, his son Sir William Lisle, knight, being then thirty years and upwards.⁸

The following undated letter written by Thomas lord Dacre, who died in 1525, must refer to this Sir Humphrey Lisle:

To my lordis of the king our soueraigne lordis most honorable Counsaill.

My singuler good lordis in most humble and lawly wise I recommend me to you . . . insomiche as I am one of the justicis of the kingis peas wthin the countie of Northumbreland and also I haif auctorite be commission for reformyng of attemptatis wthin the same, the copie wherof I send your lordships with my servaunt this berer. The pore prior of Brenkburn for suche injuries wrongis and misdemeanouris as of late were committed and done to hym, his brethren, there servauntis and tenants aswell in taking there goodis and cattellis as presonnyng of there servauntis and tenaunts setting them in the stokkis wrongusly as also putting the vicar of Felton, beyng a chanon of Brenkburn, from his cure and taking his corsprisand, and now servyng the cure be a secular preeste put in by S^r Humfrey Lisle, knight, with other attemptatis committed and done by the said S^r Humfrey and other his children, servauntis and tenauntis.

The same prior beyng a dredd of bodily harme, and for fere of his lyfe he . . . to me hidder the xxiii^{ti} daye of July last past, asking suretie of the ki[n]g . . . of the same S^r Humfrey and his children, houshald, servauntis and tenauntis specified . . . name. And also James Carr, tenaunt to the same prior brought me . . . writtis of supplicavit, out of the chauncerie, whereby I and other my fellowes ju[stices] of the peas was commanded to take suretie of the same S^r Humfrey and oth[ers] expressed in the said writtis and to make return thereof, again in the same chauncerie. Wherupon for as miche as the said S^r Humfrey and diverse his chi[ldren] had dishobeyed us in the

¹ Lansdowne MSS. 326, fol. 98.

² *Cal. Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic*, Hen. VIII. vol. i. p. 5.

³ *Ibid.* p. 106.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 435.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 668.

⁶ *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 81.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 873.

⁸ *Inq. p.m.* taken at Rothbury, November 17th, 1516. He died seised of the manors of Felton, Bearl, Hawkwell, Thornton, Buteland, Redesmouth, South Gosforth, East Newton, Matfen and Kirkharle; also of lands and tenements in Broomhope and Woodburn in Redesdale.

kingis name, heretofore auctis the taking and wi[th]holding of S^r William Scot, knight, from my cousin S^r William Bulmer, kn[ight], and knowing that he wold not com afore me I made a lettre and sen[t] (the) same to hym with servaunt of myn named Thomas Beverley, the xxii of the same moneth, shewing and declayring therin the complaintis made (against) hym, his children and servauntis. And also of the suretie of peas asked of not oonly advising them to make restitution again of the goodis soo taken the said pure house and there tenaunts upon the sight therof, but also them in the king our sovereign lordis name to com afore S^r Edward Radclyf or John Bednell, beyng justicis both of the peas and in the quorum within the countie, and fynde sufficient suretie of the peas for the same prior h[is] brethren, there houshald, servauntis and tenauntis. Orels personally tappere afore (the) kingis highnes, in the feast of Sanct Law[rence]; the martir, undre certain penalties expressed in my said writing as furthir the same purportis thereon. Wherof and also the principall writtis, I send your lordships in likewise which suretie the same S^r Humfrey wold in noo wise graunte. He sent me noo writing with the said Thomas Beverley, albeit he send me answere in writing, the first daye of August, whiche I send your lordships with the said berer, wherin ye may perceyve his effectuall good mynde setto the peas and keping of good ordour whiche I remit to your great wisdomes. And because I fand no fastnes in the same Humfrey saying ne writing for the suretie of the said prior and his tenauntis, I durst not lett the prior goo home to his pore house for fere of his lyfe, but kepes hym still here with me unto suretie may be devysed be you and had for him and his tenauntis. And because of briefenes of the first daye assigned I wrote unto the said S^r Humfrey again, the same first day of this moneth, gyffing hym and his sonnys new daye of apparance, that is to sey, in the feast of Sanct Bertillamewe next commying afore the kingis highnes, and you my lordis of his most honorable counsaill undre the sa[id] penalties specified in my said writing the copie wherof I send with this said berer.

Wherfor yf soo be that the same S^r Humfrey and his sonnys doo appere afore the kingis highnes, or you at the daye limited that your lordships woll cause them fynde suretie, whereby the same prior, his brethren, there houshald, servauntis and tenauntis, may life in rist and peax and occupie there laundis, teithes and goodis, as other the kingis true liege men dothe without interruption or lett of them or any oth^r by there procuring. And yf they appere not that it woll pleas the kingis highnes, and you to send down a special commandment to them be priveyseale tappere afore me according to my commission and fynd suretie. Orels that they may be proclaymed the kingis rebbellis for there dishobeysance, and further punysshed soo as may be example to others in these parties.

Assuring your good lordships yf the premisses be not quickly punysshed by the kingis highnes, and you seying the manyfold misdemeanours of him and his sonnys with other personnes committed in the same countie of Northumberland I can not serve the king's grace soo wele as nede were, for without I be obeyed in fulfilling of the kingis lawes and doying justice, I were better bere noo reull, office, rowme or auctoritie, seying that in this tyme of werr yf I shuld put my said auctorite in execucion and assemble a power of the kingis subjectis and goo take the same S^r Humfrey and his sonnys and punyshe them for their offence according to there desertis, it wold be right slandrousse and gyf the Scottis comforthe, wherby they wold juge and conjectur noo gude aggrement wi'n ourselfs whiche causes me not to execute the same against them, but remyttis the premisses to your great wisdomes. And the Holy Trinite preserve your good lordships. At Karlisle the xviii day of August.¹

Youris w^hys serves,

THOMAS DACRE.

Sir Humphrey Lisle's inquisition, taken at Rothbury, November 17th, 1516, shows that he died seised of the ancient estates of his family at Felton, East Newton, Bearl, Matfen, Hawkwell, Thornton, Buteland, Redesmouth, Broomhope, Woodburn, and South Gosforth.²

¹ Cotton MS. Caligula B. ii. fol. 374.

² *Inq. f.m.* 8 Hen. VIII. C. vol. xxxi. No. 36.

Sir William Lisle inherited in the fullest measure the active disposition and unruly temper of his Redesdale ancestors. He must have been already married for some years, for, in 1521, his son Humphrey¹ was indicted with one named Jowsy for the murder of Sir Richard Lighton, a canon of Brinkburn, with whose house the Lisles had a quarrel about that fruitful source of mischief, the tithe corn.² Sir William was rewarded in 1519 for his services in Scotland,³ and in 1523, being then deputy captain of Norham castle, gallantly repelled the attack made on Monday, November 2nd, on that fortress by the duke of Albany, leader of the Scottish forces, aided by 2,000 Frenchmen.⁴

In the summer of 1527, Lisle and his son Humphrey, with about forty followers, attacked the gaol at Newcastle, and having obtained the keys from the gaoler, delivered nine prisoners.⁵ On their way homeward they raided Sir William Ellerker's park at Widdrington, taking twenty horses.⁶ They were seized and placed in ward in the castle at Newcastle, but escaped, and, committing further outrages in concert with the Armstrongs, were indicted at the Northumberland assizes and proclaimed traitors throughout the three marches on August 12th, 1527, when rewards were offered for their apprehension.⁷ The king of Scotland and the earl of Angus were asked to apprehend them, and returned 'good answers,' although nothing came of it. The council therefore caused Sir William Eure to remove from Harbottle to Felton, to which Lisle and his son 'much resort,' with thirty or at least twenty-four horsemen of Berwick and a company of his own at 4d. a day for two months; they were ordered to burn certain houses within the woods at Felton and carry off the corn, hay and victuals, and send to gaol at Newcastle certain women and other simple persons who had acted as spies to the Lisles.⁸ Nicholas Lisle, one of the principal outlaws, was brought before the lord warden and 'is justifiit [*i.e.* executed] accordyng to the kirkes lawys.' The earl of

¹ The date of Humphrey Lisle's birth is found, at least approximately, by note on p. 250.

² *Cal. Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic*, Hen. VIII. vol. iii. p. 822.

³ *Ibid.* p. 196.

⁴ Bates, *Border Holds*, p. 346; also *Cal. Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic*, Hen. VIII. vol. iii. pp. 1459, 1498.

⁵ *Cf. State Papers*, Henry VIII. vol. viii. p. 468.

⁶ *Cal. Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic*, Hen. VIII. vol. iv. p. 1905. *Cf. State Papers*, Hen. VIII. vol. viii. p. 470.

⁷ *Cal. State Papers Foreign and Domestic*, Hen. VIII. vol. iv. p. 1515.

⁸ *Cal. Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic*, Hen. VIII. vol. iv. p. 1580.

Northumberland held a warden court at Alnwick on Wednesday, January 8th, 1527/8, and beheaded nine men for march treason and hanged five for felony; in consequence 'the country is now in great fear and dread.'¹ Sir William surrendered himself and his son Humphrey, with fifteen other rebels, in their shirts, with halters round their necks, to the earl of Northumberland, warden general of the marches, as he was returning home after mass at Alnwick, on Sunday, January 26th, 1528. Two days later the earl wrote to Wolsey as follows:

(After narrating the capture, etc., of sundry Tynedale freebooters, the writer continues :) And uppon the said conflicte and overthrowe of the said theves spredde a broid in the countrey and alsoo the noyse and spech of the countrey that if the Erle of Angwysse wold not delyver unto me the kyngis rebellious personagis aydett and assisted in Scotland, that I wolde invade Nederdail (*sic*), wher they were keped and destroy and burne all the howses and holdes there, the which amonge the owtelawes aswell of Scotland as of England, by the dredde of the same, as it is supposed, was the occasion that uppon Sonday, the xxvith day of this present month of January, came Willm. Lisle, Humfrey Lysle, Willm. Shaftowe and other theire adherentis, in all the nombre of xviii persons, withowte any composicon, covenante or comforth of me or any other to my knowledge, in my way commyng frome the high masse at the parishe chirch at Alnewike in theire lynnon clothes and halters abowte theire nekks, knelynge upon theire kneys in very humble and lawly maner submytted theire selfis to the kyngis highnes mercy and youre grace, knowledginge theire offencis and requiryng of his highnes mercy and pardon, and if not they were reidy to byde his execucyon of his most dredde lawes. And uppon ye same I have takyn theyme and put theyme in save custody to such tyme as I may be advertised of the pleasure of his highnes and of your grace . . . Wryten at my castell of Alnewike the xxviiiith day of January (1528).²

And again on April 2nd:

Notwithstanding my goodwill, but most principally of Almighty God, which as he ever done haith put unto your subjection and obeciens your trayterous rebellions to be justyfyed according to your lawes by me, your porest and lest experte subject, wherby opynly may apere the great zeile that his godhead berith unto youre highnes in all youre gracious affaires. And secondly, that which by me, youre pouer subject, haith bene brought to any good conclusion was chefly by the instruccions of my lord legate, yeven unto me, which by me folowed according to my dutie, haith bene the great occasion of the stay of the boriall parties of this youre gracis realme. And have not only according to your gracious comaundement yeven unto me, but also by the credence of my pore seruante affermyng the same frome your highnes, sett a fynall awarde and conclusion betwene the earle of Cumberland and the Lord Dacres, the copy of which award I send unto your most gracious highnes herin closed. And alsoo according to youre highnes most drad commaundement mencyoned in your said most gracious lettres, as sone as I haid Syr Anthony Fitzherbart and your grace attorney, proceded in execucion of justice againste Willm. Lisle and his other complices then remayning here in warde by the advice of the said Sir Anthony Fytzherbart and youre grace attorney and justicis of assize in thies parties after the dewe cours of your lawes, wherby the said William Lisle, Humfrey Lisle his son, John Ogle, William Shaftowe and Thomas Fenwike, gentlemen of name and chefe leiders of all the said rebellis, for theire desertis bene attaynted of high treason

¹ *Cal. Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic*, Hen. VIII. vol. iv. pp. 1631, 1689.

² Cotton MS. Caligula, B. vii, fol. 112. Cf. *Cal. Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic*, Hen. VIII. vol. iv. p. 1717.

and hade ther judgement by me giffen to be hanged, drawen and quartered according to theire demerittis, and soo was executed accordingly. The said Humfrey Lisle onelye reserved after his judgement giffen, whome according to your most gracious pleasure, I have sent by this beirer to your Tour of London and the headdis and quarters of theyme so executed I have done to be sett upp in syndry most emenent and opyn placis and wher most asemble and recours of people is, to the terrible and dredfull example of all other such like offenders. And all the residue of the said rebellis bene alsoo attaynted for marche treson, of which some were heddit and other some hanged, to the terrors of all other such malifactors, as the said Syr Anthony Fitzherbart and your grace attorney can informe your highnes. Moreover, I have alsoe executed and put to deth vi of the notarious theves of Tyndall such as of late tyme have most heynosly offendet your highnes and your lawes in thies parties. After which execucion so done at the towne of Newcastle uppon Tyne the fyrste day of this instant month of Aprill, in presens of all the gentilmen of Northumberland, the Tyndall men in gret nombre submytted theyme selfis according to your gracious pleasure in most humble wyse, beseching your highnes of your gracious mercy and pardon for theire offencis, and in breve tyme I shall in lykewyse order the Riddisdale men so that your gracious pleasure and comaundement therin shal be accomplisshed and observed in every behalf. And according unto your most noble grace comaundement, incontynently after the receyte of your gracis lettres sent to the kinge of Scottis, the Qwene of Scottis and the Erle of Angwysshe, I sent one Florens Foster, a gentilman, my servaunte, into Scotland with the said lettres, who was longe deteyned ther without aunsware, the occasion wherof, as the earle of Angwisshe writis to me, was for soo mych as the kinge of Scotts and the most parte of his Counsaill were that tyme farre in the northe parties of his realme of Scotland soo that theire lettres of aunsware came to me noo rather then this said first day of Aprill which I send unto your highnes by this beirer. And thus the holy Trynyte preserve your most gracious highnes. At Alnewike the ii^{de} day of Aprill (1528). To my Lorde Legatis Good Grace.¹

Sir William was hanged, drawn and quartered; his inquisition was taken November 25th, 1529,² and his estates seized by the Crown. His son Humphrey, who obtained a pardon, February 7th, 1527/8,³ redeemed

¹ Cotton MS. Caligula B. iii. 146. Cf. *Cal. Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic*, Hen. VIII. vol. iv. p. 1827.

² Cf. vol. iv. of this work, p. 124.

³ *Cal. Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic*, Hen. VIII. vol. iv. p. 2348.

On June 6th, 1528, Humphrey Lisle was examined and made a sworn confession of offences committed by his late father, Sir William Lisle, and by himself, which reads like the tale of a modern Sicilian bandit:

(1) About twelve months ago he and his father, with about 40 persons, Scots and English (of whom all the English have since been put to execution), attacked Newcastle, compelled the keepers of the castle to surrender the keys, and delivered 9 prisoners.

(2) Shortly afterwards they came to Widdrington, intending to slay Sir William Ellerker, and took 20 horses from the fields.

(3) With 140 persons they spoiled and burned Humshaugh.

(4) Attacking Widdrington a second time, they took prisoner and ransomed Michael Vynell.

(5) In returning to Scotland they took prisoners four of lord Northumberland's company.

(6) They burnt three or four houses in Thropell and took three prisoners.

(7) They burnt Lynton, a farmhouse of Sir William Ellerker's, and drove away 43 cattle.

(8) Humphrey himself and four servants burnt the house of Roger Heron in Eshot.

(9) They drove away 60 head of cattle from Togston, 17 from Morwick, 20 from Hauxley, and 60 horses from Over and Nether Buston.

(10) Humphrey and his servant John Ogle, disguised as beggars, met two men of Stamford harnessed on horseback and robbed them of their horses and spears.

(11) He and four servants plundered a house in Wooden of household stuff of the value of 46s. 8d.

(12) He took two horses from Anthony Lylborne.

the position lost by his father, and having already gained his knighthood, procured the restoration of the estates by a grant under the privy seal, dated August 23rd, 1536, for his true and faithful service.¹ He heads the Felton muster roll for 1538 with twenty nine men.

FELTON LORDSHIP. MUSTER ROLL, 1538.

Syr Vmffry Lyell, knight, Jarret Lyle, Thomas Lyle, Raule Clenell, George Rawe, Rynyon Varro, Crastera Schawes, John Amylle, John Daue, Willme Boret,² John Care, Willme Atkinson, Willme Fletcher, George Myll, Robt. Anderson, hable with horse and harnes. Nycoll Dawson, Willme Robynson, Thomas Sterling, Ed. Styneson, John Anderson, Thomas Jakson, John Syngilton, Robt. Bollom, Edmond Shellington, John Anderson, Odnell Mylle, Willme Browell, Willme Hudson, Georg Anderson, Robt. Dobson, Robt. Dobson, hable men wanting both horse and harnes.

Sir Humphrey Lisle married Anne, daughter of Ralph, third lord Ogle, by whom he had no issue. He had a natural son whom he called by his own name, and who was father of William Lisle of Barnhill. The exact date of Sir Humphrey's death is unknown, but it occurred before February 20th, 1545/6, when his brother and successor, Robert Lisle, being seised in tail male of the manor of Felton and of five-sixths of the manor of South Gosforth, demised to Sir Humphrey Ratelyf of Elstow, co. Beds, knight, Edmund Crofte of Stowe, co. Suffolk, Anthony Harvy of

(13) He took 14 head of cattle from Whittle, 8 from Henry Lex of Thirston, took prisoners three or four men between Alnwick and Warkworth, and two between Warkworth and Chibburn, robbed the shop of Henry Sanderson in Alnwick of £4 worth of goods, and the house of Thomas Dryden at Alnmouth of 4 marks' worth.

(14) When about 13 years of age, was present when Roger Jowsy killed a canon of Brinkburn.

(15) At Gosforth, he took prisoners 27 persons in the High Street, of whom he had 26s. 8d., and ransomed all but seven, whom he kept for a while in servitude in Scotland.

(16) In returning to Scotland, he and his father took two prisoners on the Tyne between Newcastle and Chollerford, and robbed them of their horses and weapons.

(17) On the highway between Lesbury and Warkworth he and three servants robbed two fishermen of four marks and an ambling mare. *Cal. Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic*, Hen. VIII. vol. iv. p. 1905.

¹ 1536, 23rd August. Grant to Humphrey Lisle, knight, of the manors of Felton, Gosford, Newton-hall, Berle, Hawkwell, Woodbourn, and Thornton, co. Northumberland, with their appurtenances in the vills, parishes and hamlets of Felton, Gosford, Newton-hall, Berle, Hawkwell, Woodeburn, Thornton, Riddismoth, South Boteland, Wallik-hall, Hexham, Kyrkeharle, and Newton Underwood, or elsewhere, in co. Northumberland, and in the vill of Newcastle-on-Tyne. To hold the premises which came to the king's hands by attainder of William Lisle, knight, as the said William or others have held them. To hold of the king in chief by service of one knight's fee with the issues from the time of the attainder of the said William. *Patent Rolls*, 28 Hen. VIII. pt. 4. Cf. *Cal. Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic*, Hen. VIII. vol. xi. p. 157.

He was indicted by the earl of Northumberland in July, 1535, and only escaped arrest by flight. *Cal. Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic*, Hen. VIII. vol. ix. p. 1.

In 1537, Humfrey Lysley was a prisoner in the Tower, having been there for a year and two months, the charge for his maintenance being 6s. 8d. a week. *Ibid.* vol. xii. pt. ii. p. 59.

² *Arch. Ael.* vol. iv. 4to series, p. 166.

³ This name is no doubt a mistake for Burrell. William Burrell of Felton made his will June 3rd, 1572, and desires to be buried in the church of Felton: he mentions his wife Janet and his children, John and Jane Burrell. *Raine, Test. Dunelm.*

Swarland, and Thomas Welton of Welton, esquires, the manor of Felton with the demesne lands, park and mill then in his own tenure, and his lands, rents, and services in the vill and territories of Felton, Shotyngley (? Shothaugh), then in the tenures of John Mylne, William Burrell, Humphrey Syngleton, John Anderson, Robert Felton, and Ralph Ogle; and also his lands, rents, and services in his manor or vill of South Gosforth, then in the tenure of William Mylner, George Symson and Thomas Huntley, of the yearly value of £10, to the use of him the said Robert and Anne his wife for life, and afterwards to the use of the right heirs of Robert.¹ In 1552 he was appointed a commissioner for enclosures in the marches,² and died April 25th, 1554, seised of five-sixths of the manor of South Gosforth, the sixth part, together with an annuity of £8, payable out of Felton, being held as her jointure by his sister-in-law, Dame Anne, widow of Sir Humphrey Lisle, knight.³

The manors of Felton and South Gosforth were held of the Crown by knight's service. The former was of the clear yearly value of £23, the latter of £40. The inquisition taken April 28th, 1558, states that Robert Lisle's son and heir, also named Robert, was 'aged six years at Christmas last.' Since Robert's death his widow Anne had the profits of the manor of Felton, except as to Dame Anne's annuity, and also of South Gosforth, subject to Dame Anne's sixth, and to a certain share in the profits and certain payments made to Lancelot and John Lisle, brother of the said Robert Lisle, deceased.⁴

In 1562 the passages between Thistleyhaugh and Newton-on-the-Moor were ordered to be kept nightly with several watches to be supplied from the towns and hamlets, from Felton bridge-end to Cawledge Park 'by west the streyte.' William Johnsone, Thomas Robinson, John Meele, and Robert Browne were appointed setters and searchers, and Robert Lisle one of the overseers of the watch.⁵ Six of Robert Lisle's Felton tenants presented themselves at the muster taken on the Moot-law by Sir John Forster, the lord warden,⁶ March 26th, 1580: and 'Robert Lislie of Felton, esquire' procured a letter from Sir John Forster, written from Alnwick,

¹ *Inq. p.m.* 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, C. vol. cxii. No. 121, taken at Alnwick, April 28th, 1558.

² Nicolson, *Border Laws*, p. 222.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, C. vol. cxii. No. 121, taken at Alnwick, April 28th, 1558.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Nicolson, *Border Laws*, p. 192.

⁶ *Cal. Border Papers*, Bain, vol. i. p. 21.

October 21st, 1583, commending him to Burghley and soliciting his interest that a commission may be appointed to receive his (Lisle's) answer to his adversary's bill in a suit before the Court of Wards and Liveries.¹

FELTON MAGNA.

Survey of the Earl of Northumberland's estates in 1505.

Tenement and Land.	Yearly Rent.
Robert Lisle, esquire, holds 1 toft with croft, formerly the site of 1 tenement called the black-hall, 1 small close adjoining together with (<i>inter se</i>) 3 roods ...	0 2 8
The same holds 1 close near the said toft called blacke-hall garth by name of the 'baikhouse close' of half acre ...	0 1 4
The same holds 2 parcels of land of which one is called Burrell rigge and the other Tompson rigge ...	0 1 4
The same holds a parcel of meadow and land 'ex utraque parte vocati le barnes aut burne closes' of [blank in MS.] acres, 1 parcel of land and meadow west of the stream between the places called 'Nichols howe ake' and 'Lainsh Crosse meadow' of 3 acres, 1 parcel of land east of the stream in the place called 'Shotly browe' of 1½ acres, 1 parcel of land east of the stream called 'Little Scotland' of 1 acre 1 rood ...	0 13 4
John Felton, late Edward Stevenson, holds 1 tenement with small croft ½ acre, 2 closes in the east field of Felton called 'le east close' and 'le west close,' together of 12 acres, 11 selions in the same field 'super moores pett' of 2 acres, at Chamley gappe, 1 acre, in the west field parcels called 'Botons peace,' 'le lawe' et 'le hedlandes' together of 5 acres, 1 close of pasture adjoining the fields of Old Felton called 'le birkeclose' of 8 acres ...	0 13 4
The same holds 1 cottage 'ad caput villae' west of the vill, 2 selions 'ex posteriori parte ejusdem cotagii' of 1 acre ...	0 3 4
The widow of Singleton holds 2 cottages 'simul jacentia, ex occidentali vico,' 7 with 2 selions of 1½ roods, 1 cottage 'ex altera parte villae' with 1 selion of ½ rood ...	0 3 0 ²

At the muster of light horsemen in Coquetdale and Redesdale wards taken at Abberwick Edge, November 24th, 1595, the following appeared :

Felton. Mr. Lysles tenants :—Lanc. Lysley, spear, furnished, gray trotting gelding, 15 hands ; Jo. Robson, spear, furnished, gray trotting gelding, 14 hands ; Ra. Carr, spear, furnished, dark gray trotting gelding, 15 hands ; Jo. Mylnes, spear, furnished, gray trotting gelding, 14 hands ; Lanc. Turner, spear, furnished, (horse) defective ; Jo. Graye, spear, furnished, grisled trotting gelding, 15 hands ; Ralph Dode, petronell, furnished, (horse) defective ; John Lisle, spear, furnished, gray gelding, 14 hands.³

Many of the family estates had been alienated before January 17th, 1595/6, when Robert Lisle, for the continuance of them in the name of the Lisles and for the better promotion of the same name, house, and blood, granted to James Lisle of Barmston, co. Durham, gent., and John

¹ *Cal. Border Papers*, Bain, vol. i. p. 112.

² Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

³ *Cal. Border Papers*, Bain, vol. ii. p. 75.

Lisle of Acton, gent., the manor of Felton, with his lands of Felton, Elyhaugh, Shothaugh, Catheugh, and the manor of South Gosforth and Coxlodge, to hold to himself for life, and then (subject to his wife Catherine's life interest in the lands, houses, and mills of Felton) to William Lisle his son and heir-apparent in tail male, remainder to Robert Lisle, second son of Robert Lisle, the feoffator, in tail male, remainder to John Lisle, third son of Robert Lisle, the feoffator, in tail male, remainder to the said John Lisle of Acton, brother of Robert Lisle the feoffator, remainder to the said James Lisle of Barmeston, remainder successively to John and Robert, brothers of the said James Lisle of Barmeston, successive remainders to Ralph Lisle of Felton, gent., to William Lisle of Felton, gent., to William Lisle of Barnhill, gent., to George Lisle of Barnhill, gent., to Humphrey Lisle of Barnhill, gent., and to Lancelot Lisle of Felton.¹

Robert Lisle had licence, May 1st, 1609, to alienate the manor of South Gosforth and Coxlodge,² and died about 1617. His eldest son, William, having died shortly before him, he was succeeded by his second son, Robert, against whom Sir Robert Heath, attorney-general in the Court of Exchequer, brought a suit in 1629 calling in question his title to the manor of Felton, sometime parcel of the premises of Sir William Lisle, knight, attainted.³ The defendant pleaded the Act of Parliament made February 19th, 21 James I., 'whereby it is enacted that the king should not sue any person concerning any manor, lands, etc., by reason of any right accrewed or growne threescore years and more past,' and on April 19th, 1630, obtained a verdict. The following are abstracts of some of the depositions :⁴

Alnwick, September 11th, 1629. John Lisley of Acton, esq., aged about 75, deposed that he knows the defendant Robert Lisley and knew his father Robert Lisley, deceased, the former from his birth about twenty-six years ago, the latter from the age of ten to his death, and has known the manor, town and forest of Felton and the hamlet of Coxlodge, etc., for about sixty years. That Robert Lisley, the defendant's father, did in his lifetime, by indenture dated January 17th, 1595/6, convey the said manor and premises in Felton to his use for life, and after his death the demesne lands, houses and mills of Felton to Katherine his wife for her life, and after their death all the said manor with the premises to the use of William Lisley, his eldest son, and his heirs male, and in default of such issue to the use of the defendant (Robert Lisley) in fee tail with divers other remainders for certain other particular estates in the indenture mentioned. And after the determination

¹ Lambert MS.

² Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

³ Exchequer Depositions, 5 Chas. I. Mich. Term, No. 20.

⁴ *Ibid.*

of such estates, with limitations to or for the use of the late Queen Elizabeth, her heirs and successors. That the said Robert the father did convey by the said deed the lands in Coxlodge for the use of the said William Lisley, his son and heir, for his life, with remainder to his wife for her life if the said William Lisley by his deed should so appoint in fee tail, with remainder to the use of the said Robert the father for his life, with remainder to the heirs male of the said defendant (Robert Lisley). The last remainder to the use of the late Queen Elizabeth, her heirs and successors. The said indenture was made to one James Lisley of Barneston in the county of Durham and to this deponent. Which things he knows to be true because he was one of the feoffees in trust and privy to the deed. That Katherine, wife of the said Robert Lisley, died about sixteen years since. That the said William Lisley died about twelve years since and was never married and the defendant entered into the premises after the death of his brother William in the lifetime of Robert his father.

At the same place, and on the same day, John Mill of Felton, yeoman, aged about 74 years, deposed that he believes that the late Robert Lisley, the defendant's father, did in his lifetime sufficiently convey the manor and premises in Felton to the uses, intents and purposes mentioned, and that he has seen the deed of conveyance. That Katherine, wife of the late Robert Lisley, died about St. Andrew's day about 16 years ago. That he has heard there was a sale and fine levied by the late Robert Lisley, defendant's father, to William Jackson of Newcastle, of the said manor of Felton and Co[x]lodge and the other premises, as he has heard by some ill-disposed persons, to the prejudice of his children. That on June 18th, 1614, William Lisley, deceased, son and heir-apparent of Robert Lisley the father, entered into a parcel of ground called the Kirkfield in the name of all the lands in Felton and into the mill of Felton and also into Shothaugh, Elihaugh and Cathugh after the bargain and sale and fine levied to William Jackson by the said Robert Lisley, esq., the father; and this deponent was present with the other witnesses. That the said William died about twelve years since without issue and was never married. After whose death Robert Lisley the defendant made claim to the manors, lands and hereditaments in Felton, Shothaugh, Elehaugh, Catheugh and Coxlodge, which, he said, were forfeited to his brother William by virtue of his father's act in passing a fine upon a bargain and sale of the lands to William Jackson. And on August 20th, 1617, the defendant entered into the lands in Felton, Elehaugh, Shothaugh and Catheugh, and into one parcel of ground in Coxlodge, at all which entries this deponent was present.

At the same place, and on the same day, Edward Lisley of Acton, gentleman, aged about 30 years, deposed that Katherine, wife of the late Robert Lysley, died about *twelve* years ago, etc., etc.

Amongst other depositions taken, on behalf of the plaintiff, at Alnwick, September, 1629, Robert Hazell[rig] of Swarland, esquire, aged 60 years, deposed that the defendant Robert Lisley held court leet and court baron in the capital messuage of Felton-hall and administered oaths there, as is said. The said courts have sometimes been held at Felton-hall and sometimes at the parish church every year about Easter and Michaelmas. That there were anciently eight freeholders in the said town of Felton: to the best of his knowledge they held their lands as of the manor of Mitford. That Edward Atkinsonne and Edward Stevensonne held two several tenements with arable, meads and pasture thereto belonging, and the other freeholders, viz., John Singleton, Mathew Wilkinsonne, Humfrey Andersonne, William Turnor, Robert Thompsonne and John Carr hold their cottages with the appurtenances as of the manor of Mitford. That Shothaugh, Catheugh, the Steades, and Foxholes were anciently part of the forest of Felton, but were taken out thereof by the ancestors of the said defendant Robert Lisley.

At the same place and on the same day, John Lisle of Acton, esquire, aged about 75 years, deposed that the capital messuage (of Felton) is a manor and has in it divers freeholders but no copyholders. To the best of his knowledge the following are freeholders in the said manor: Thomas Thompson, George Nicholsonne, Robert Thomson, John Carr, Jane Turner, John Lisle, John Singleton and Humphrey Andersonne. That anciently the hamlets of Elyhaugh, Shothaugh, Catheugh and the Steads were part of the said forest of Felton and that an encroachment, divided into two closes, has lately been taken out of the said forest and annexed to the hamlet of Bokenfeild by the ancestors of Richard Heron, one of the defendants.

At the same place and on the same day, Thomas Robinson of Eshot, yeoman, aged about 60 years, deposed the same as last deponent (as to the number and names of the freeholders), with the addition of Mathew Wilkinson's name : says that George Nicholson holds a good tenement and has tollage, plough, besides meadow and pasture ; that John Lisle holds half a tenement : the rest of the freeholders poor cottages, some with two butts on their back sides, some with one, some with none, and perform one day's work for the said defendant Robert Lisle yearly in harvest time to reap or shear the corn.

At the same place, and on the same day, John Milles of Felton, aged about 64 years, deposed that the said capital messuage (of Felton) is a manor. That Robert Lisle, brother and heir to Sir Humphrey Lisle, entered into all the said Humfrey's lands, viz., the manor, town and forest of Felton, the hamlets of Elehaugh, Shothaugh, Cattheugh and the Steades and Coxlodge, and that the capital messuage and demesnes of Felton are worth £30 a year ; the hamlet of Elehaugh, 40s. ; Shothaugh, 26s. 8d. ; Cattheugh, 26s. 8d. ; the Steades, 20s. ; and that the ancient rent of Coxlodge is £16 a year : all which premises, except Coxlodge, are come to the hands of the defendant Robert Lisle and are in his possession. That the hamlets of Elyhaughe, Shothaughe, Cattheugh and the Steades were anciently part of the forest of Felton, and that part of the hamlet of Welden, the hamlets of Bywell, Bridgham, Wyntrigg and Foxholes have common of pasture for their cattle in said forest of Felton ; and that the ancient metes and bounds of Bokenfeild are now to be discerned by the hedges, ditches and stone walls which do encompass the said hamlet of Bokenfeild by itself ; and an encroachment has of late been made in the said forest and annexed to the said hamlet of Bokenfeild by the ancestors of the said Richard Heron.

At the same place and on the same day, Charles Carville of Morpeth, gentleman, aged about 51 years, deposed that as steward to the said Robert Lisle he had kept courts and administered oaths at Felton.¹

¹ *Exchequer Depositions*, 5 Chas. I. Mich. Term, No. 20.

LISLE (DE INSULA) OF WOODBURN AND FELTON.



ARMS: *Ermine a lion rampant*. Seal of Robert de Insula, 1397 ; seal of Thomas de Insula, 1450 ; also seal of Humphrey Lisle, 1505.

WILLELMUS DE INSULA, to whom Walter de Bolbec granted the vill. of Matfen, Fenwick, Ange-ton, Heddon, and Brunton before 1187 (*Northumberland*, vol. vi. p. 250).

Otwelus de Insula obtained Newton-hall in 1197 (vol. vi. p. 122), and Matfen, etc., in the reign of Henry II. 'Hotue (*alias* Otuerius) de Insula, filius Willelmi, genuit Robertus, Hotue, Willelmus, Ricardus et Henricus' (*Reg. Prior. de Bâth.* co. Notts ; Hodgson, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 167).

Robertus de Insula of Gosforth, <i>mercator</i> , gave South Gosforth to his son in free marriage with Isabella Fauconberg (Hodgson, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 168).	... daughter of Richard Camville (? de Crammaville) of South Gosforth (<i>cf.</i> Hodgson, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 174).	Willelmus, Otwelus, Ricardus, Henricus.
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Otwelus de Insula of Woodburn, held Bearl, Fenwick, Matfen, = Isabella, daughter of Hawkwell, Brunton, Thornton, Kirkhaile, etc. (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 382). *Inq. p.m.* 34 Hen. III. No. 33, taken 22nd October, 1250 ; also held Salecliff (Hodgson, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 168).

Peter Fauconberg (Harl. MS. 2101, fol. 245 ; *ibid.* 1554, fol. 27 b).

Petrus de Insula, of Chipchase in 1243.

a quo Lisle of Chipchase. (See *Northumberland*, vol. iv. p. 333.)

Sir Robert de Insula of Woodburn, knight, was 28 years of age in 1250; sheriff of Northumberland, 1264, had a licence before 1272 to have an oratory at Newton Hall (vol. vi. of this work, p. 123); was charged, 1284, with having wasted the inheritance of his kinsman, Robert de Insula, the younger, of Chipchase (*Placita de quoniam*, p. 507); gave his land in Rede Vale, 28th August, 1299, to John de Insula, son of Nicholas de Insula, 'nepos meus' (Lansd. MS. 326, fol. 101 b); *Inq. p.m.* 28 Edw. I. No. 28.

Emma, mentioned in a confirmation made by Hugh de Baliol to her husband of common of pasture in Shildon (*Chiro. Linc. Arch. Chart.* No. 7,077; cf. *Northumberland*, vol. vi. p. 250).

Nicholas de Insula (*Abb. R. Origin.* i. 100).

Juliana, wife of Michael Bayfelt, who, *circa* 1273, released to Robert de Insula the lands at Gosforth and Troughend which she had of the gift of her father, Otter de Lisle (Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 100).

Sir John de Insula of Woodburn, 'Johannes filius Nicholai de Insula consar guineus praedicti Roberti [de Insula de Salclif]', est propinquit ejus heres et est aetatis viginti sex annorum et amplius' (*Cal. Gen.* p. 585); died on Tuesday in Easter week, 1350, seised of Salcliffe and Appleby, co. Lincoln, and of Woodburn, Gosforth, Bearl, Newton, Thornton, etc.; *Inq. p.m.* 24 Edward III. first numbers, No. 47.

.... daughter of Gilbert de Unfravill, lord of Prudhoe (Hodgson, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 174).

Master Peter de Insula, canon of Bole and archdeacon of York, also archdeacon of Carlisle and Coventry; brother of Sir John de Insula; living 1311 (Raine, *Archives of York*, vol. i. p. 381).

Robert del Isle of Woodburn, son and heir, was 50 years of age — and upwards at the date of his father's inquisition; in 1362 gave South Gosforth to his son Thomas, and Agnes, his wife (*Inq. p.m.* 1368), and in 1365 settled lands in Fenwick, Matfen, Lanton, Hawkwell, Troughend, etc., on his grandson Robert, son of Robert de Insula, and Mary, daughter of Sir Aymer de Athol (Laing, *Charters*, p. 15); died on Tuesday, 29th June, 1367; *Inq. p.m.* 42 Edw. III. first numbers, No. 32; his heir was his grandson Robert, son of Robert del Isle, junior, deceased.

John de Insula, D.C.L., rector of Bolam and prebendary of Auckland; in March, 1310, obtained a dispensation to hold the rectory of Boldon, co. Durham, in addition (*Papal Registers*, vol. ii. p. 68).

Agnes, daughter of Sir John de Insula, married, first, Sir John de Eure of Stokesley, and after his death in 1327, she remarried Sir Roger de Burton (*Visitation of Yorkshire*, ed. Fosster).

Robert del = [? Eleanor, dau. of Isle, son of Sir Robert Felton, knight; she remar. Sir Aymer de Athol of Felton (Hodgson, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 174).]

Thomas Lisle of Salcliffe, who with his wife Agnes, in 1362 had feoffment of South Gosforth from his father (*Inq. p.m.* Robert del Isle, 42 Edw. III.); *ob. s.p.* on Saturday after 9th Sept., 1391; his heir was his nephew, Sir Robert Lyle, knight, aged 30 years and upwards; *Inq. p.m.* 15 Ric. II. No. 41.

Agnes, dau. of Delaval of Seaton Delaval.

Margaret, dau. of Sir Robert de Insula, married Thomas Vaux of Beaufront; living 1379 (*Northumberland*, vol. iv. p. 202).

Sir Robert del Isle of Woodburn, grandson and heir, was 12 years old and upwards at the date of his grandfather's inquisition: with his wife Mary had feoffment of Kirkharle and Broomhope from his grandfather in 1367 (Harl. MS. 2,101, fol. 245); 'consanguineus et heres' de Thomae Lisle de Salcliffe (Cott. MS. Claud. c. viii.; Harl. MS. 1554, fol. 27 b); sheriff of Northumberland, 1414; succeeded to Felton in 1422 on the death of his brother-in-law, Sir Ralph de Eure; died 19th March, 1423/6; *Inq. p.m.* 4 Hen. VI. No. 5; *Ibid.* 13 Hen. VI. No. 45.

Mary, daughter and co-heir of Sir Aymer de Athol (Harl. MS. 1554, fol. 27 b); settlement before or on her marriage, dated 26th June, 1365 (Laing, *Charters*, p. 15); upon whom her father entailed the manor of Felton, on failure of issue to her sister Isabella, wife of Ralph de Eure (Bain, *Doc.* vol. iv. p. 52).

John Lisle, of Salcliffe, son and heir, died 8th October, 1422, in his father's lifetime, seised of the manor of Salcliffe (*Inq. p.m.* 1 Hen. VI. No. 14, taken at Stamford Bridge on the Saturday before 9th January, 1422).

[Joanna, dau. of William Swinburne of Capheaton, married in or before 1398 (Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 142; Hodgson, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 215).]

Margaret, dau. of Sir Robert de Lisle, married William Mitford; she was living in 1452 (Hodgson, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 46).

Thomas Lisle of Woodburn and Felton, son and heir, was nine years of age at the taking of his father's inquisition; born at Nafferton, 11th June, 1413; baptised at Ovingham; proved his age as grandson and heir of Sir Robert Lisle, knight, 1st February, 1434/5 (*Inq. p.m.* 13 Hen. VI. No. 45); entailed his lands at Woodburn, Bearl, East Matfen, Thornton, Callerton, Hawkwell and Kirkharle by a deed made at Newcastle, 12th March, 1450/1 (*Northumberland*, vol. vi. p. 124); with his son Robert and his grandson Humphrey, 2nd June, 1472, granted lands in Weldon to the prior and convent of Brinkburn (Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 98; Harl. MS. 2,101).

Robert Lisle of Woodburn and Felton, = son and heir, upon whom his father, 12th March, 1450/1, settled various manors and vills; joined his father, in 1472, in granting lands to the prior and convent of Brinkburn.	William Lisle, second son, named in settlement of March 12th, 1450/1 (also Harl. MS. 5805, ff. 114-115).	Roger Lisle, third son, named in settlement of March 12th, 1450/1 (also Harl. MS. 5805, ff. 114-115).	Thomas Lisle, fourth son, named in settlement of March 12th, 1450/1 (also Harl. MS. 5805, ff. 114-115).
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Sir Humphrey Lisle of Woodburn and Felton, knight; knighted in Scotland, 13 Hen. VII. (Harl. MS. 1,554, fol. 27 b); sheriff of Northumberland, 1506; was excepted from the general pardon, 30th April, 1509, but was released from prison the same year; was taken prisoner at the battle of Flodden; died 30th July, 1516; seised of the manors, etc., of Bearl, Hawkwell, Thornton, Buteland, Redesmouth, South Gosforth, East Newton, Matfen and Kirkharle, and of lands in Broomhope and Woodburn; <i>Ing. p.m.</i> 8 Hen. VIII. c. vol. 31, No. 36, taken at Rothbury, 17th November, 1516.	Margaret, daughter of Sir William Bowes of Streatham, knight (Flowers's <i>Visitation of Yorkshire</i> , 1563; St. George's <i>Visitation of Durham</i> , 1615).	Elizabeth, wife of William Hayning, to whom her brother, Sir Humphrey Lisle, 9th Nov., 1505, gave Newton-hall as a marriage portion (Flowers's <i>Visitation of Northumberland</i> , vol. vi. p. 124).
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Sir William Lisle of Woodburn and Felton, knight, = dau. was 30 years of age and upwards at the date of his father's inquisition; captain of Norham castle, 1523; attainted for rebellion; surrendered himself to the Lord Warden, 26th January, 1527/8, and was executed; an inquisition was taken 25th November, 1529, on his attainder (<i>Northumberland</i> , vol. vi. p. 124).	Percival Lisle of Barmeston. (Hodgson, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 174).	Thomas Lisle, living 25th Nov., 1529, in enjoyment of a rent-charge secured on Newton-hall by deed dated 4th Jan., 1513/4 (<i>Northumberland</i> , vol. vi. p. 125). wife of George Swinburne of Edlingham and Nafferton (Flowers's <i>Visitation of Yorkshire</i> , 1563).
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Sir Humphrey Lisle of Woodburn and Felton, knight, having surrendered himself with his father, his life was spared on account of his youth; born <i>circa</i> 1508; had a grant of the manor of Felton, Gosforth, Newton-hall, Bearl, Hawkwell, Woodburn, Thornton, etc., by letters patent, 23rd August, 1536 (<i>Northumberland</i> , vol. vi. p. 125); headed the Felton muster roll of 1538; died <i>s.p.</i> (but leaving a natural son), before 1554.	Anne, daughter of Ralph, 3rd Lord Ogle (Harl. MS. 5805, ff. 114, 115), living in possession of her dower, 28th April, 1558.	Robert Lisle of Felton, brother and heir, succeeded his brother; was a commissioner for enclosures in 1552, and died, 25th April, 1554, seised of the manor of Felton, etc.; <i>Ing. p.m.</i> 4 and 5 Ph. and Mary, c. vol. cxii. No. 121.	Anne, daughter of John Hervey of Ickworth, Suffolk (Harl. MS. 5805, ff. 114, 115); she remarried Ralph Ellerker (Hervey's <i>Visitation of Suffolk</i> , 1561), who had a crown lease of the rectory of Felton, and was dead before 1579, apparently leaving her a widow for the second time (<i>Pat. Rolls</i> , 21 Eliz. part 3, m. 42).
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Lancelot Lisle of Felton, (Harl. MS. 5805, ff. 114-115); living 28th April, 1558, when he had an interest in South Gosforth (<i>Ing. p.m.</i> 4 and 5 Ph. and Mary, c. vol. cxii. No. 121).	John Lisle, master of the horse to the Duke of Somerset (Harl. MS. 5805, ff. 114, 115); living 28th April, 1558, in possession of an interest in South Gosforth (<i>Ing. p.m.</i> 4 and 5 Ph. and Mary, c. vol. cxii. No. 121).	Margery, wife of John Heron of Bockenfield (Flowers's <i>Visitation of Durham</i> , 1575). Jane, mar. George Alder of Alnwick (St. George's <i>Visitation of Northumberland</i> , 1615). Lucy, married Lancelot Heselrigg of Swarland, articles before marriage, 12th September, 1510. (Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 102 b).
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Lancelot Lisle of South Gosforth (Harl. MS. 5805, ff. 114, 115).	= Jane, daughter of Mungo Read of Berwick (Harl. MS. 5805, ff. 114, 115).
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John Lisle (Harl. MS. 5805, ff. 114, 115).

Robert Lisle of Felton, was six years of age at Christmas, 1573 (*Orig. t. m. 4* and 5 Ph. and Mary, c. vol. cxii. No. 121); was taken into custody in the court of wards and livery, 21st Oct., 1583 (*Cal. Border Papers*, Bain, vol. i. p. 112); made a settlement of Felton and Gosforth, 17th January, 1595/6 (*Lambert MS.*); died 1st May, 1609, to alienate the manor of Gosforth Gosford, etc. (*Gosforth Papers*, Hodgson Collection); died *circa* 1617 (*Exch. Decrs.*).

Catherine, dau. of Sir Gilbert Cuthbert of Hulton (Hulton *Collection of Northumberland*); named in the settlement of 17th January, 1595/6; died 1st May, 1609, to alienate the manor of Gosforth Gosford, etc. (*Exch. Decrs.*).

John Lisle of Acton, upon whom Felton was settled 17th January, 1595/6; failure of heir male of his nephew John; died 1st May, 1609, to alienate the manor of Gosforth Gosford, etc. (*Pat. Rolls*, 29 Eliz. part 7 m. 6); was residing at Acton, 31st January, 1595/6, when he purchased a portion of that vill from Anthony Felton; settled his lands in Acton, 18th August, 1629 (*Lambert MS.*); died 1st May, 1609, to alienate the manor of Gosforth Gosford, etc. (*Exch. Decrs.*).

Gregory Ogle of Choppington (Harl. MS. 5805, ff. 114, 115); will dated 1st Oct., 1601 (*Raine, Liber Vitae*, etc.).

William Lisle, son and heir, named in the settlement of 17th January, 1595/6; joined with his father, 1st April, 1602, in mortgage of Gosforth to Robert Brandling of Felling (Gosforth papers, Hodgson Collection); died 1st May, 1609, to alienate the manor of Gosforth Gosford, etc. (*Exch. Decrs.*).

Robert Lisle of Felton, second son, named in the settlement of 17th January, 1595/6; party to Gosforth mortgage, 20th April, 1610; articles before marriage, 1st Nov., 1665 (Mr. Cuthbert Riddell's deeds); by his will, dated 4th November, 1657, gave Felton to his wife absolutely; died *s.p.*; buried at Felton, 8th June, 1659.

Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Horsley of Long Horsley, knight; she mar., secondly, 25th Feb., 1650, Capt. Edward Widdrington (Hodgson, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 104).

John Lisle, third son, named in the settlement of 17th Jan., 1595/6.

Edward Lisle of Acton, son and heir, confirmed his marriage settlement, September, 1649 (*Lambert MS.*); was rated for Acton in 1663; buried 18th May, 1676 (*Lambert MS.*).

Mary, daughter of Sir Matthew Forster of Adderston, knight; articles before marriage, 8th August, 1629 (*Lambert MS.*); died in her husband's lifetime [? buried 17th December, 1665 (*Felton Register*)].

Anne, married William Carr of Eshot, had jointure secured on Eshot by deed dated 7th April, 1629; will dated 3rd August, 1681; proved 1684.

Catherine, eldest daughter and co-heir, married Thomas Ogle, and had Old Felton secured to her by deed dated 19th April, 1675 (*Lambert MS.*).

Jane, daughter and co-heir, married 12th June, 1660, Robert Manners of Long Framlington and Newmoor-house, and had the north side of Acton secured to her by deed dated 9th March, 1660/1 (*Lambert MS.*).

Dorothy, daughter and co-heir, married John Grey of Howick, and had the south side of Acton secured to her by deed dated 20th March, 1665/6 (*Lambert MS.*).

The connection, if any, between the Lisles of Woodburn and Chipchase and John de Insula, governor of Carisbrooke, summoned to Parliament by Edw. I., has not been ascertained (*cf. Bank's Baronia Anglica Concentrata*, vol. i. pp. 281-292; Nicolas, *Report on the Proceedings on the Claim to the Barony of L'Isle*, London, 1829).

Other de Insulas are mentioned in *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, *Feodarium Prioratus Dunelmensis*, etc. Brian de Insula was a distinguished man in the time of King John, and his name appears in the Durham *Liber Vitae*. The same record contains the names of Otwel, Richard, William, Thomas, and James de Insula (*Liber Vitae*, pp. 65, 92, 98, 101, 120).

On the death without issue of Robert Lisle of Felton in 1659 Edward Lisle of Acton became the heir male of the family, and on his death without male issue in 1676 the representation passed to Talbot Lisle, grandson of James Lisle of Barmeston, to whom the estates had been limited by the settlement of 1596. The following pedigree is as full as the scanty material will admit, but it is not known whether there is any present representative of this line.

LISLE OF FELTON AND OF BARMESTON, CO. DURHAM.

PERCIVAL LISLE of Hart, co. Durham, second son of Sir Ralphoth, knight of the Bath, and of Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey Lisle of Felton, knight (*a*); party to deed respecting Burradon, 11th February, 1509/10 (*d*).

Robert Lisle of Bidbick, co. Durham (*a*) [Robert Lisle conveyed a moiety of his land at Houghton-le-Spring to Anthony Fenwick, which moiety was conveyed 9th May, 1579, by Stephen Fenwick, son of Anthony Fenwick, to James Lisle, son of the said Robert, and the heirs male of his body, who finally sold Thornton, 8th Sept., 1589 (*f*)]; dead before 17th October, 1582, when his widow and son James had sold a tenement at Houghton-le-Spring to Bernard Gilpin (*g*).

James Lisle of Barmeston, co. Durham, son and heir (*a*), a remainder-man after John Lisle of Acton in the settlement of Felton, made 17th January, 1595/6 (*b*); died in Durham gaol; buried at St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham, 30th March, 1616 (*a*).

John Lisle, sometime of Durham, attorney, also of Bedborne, co. Durham (*a*), a remainder-man after his brother James in the settlement of Felton made 17th January, 1595/6 (*b*); bailiff of Darlington, 1606 to 1622 (*c*); died *s.v.* before 8th May, 1623, when his will was proved by his widow (*c*) (*c*).

Barbara, daughter of Thomas Turner of Darlington, widow first of William Baines of Bedborne, and second of Ralph Evers of Edgknoke (*a*); buried in Darlington church 19th July, 1630 (*c*).

Robert Lisle, a remainder-man after his brother John in the settlement of Felton made 17th January, 1595/6 (*b*).

Isabella, living at Bedborne in 1623 (*c*).

[Margery], wife of ... Bentley (*a*).

[Susan], wife of ... Bell (*a*).

Sybil, married William Lisle of Barmhill, Brainshaugh (*a*).

Talbot Lisle, kinsman of Barmeston (*b*) where he was living in 1623 (*a*); was presented in 1636 for unlawfully baptising his children (*b*).

Anne, daughter of Sir William Blakiston of Blakiston, knight (*a*), widow of Topp Heath of Little Eden (*b*).

Talbot Lisle (*a*), was residing at Eshot in 1663.

Catherine, daughter of William Carr of Eshot, by his wife Anne, daughter of John Lisle of Acton (*d*); she remarried Robert Carr, vicar of Edlingham; bond of marriage, 5th March, 1671/2.

Ralph Lisle, living 1632 (*a*).

James Lisle, living 1632 (*a*).

Robert Lisle, living 1632 (*a*).

John Lisle, at Edlingham, 1675/6; at Lemington, 1676/7; at Eshot Heugh, 1682; whom his uncle, John Carr of Hetton, desired to be put to school at Berwick, and at the age of 18 to be bound to a counsellor (*d*); named in his grandmother's will, 3rd August, 1681 (*d*).

Theodosia Carr, mar. 18th Jan., 1675/6 (*e*); died at Eshot Heugh, buried in Edlingham chancel, August 15th, 1682 (*e*).

Charles Lisle, named in his grandmother's will, 3rd August, 1681 (*d*).

Mary, named in her grandmother's will, 1681 (*d*), married 27th May, 1686, Cuthbert Close of Chipchase (*c*) [she died at Chipchase, and was buried at Chollerton, 28th October, 1734].

Barbara, wife of ... Dawson, mentioned in her grandmother's will, 1681 (*d*).

Anne, mar. 16th Jan., 1669/70, Alexander Falconer, vicar of Felton (*c*).

Magdalen, born at Eshot, baptised 24th June, 1663 (*c*); named in her grandmother's will, 1681 (*d*).

Catherine, named in her grandmother's will in 1681 (*a*), married 16th May, 1686, John Wightman of Edinburgh (*e*).

Robert Lisle, baptised 5th February, 1677/8 (*e*); buried in Edlingham chancel, 26th April, 1679 (*e*).

Anne, baptised 5th December, 1676 (*e*); named in the will of her great-grandmother in 1681 (*d*).

Margaret, died at Eshot Heugh, buried 6th August, 1682 (*c*).

Elizabeth, born at Lemington, baptised 4th December, 1679 (*e*); died at Bockenfield; buried 26th December, 1684 (*c*).

(*a*) Philpot's copy of *Visitation of Durham*, 1615, No. ii. fol. 154, quoted in a family pedigree of Lisle, belonging to Mr. Beresford Lisle, 1903.

(*b*) Settlement of Felton estate made by Robert Lisle of Felton, 17th January, 1595/6. Lambert MS.

(*c*) Longstaffe, *Darlington*, pp. 150, lxxxiii.

(*d*) Carr, *The History of the Family of Carr*, vol. iii.

(*e*) *Edlingham Register*.

(*f*) Thornton Deeds, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'S,' 86.

(*g*) *Durham Works and Inventories*, vol. i. p. 61.

(*h*) Surtees, *Durham*, vol. ii. p. 49.

(*i*) *Felton Register*.

(*j*) *The Carrs of Durham*, vol. i. p. 171.

FRETHOLD TENANTS IN FELTON, 1629. ¹			Rent paid to Robert Lisle	
Tenant	Home		s	d
John Lisle ...	1 tenement, 4 oxengates of land, arable, meadow and pasture, with common of pasture in Felton forest ...		0	6
George Nicholson ...	1 tenement, 8 oxengates of land, arable, meadow and pasture, with common of pasture in Felton forest ...		6	10
John Carr ...	1 cottage, 1 butt of land on the back side of cottage, with common of pasture in Felton forest ...		1	4
Robert Thompson ...	1 cottage, 3 butts of land on the back side of cottage, with common of pasture in Felton forest ...		4	10
William Turner ...	1 cottage, 2 butts of land, with common of pasture in Felton forest ...		3	8
Humfrey Andersonne ...	1 cottage, 2 butts of land, with common of pasture in Felton forest ...		2	8
Mathew Wilkinson ...	1 cottage, 1 butt of land, with common of pasture in Felton forest ...		0	10
John Singleton ...	1 cottage, 2 butts of land, with common of pasture in Felton forest ...		2	10
The two farmers pay Robert Lisle a mowing day's work, a shearing day's work, and a raking day's work.				
The six cottages pay yearly to the said Robert Lisle a shearing and a raking day's work.				

Sir John Conyers, writing from Berwick, August 24th, 1640, to Lord Conway, says, 'the Scots march night and day to be at Newcastle before the king's army, and some say they will seek to cross the Tyne about Hexham, and that they lodge to-night at Felton or a mile or two short of it.'² They lay at Morpeth on the following night.³ Detachments of the opposing armies were again in the district two years later, when Sir Thomas Glemham in January, 1644/5, thought to cut down Felton bridge, but receiving an alarm from the Scottish horse, he was obliged to retreat to Morpeth.⁴ The Lisles seem to have avoided being drawn into the civil war, for their name does not appear in the list of recusants; but in 1645 George Collingwood of Dalden and Eslington, a recusant, alleged that Robert Lesle of Felton owes him £700.⁵ Three years later, June 20th, 1648, Major Saunderson takes credit for a payment, 'when our troops were commanded back from Alnwick, a man met us at Felton with a letter from the governor of Newcastle which required us to stay; we sent back the same messenger and he took post horses at Morpeth upon my score, 5s. 4d.'⁶

¹ Deposition of John Miller of Felton, September, 1629, P.R.O. Exchequer Depositions, 5 Chas. I. Mich. Term, No. 20.

² *Cal. State Papers Dom.* Chas. I. 1640, p. 629.

³ *Ibid.* p. 634.

⁴ Rushworth, *Historical Collections*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 613.

⁵ *Cal. of Com. for Advancing Money*, vol. ii. p. 525.

⁶ *Cal. State Papers Dom.* Chas. I. 1648-1649, pp. 136, 137.

When not less than sixty-five years of age Robert Lisle married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Thomas Horsley of Long Horsley, and by a deed made November 1st, 1655, 'in consideration of a marriage recently solemnized' he settled upon her the manor and lands of Felton, Elihaugh, Shothaugh, Turnerstead, Todstead, Catheugh, etc.¹ Some of these estates he by his last will gave to her absolutely. The last owner of Felton of his race, 'Robert Lisle, esq. of Felton, departed to the mercy of God, the 6th day of June, and was buried the 8th of the same instant June, in the year of God, 1659.'²

In the name of God amen. The fourth day of November in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred fifty and seaven. I Robert Lisle of Felton in the county of Northumberland esquire, being old, yett of good and perfect mynde and memory, God be thanked, considering the frailtyes of nature and the vncertaintie of the tyme of death, for the preventing of all suites and contrauersies that may arise touching my estate, after my death, doe thinke fitt to make this my last will and testament in manner and forme following (that is to saie). First, I commend my soule to God, that gaue it, and to our Lorde and Saviour Jesus Christe that redeemed it, by whose mirritts, pretious death and passion (and not otherwise) I hope and looke for salvation. alsoe, I committ my bodie to the earth, from whence it came, to be buried in the parish church of Felton, where I now liue. And for the worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to blesse me I dispose thereof in manner and forme following (that is to saie). First, I give and devise vnto my loveing wife Dorothie Lisle her heirs and assignes for ever, all those my colyeries, colemynes, seame and seames of coles as well opened as not opened, lyeing and being in Cockand Lodge otherwise Cockshells in ye said county of Northumberland, with all and singuler the wayleaves, rights, members and appurtinances therevnto belonging or in any-wise appertaining, alsoe I giue and devise vnto my said loveing wife Dorathy Lisle her heires and assignes for ever all that my mannor, lordshipp, demeane and towne of Felton, with thappurtinnances in the said countie of Northumberland, and alsoe all and singuler messuages, howses, edifices, buildings, orchards, gardens, woods, vnderwoods, mills, mynes, quarries, rights, royalties, prevelleges, hereditaments and appurtinnances whatsoever therevnto belonging, or in any wise appertaineing alsoe I give and devise vnto my said loveing wife Dorathy Lisle her heires and assignes for ever, all that my walke mill lyeing and being in Shothaugh in ye said countie of Northumberland with all and singuler the rightes, members and appurtinnances therevnto belonging or in any wise appertaineing alsoe I giue and devise vnto my loveing cosyn Robert Lisle of Weldon in the said county of Northumberland gentleman his heires and assignes for ever the yearely rent or summe of forty pounds of good and lawfull mony of England, which my will and mynde is shalbe charged vpon, and payable out of the said colyery and cole mynes in Cockand Lodge otherwise Cockand Shells, and that the same shalbe paid yearely and for and dureing soe many yeares onely as my said wife her heires and assignes, shall make and raise forth and out of the rentts, issues and cleare profits of the said colyerie the yearly summe of one hundred pounds or more alsoe I giue and devise vnto my said cosyn Robert Lisle of Weldon his heirs and assignes for ever, all those my lands, tenements and hereditaments adjoyning vpon Weldon aforesaid, commonly called or knowne by the name of the New Intack alsoe I giue and devise vnto my said cosyn Robert Lisle of Weldon, his heirs and assignes for ever, all those my severall mesuages, tenements or farmholds with all and singuler their and every of their rights, members and appurtinnances scituate lyeing and being in the said county of Northumberland, and commonly called or knowne by the severall and respectiue names of Catheugh, Turnerstead and Toddstead alsoe I giue and devise vnto my cosyn John Ripley of Pethfoot in the said county of Northumberland gentleman his heires and assignes for ever all that my mesuage, tenement and farmehold commonly called or known of the name of Shothaugh scituate lyeing and being in the said countie of Northumberland with all and singuler the rights, members and appurtinn-

¹ Mr. Cuthbert Riddell's Deeds.

² *Felton Register*.

ances therevnto belonging except the said walk mill there, hereby formerly devised to my said wife. Alsoe I give and devise vnto my servant Robert Walles, his heires and assignes for ever all those my two closes lyeing and being in the said countie of Northumberland, adjoyneing to a place there called Longedike, and now in the possession of my cosyn James Ogle of Cawsey Parke. And I doe hereby giue and bequeath vnto my said loveing wife Dorathy Lisle all my goods and chattles, rights and creditts of kinde or nature soever the same be, and I doe hereby make, ordain and appointe Thomas Horsley of Longhorsley in the said county of Northumberland, esquire, formerly called Sir Thomas Horsley knight sole and onely executor of this my last will and testament, and I doe hereby revoke, annull and make void all former wills and testaments attanie tyme heretofore by me made. In witnesse whereof I have herevnto sett my hand and seal the day and yeare abouesaid. (Signed) Robert Lisle.

Signed, sealed and published as the last will and testament of the aboue named Robertt Lisle of Felton, in the presence of (signed) William Fenwick, Henrie Thornton, William Thornton, R. Fenwicke, Jo. Carnaby.

Endorsed: Lisle vidua quaerens *versus* Johannem Lisle et alios defendentes in cancellaria.

January 25^o anno regni regis Caroli secundi 12^o 1660. This will was shewed vnto Henry Thornton gentleman Robert Fenwick gentleman William Thornton gentleman and John Carnaby gentleman att ye tyme of their seuerall examinacions made and deposed vnto by euerye of them by vertue of a comission issued out of ye highe Court of Chancery to us and others directed. Before us. (Signed) Edw. Crowe, Willm. Wilson.

Cancellaria Widdrington et vxor quaerens *versus* Johannem Lisle et alios defendentes.

Octobris 8^o, 1663. 15^o Caroli secundi Regis. Shewed vnto John Carnaby Henry Thornton William Thornton Robert Fenwicke gentlemen and Sir William Fenwicke baronet at the tyme of their seuerall examinacions and deposed vnto by euerye one of them. Before us. (Signed) Ra. Clauering, Willm. Clennell, Francis Forster.

Dorothy, widow and devisee of Robert Lisle, was remarried at Felton church, February 23rd, 1660/1, to Captain Edward Widdrington,² fourth son of William, first Lord Widdrington of Blankney and Widdrington. He was also a member of Gray's Inn, and in 1674 took a lease for a term of twelve years of the mansion house at Rock, with the demesne and Moorhouse farm.³ His wife died July 20th, 1679,⁴ and if he ever resided at Rock he had returned to Felton before September, 1681, when Ralph Thoresby of Leeds, the antiquary, who, in some manner, was mixed up in his affairs, visited him there.⁵ In the Revolution he espoused the cause of James II., and died at the battle of the Boyne, July 11th, 1691.⁶

¹ From the original will in the possession of Mr. Cuthbert Riddell.

² 'That most honourable and most valiant captaine, Mr. Edward Widdrington, and the most vertuous and illustrious lady, Mistris Dorothy Lisle, was married the 23 of February, 1660/1.' *Felton Register*.

³ Mr. Cuthbert Riddell's MSS. Cf. vol. ii. of this work, p. 143.

⁴ Madam Dorothy Widdrington, wife to the Honorable Captain Edward Widdrington of Felton, departed to the mercy of God the twenty day of July betwixt twelve and one of ye clock at night and was buried about four of ye clocke in ye afternoon of ye 22nd day of July, 1679. *Felton Register*.

⁵ *Diary of Ralph Thoresby*, vol. i. pp. 41, 47, 99.

⁶ 'In the reign of King James II. the said Captain Edward Widdrington, grandfather of the present Edward Widdrington, obtained a grant from that prince for holding a weekly market and two fairs in the year at Felton, but happening to lose his life in King James's service at the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, July 11th, 1691, these grants died with himself.' 'A Survey of a Portion of Northumberland,' by George Mark, printed in *Inedited Contributions to the History of Northumberland*, p. 65, by J. Hodgson-Hinde.

WIDDRINGTON OF FELTON.

ARM : Quarterly, *argent and gules, over all a bend sable.*

EDWARD WIDDRINGTON, third son of William, first Lord Widdrington of Blankney, and of Widdrington, admitted to Gray's Inn 14th May, 1656; a captain in the army; married 23rd February, 1660/1 (*a*); party to deeds dated 2nd June, 1664, and 5th March, 1675; took a lease of Rock 19th December, 1676, from John Salkeld (*e*), and was living there 23rd June, 1688 (*e*); killed at the battle of the Boyne 11th July, 1691 (*k*); administration of his personal estate 8th June, 1699 (*f*).

Dorothy, widow and devisee of Robert Lisle of Felton, and daughter of Sir Thomas Horsley of Horsley, 'departed to the mercy of God the twenty day of July, betwixt twelve and one of ye clock at night, and was buried about four of ye clocke in ye afternoon of ye 22 day of July, 1679' (*a*).

Thomas, born 20th November, bapt. 4th December, 1661 (*a*).
Edward Widdrington of Felton, to whom his grandfather, Sir Thomas Horsley, gave Long Horsley and Scramwood (*e*); dead before August 9th, 1628 (*e*).

Elizabeth, dau. of Caryll, third Viscount Molyneux, articles before marriage, 24th June, 1687 (*e*) (*l*); registered her jointure 20th February, 1716/7 (*g*); died 12th June, 1730 (*e*); buried in the church of St. Paul, Covent Garden; of the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, when she made her will, dated 6th June, 1730; proved at the prerogative court at Canterbury (*e*).

William, buried 29th September, 1673 (*a*).
Eleanor, *alias* Catherine, mar. Richard Forster of Newham; articles before marriage, 10th September, 1683 (*d*).

Mary, baptised 31st October, 1662 (*a*).

Dorothy.

Teresa, married 16th January, 1695/6, at the chapel of the Portuguese Embassy, London, Sir William Wheler, third baronet, of Leamington Hastings, Warwickshire (*e*); buried at Leamington Hastings, 7th May, 1718 (*e*).

[Anne, married 6th April, 1706, at Newham, William Clavering of Berrington (*b*).]

Edward Horsley Widdrington of Felton, died at Felton 12th, buried 14th December, 1762, aged 67 (*a*) (*h*); will dated 31st July, 1762; proved 27th June, 1763 (*e*).

Mary, daughter of Humphrey Weld of Lulworth castle, Dorset, articles before marriage, 9th August, 1728 (*e*); died at Red Lion Square, London, 20th July, 1749 (*i*).

Mary Horsley Widdrington, died in London, buried in the church of St. Paul, Covent Garden; administration of her personal estate 13th January, 1721/2, granted to her mother (*f*).

Elizabeth Margaret Widdrington, daughter and sole heir; named in her grandmother's will (*e*); married Thomas Riddell of Swinburne castle, articles before marriage, 14th August, 1760 (*e*), married the same month (*j*); died at Felton 4th April, 1798, aged 68 (*a*); will proved at York, 3rd October, 1798 (*f*). ↓

(*a*) *Felton Register*.

(*b*) *Kylee Register*.

(*c*) Mr. E. G. Wheler's family papers.

(*d*) See vol. i. of this work, pp. 276, 280.

(*e*) Mr. C. Riddell's papers.

(*f*) Raine, *Test. Ebor.*

(*g*) *Roman Catholic Register of Estates*.

(*h*) *Newcastle Courant*, 18th December, 1762.

(*i*) *Ibid.* 5th August, 1749.

(*j*) *Ibid.* 30th August, 1760.

(*k*) Mark's *Survey of Northumberland* in 1734.

(*l*) Enrolments, etc., with Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland.

Edward Horsley Widdrington, as a Roman Catholic, registered his estate at Quarter Sessions, September 3rd, 1717. He was then residing at Long Horsley. The following is an abstract of the document so far as it relates to Felton:

The manor and lordship of Felton, with royalties appertaining thereto: Felton-hall and the demesne lands at Felton, let to three tenants at £101; Mouldshaugh, £32; Breray-bank, £18; Swinscroft, £11; West Farm, £15; Fence, £33 10s.; Shothaugh, £20; Stephen Closes, £86; water corn-mill, £26 10s.; a quit-rent out of Side-banks paid by Robert Lisle, £5; the North Moor limestone quarry, £5; Doneson house let to three tenants, £1 18s.; house and smith's shop, £2; the borough rent in Felton, £1 6s. 8d.; a close on the lord's waste, 3d.; Felton orchard, £5; a house built on the lord's waste, in possession of Thomas Ogle, gent., 2d.; 'Green-huigh' rent from the freeholders of Newton on the moor, 5s. 2d.; 'Green-huigh' rent out of Overgrass steads, 3s.¹

¹ *Roman Catholic Register*, with the Clerk of the Peace.

His mother, the Hon. Elizabeth Widdrington of Horsley, widow, registered a rent charge of £100 issuing out of Felton and Bockenfield.¹

Edward Horsley Widdrington died at Felton Park, December 12th, 1762. He was succeeded by his only daughter, Elizabeth Margaret, wife of Thomas Riddell of Swinburne castle. As Roman Catholics they registered their estate at Felton, March 3rd, 1763, viz.:

A capital messuage called Felton-hall, with the demesne lands, in the possession of the said Thomas Riddell, computed at £133; limestone quarries and colliery at Felton Moor, in the possession of the said Thomas Riddell, computed at £60; Townhead farm, £120; the West farm, £26; a tenement called Swinecroft, £16; Mouldshaugh, £60; Old Fence, £52; the mill, £42; High Shothaugh, £45; Low Shothaugh, £41; High-moor, £100; South High-moor, £42; cottages in Felton lordship, let to divers tenants at £42; quit-rents in Felton lordship, £1 12s. 5d.; pews in an aisle of Felton church, let to several tenants, 5s.; Chester-house farm, £42.²

The pedigree of Riddell has been set out in a former volume of this work.³

The following freeholders in Felton voted at the election of knights of the shire in October, 1710: Robert Henderson, vicar, Francis Gudson (?), John Hudson, Thomas Moody, Thomas Nicholson, Richard Robinson, William Robinson, William Taylor, esq., Thomas Telford and Robert Thompson.⁴

In the rebellion of 1715, Thomas Forster lay at Warkworth on Sunday, October 9th, and on the following day marched his men, first to Felton, where their number was augmented by a contingent of seventy horsemen from the borders, and thence to Morpeth.⁵

Robert Henderson, the vicar, John Hudson, Thomas Moody, Robert Nicholson, Thomas Nicholson, William Robinson, Thomas Telford and Robert Thompson, all of Felton, and Joseph Ledgard of Newcastle, voted at the election of a knight of the shire in the room of Thomas Forster in February, 1715/6.⁶ At the election of 1734, John Dennam, James Jewins, Thomas Moody, Thomas Nicholson, John Thompson, Robert Thompson and William Waugh, all residing at Felton, with John Hudson of Wintrig, Richard Robinson of Moldshaugh and Robert Robinson of Acton Dean-house, all voted for freeholds in Felton township.⁷

¹ *Roman Catholic Register*, with the Clerk of the Peace.

² *Ibid.*

³ Vol. iii. of this work, p. 248.

⁴ *Poll Book*.

⁵ Sykes, *Local Records*, vol. i. p. 134.

⁶ *Poll Book*.

⁷ *Ibid.*

The duke of Cumberland, marching his troops to Scotland to quell the rebellion, passed through Felton on Tuesday, January 28th, 1745/6, and was prudently regaled by Mr. E. H. Widdrington, then owner of the place.¹

In 1748 William Henderson, clerk, John Donnison, Richard Horn, Thomas Hudson, James Innis, Robert Robinson, John Thompson, Robert Thompson and Henry Wallis, all of Felton; Edward Grey of Old Felton, William Grey of Burgim, Thomas Nicholson of Weldon, Richard and Thomas Robinson, both of Thirston, and Matthew Thompson of Causey-park Hag voted at the election of knights of the shire for freeholds in Felton.

On the 2nd and 3rd May, 1751, there were horse races at Felton, also 'a main of cocks between the gentlemen of the place and the county adjacent,' and an auricula show.²

John Wesley visited Felton on one of his missionary tours in 1766, on his way from Morpeth to Alnwick. On Tuesday, May 20th, he writes in his *Journal*: 'About noon I preached at Felton; there were many hearers, though the wind was extremely sharp, and most of them were attentive, but very few seemed to understand anything of the matter. I preached at Alnwick in the evening.'³

At the election of knights of the shire in 1774, the following freeholders voted for tenements and lands in Felton: William Grey, Richard Horn (? Heron), George Lambert, John Nelson, John Pyle, John Thompson, Henry Wallis and Thomas Willis, and Richard Wake, parish clerk, all of Felton; William Grey of Birgham, John Hudson of Bokenfield, James Innes of Crogdon and Matthew Thompson of Paxton-dean. At the great contested election of 1826, Edward Brown, William Gallon, Edward Kennedy, Joseph Nelson, William Nelson and John Tinmouth, all of Felton; Thomas Gibson of Bedlington, Samuel Gowan of Thirston and Nicholas Telford of Sunderland, co. Durham, voted for freeholds in Felton.

FELTON PARK.

Felton park lies to the west of the village and is bounded on the south by the reaches of the Coquet; it is planted with well grown forest

¹ Sykes, *Local Records*, vol. i. p. 181.

² Newcastle papers, February 25th, 1751.

³ Wesley's *Journal*, vol. iii. p. 246.

and ornamental trees which protect a house erected in 1732 by Edward Horsley Widdrington, from designs by Canston (?).¹ In a fine eighteenth century walled garden² adjoining there is an extensive collection of old fashioned herbaceous plants. Besides some good family portraits and much valuable old English and French furniture, the house³ contains the numerous gold cups won in the early part of the nineteenth century by Mr. Ralph Riddell's celebrated racehorses, 'Doctor Syntax,' 'XYZ,' and 'Don Carlos.' Felton park with the greater part of the township now belongs to Mr. Cuthbert Riddell, who is lord of the manor.

Connected with the house by a corridor is a Roman Catholic chapel,⁴ built in 1857 in the Gothic style of architecture, from designs of Mr. Gilbert Blount, by Mr. Thomas Riddell, who died April 5th, 1870, and is buried in a vault in the church of which he was the founder. Amongst the church property is a pre-Reformation vestment, stated to have once belonged to the chapel attached to a mansion house of the Riddells in Gateshead, which was set on fire by the mob, January 28th, 1745/6.⁵

¹ Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'R,' 66.

² The old manor house, or hall, of the Lisles stood in the park on a site near the south-east corner of the garden. *Ex inf.* Mr. Cuthbert Riddell.

³ Amongst others are : Thomas Riddell (died 1789), by Gainsborough ; his wife Elizabeth Margaret, daughter and heiress of Edward Horsley Widdrington, by Reynolds ; Thomas Riddell (died 1870), by Courtoisier ; his first wife, *née* Throckmorton, by Dubut ; his second wife, *née* De Trafford, by Capalti ; Mrs. Ralph Riddell (died 1849) ; her son Thomas (died 1870), and her daughter Eliza (died 1878), in one picture by Ramsay. There is also a picture of 'Dr. Syntax,' painted by Ward in 1820.

⁴ The following priests have served the Roman Catholic mission at Felton :
 1792 (*circa*). John Robinson.
 1827. Joseph Orrall, O.S.B., on the cession of Robinson.
 1845. John Swale, O.S.B., on the cession of Orrall : educated at Ampleforth.
 1846. William Brindle, O.S.B., on the cession of Swale : educated at Ampleforth.
 1849. Samuel Day, O.S.B., on the cession of Brindle : educated at Ampleforth. He was uncle to Sir John Charles Day, one of H.M. judges.
 1869. Charles Gregory Smith, O.S.B., on the cession of Day : educated at Ampleforth : the last of the Benedictine Order to serve the mission.
 1883. Monsignor Thomas McAuliffe, D.D. Served successively in the missions in Madras and at Gibraltar. He died at Felton, May 25th, 1884, and is buried there.
 1884. Edward Robert, a native of Belgium, after the death of McAuliffe.
 1884(?) Peter Dorn, a German, on the cession of Robert.
 1886. Adam Wilkinson, on the cession of Dorn : educated at Ushaw College.
 1895. Michael Peter Horgan, on the cession of Wilkinson : educated at Bruges and served a mission in Honduras.
 1896. Edmund Joseph Barnett, on the cession of Horgan : educated at Ampleforth, at Autun in France, and at Rome.

Ex inf. Rev. E. J. Barnett, taken from entries in the Register of the Roman Catholic chapel at Felton.

⁵ Sykes, *Local Records*, vol. i. p. 180. The body of the house was burned January 24th, 1747, but the wings escaped. Richardson, *Table Book*, vol. ii. p. 15.

FELTON COMMON.

The residue of the ancient forest of Felton, which comprised a moor of 1,035 acres, by estimation, lying to the north of the town, remained open and unenclosed until the middle of the eighteenth century,¹ when an Act of Parliament was procured, 26 Geo. II., 'for dividing and inclosing the common called Felton Common, in the parish of Felton, in the county of Northumberland.' After reciting that Edward Horsley Widdrington, esq., was lord of the manor, to whom the minerals were reserved, the Act appoints Alexander Brown of Doxford, Percival Horsley of Cheeseburn Grange, Samuel Marriot of Morpeth, Gilbert Park of Warton, Francis Forster of Felton, and Matthew Sibbit of Shoreswood, North Durham, commissioners to carry the Act into execution. They are to set out roads, public and private, and to appoint common watering places for the use and convenience of all the proprietors, and to make the division amongst those entitled to common of pasture 'in proportion to the yearly value of their respective farmholds, tenements and lands lying within the parish of Felton and township of Newton-on-the-Moor, as the same is stated and ascertained in a certain book there called the Book of Rates.'² The commissioners made their award May 16th, 1754,³ and awarded allotments⁴ to the following persons:

¹ A meeting of the freeholders who had right of common on Felton moor to be held at the Rose and Crown at Felton on November 6th, 1752, to arrange an application to parliament for dividing the said common was called in the *Newcastle Courant*, November 4th, 1752.

² The following statement, purporting to be a copy of the Book of Rates belonging to the parish of Felton, apparently extracted from the Sessions Records of the year 1711, has been found in the Bell Collection:

FELTON SOUTH SIDE.				FELTON NORTH SIDE.			
	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
East and West Thirston	0 19 6	New Felton	...	...	1 0 0
Shothaugh	0 2 6	Old Felton and Acton	...	...	1 0 0
Helm	0 1 9	Swarland and Glantlees	...	...	1 0 0
Bockenfield	1 3 0	Greens and Overgrass	...	...	0 5 0
Eshot	1 0 11	Firth	...	...	0 1 6
High Heugh	0 1 3	Swarland mill	...	...	0 1 6
Long-dike	0 2 5	Elyhaugh	...	...	0 2 6
Felton rectory	0 5 0	Vicarage	...	...	0 4 0
Thirston mill	0 0 9	Rectory	...	...	0 7 6
<hr/>				<hr/>			
£3 17 1				£4 2 0			

³ The award, unaccompanied by any plan, is deposited with the Clerk of the Peace at the Moot-hall, Newcastle.

⁴ Where the place of abode is not attached to the allottee's name, Felton must be understood.

For lands, &c., in Felton. Edward Horsley Widdrington, 6sa. 1r. 6p. 60.; for his demesne lands there, 151a. 25p.; the Rev. William Henderson, vicar of Felton, 39a. 3r. 3p.; William Grev, 2a. 2r. 33p.; Magdalen Robison, widow, 1a. 13p.; Robert Reed of Gillygate, 1a. 13p.; Matthew Thompson of Ogle, as mortgagee in possession, 8a. 3r. 33p.; Richard Horn, 2a. 3p.; Barbara Thomson, widow, 5a. 3r. 21p.; John Donnison, 5a. 3r. 21p.; Edward Gallon of Alnwick, as mortgagee in possession, 3a. 2r. 28p.; Grace Hudson, widow, 2a. 33p.; John Robinson of Cockle Park, as mortgagee in possession, 2a. 15p.; John Thompson, 2a. 15p.; William Grey of Burgham, 1a. 2r. 11p.; Henry Willis, 1a. 8p.; Thomas Storer of Rothbury and Thomas Smith of Thirston, each an undivided moiety of 19a. 38p. In all 307 acres.

For lands in Acton. Edward Horsley Widdrington, for Stephenson's Closes, 5a. 2r. 11p.; John Archbold, 38a. 3r. 38p.; Edward Adams, 35a. 27p. In all 79 acres.

For lands in Old Felton. John Lisle, esq., 84a. 2r. 18p. In all 84 acres.

For lands in Swarland and Overgrass. Richard Grieve for Swarland, Swarland mill, and the Firth, 337a. 3r. 38p.; Mrs. Ann Chambers, widow, for Overgrass Steads, 81a. 3r. 38p. In all 419 acres.

For lands in Newton-on-the-Moor. Henry Strother, 19a. 28p.; Samuel Cook for Newton-on-the-Moor and the Greens, 73a. 1r. 26p.; Robert Cook, 9a. 2r. 14p.; John Cay, 3r. 36p. In all 103 acres.

The area of the roads and watering places amounted to 29 acres.

FELTON CHURCH.

Although no remains have been found to show that there was a church at that time, it is possible that before the Conquest there was one of wood or stone at Felton, lying midway, as it does, between Warkworth and Rothbury, both of which have possessed churches from an early date.

The church of Felton, with all that belonged to it, was given by William Bertram II., who died about 1199, to God, St. Peter, and the canons of Brinkburn.¹ The grant was confirmed² by Philip of Poitou,³ bishop of Durham from 1197 to 1208, who also attested Godfrey Mauduit's grant to God, St. Mary, and the mother church of Felton, of lands in Eshot, Bockenfield, and Upper Felton, for the soul of Lady Constance, daughter of Walter fitz William, and for the souls of his ancestors and hers.⁴ William Bertram's grant was confirmed by his son Roger Bertram II.,⁵ by King John in 1201,⁶ and subsequently by Henry III.⁷ In an award concerning the chapel near Cawsey Park (de Calceto), made at

¹ 'Insuper ecclesiam de Felton cum omnibus pertinentiis suis.' *Brinkburn Cartulary*, Page, p. 2.

² *Ibid.* p. 182.

³ *Ibid.* p. 59.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 57. 'Pro anima dominae Cunstantie filiae Walteri filii Willelmi et antecessorum meorum et suorum.'

⁵ 'Insuper ego, Rogerus, concedo et do ex dono meo praedictis canonicis ecclesiam de Felton cum omnibus ejus adjacentibus in perpetuam elemosinam.' *Ibid.* p. 4.

⁶ *Charter Roll*, 2 John, memb. 11.

Brinkburn Cartulary, p. 192.



Alnwick at Christmas, 1221, the rights of the mother church of Felton were expressly reserved,¹ and it is probably the place referred to in a chirograph agreement made between Roger Bertram (? the III.) and the prior and convent of Brinkburn, under the style of the free chapel in his manor of Felton.²

By a mandate given at Gateshead in May, 1260, the bishop appropriated the corn tithes of Felton and Acton for the support of the vicar, who was also to enjoy the toft and croft in the vill of Framlington, occupied by the chaplain ministering there.³ About 1268, William, son of William de Blumville, granted lands in Bockenfield for the maintenance of the light of the Blessed Mary of Felton.⁴ The value of the rectory, for the purposes of Pope Nicholas's taxation in 1292, was assessed at £40, that of the vicarage at £6 13s. 4d.⁵ Edward I. when at Felton, January 5th, 1303/4 (St. Edward's day), made an oblation of 7s. in honour of the saint.⁶ In 1312, in the returns to the writ *Levari facias*, the church of Felton paid £6 13s. 4d.,⁷ and in the following year the vicar was assessed at 6s. 8d. for the tenth granted to the bishop.⁸

¹ 'Quia capella de Calceto pleno jure spectare debuit ad ecclesiam matrem de Felton.' *Ibid.* p. 62.

² 'Concesserunt etiam ei liberam capellam suam in manerio suo de Felton, salvis eis omnibus parochianis suis.' *Ibid.* p. 18.

³ Universis sanctae matris ecclesiae filiis, praesentes literas visuris, vel auditoris, Rogerus de Seyton, domini Dunelmensis episcopi officialis et commissarius generalis in causis et negotiis eidem domino a sede apostolica delegatis, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Ad universitatis vestrae notitiam volumus pervenire, quod nos, vocatis vocandis et praesentibus, vicariam ecclesiae de Felton, quam viri religiosi, . . . prior et conventus de Brinkeburn, in proprios usus obtinere dinoscuntur, ad hoc potissime considerationem habentes, quod . . . prior et conventus antedicti, in proprios usus, possident duntaxat ecclesiam memoratam, in cujus parochia idem prioratus consistit, nec alias opitulerentur est dotatus, subscripto moderamine duximus ordinandum, statuantes quod in subscriptis portionibus vicaria consistit memorata, quas vicariis pro tempore futuro, per hanc nostram ordinationem, conferimus quiete et pacifice in futurum possidendas; videlicet, sexdecim acras terrae arabilis, cum prato in ipsius ecclesiae fundo, de quibus dicta de Felton ecclesia dotata consistit; decimam garbarum omnium villarum de Felton praedicta et Ayketon, unum toftum et croftum in villa de Framlington, quae capellanus ibidem celebraturus inhabitabit. Caetera autem omnia, ad ecclesiam eandem qualitercunque pertinentia, dicti . . . prior et conventus et pacifice et quiete percipient et retinebunt. Sustinebunt autem vicarii, qui pro tempore fuerint, omnia ministrorum ipsius ecclesiae de Felton, et capellae de Framlington, necessariorum onera. Caetera autem, tam ordinaria, quam extraordinaria, ipsius ecclesiae idem . . . prior et conventus perpetuo sustinebunt. Hanc siquidem nostram ordinationem, in praesentia partium recitatum, et ab eisdem plenius intellectam, eadem acceptaverunt, et gratis consenserunt in eandem. Actum apud Gatisheved, mense Maii, anno gratiae millesimo cc. sexagesimo, praesentibus, de Alnewyk et de Egleston abbatibus, dominis, Waltero Heron, rectore ecclesiae de Ford, custode Hospitalis Sancti Edmundi de Gatisheved, magistris Roberto de Hampton, Gilberto Bacon, Radulpho de Holvell, tunc clerico nostro, et aliis, testibus ad hoc specialiter convocatis. In cujus rei testimonium, praesentibus literis sigillum officialitatis Dunelmensis ecclesiae apposuimus. Bp. Kellawe's Register, vol. i. p. 337.

⁴ Terram quam ego dedi luminari Beatae Mariae de Felton. . . Hiis testibus, domino Gwychardo tunc vicecomite Northumbriae, etc. *Brinkburn Chartulary*, Page, p. 53. Gwyscard de Charron was sheriff of Northumberland, 52 Hen. III.

⁵ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 352.

⁶ *Ex Wardrobe Book*, 1300. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'W,' p. 269.

⁷ Bp. Kellawe's Register, vol. ii. p. 848.

⁸ *Ibid.* vol. i. p. 488.

The ordination of the vicarage has been preserved. A commission of inquiry dated May 19th, 1313, was made on the petition of Sir William, who is called perpetual vicar of Felton, William de Quickam, dean of Lanchester, and Richard de Morpeth, rector of Greystoke, being appointed commissioners,¹ and the bishop's mandate was issued on December 26th following.²

¹ Ricardus, permissione divina Dunelmensis episcopus, dilectis in Christo filiis, magistris Willelmo de Quickam, decano in ecclesia praebendali de Lanchestre, et Ricardo de Morpeth, rectori ecclesiae de Graystok, salutem, gratiam, et benedictionem. Petitionem dilecti in Christo filii, domini Willelmi, perpetui vicarii ecclesiae de Felton, graviter conquerentis, audivimus, continentem quod de proventibus ipsius ecclesiae non habet congruentem portionem, vicariae suae assignatam, per quam potest commode sustentari, et onera eidem incumbencia debite supportare. Quocirca, vobis, de quorum industria plenam fiduciam gerimus et habemus, committimus et mandamus, quatenus ad dictam ecclesiam, vel aliquem locum vicinum, ubi veritas melius sciri poterit, vos personaliter conferentes, de valore praefatae ecclesiae, ac portionis vicariae assignatae, et de circumstantiis necessariis, servato debite ordine, in hac parte, cum diligentia qua convenit, inquiratis. Et quid feceritis aut inveneritis in praemissis, nobis, propter ea, distincte volumus per vestras literas intimari; ut praefatam vicariam, si oporteat, Deo propitio, possimus, sicut expedit, augmentare. Proviso quod, si vos ambo praedictae inquisitioni faciendae interesse non poteritis, unus vestrum, non expectata praesentia alterius, ipsam, in forma praedicta, faciat nihilominus, et sequatur, et nos certificet quid actum fuerit competenter. Valete. Datum apud Wolsingham, xix^o die Maii, pontificatus nostri anno secundo. Bp. Kellawe's *Register*, vol. i. p. 335.

² Universis S. Matris ecclesiae filiis ad quos praesentis scripturae pagina pervenerit, Galfridus, prior ecclesiae Dunelmensis et ejusdem ecclesiae conventus salutem in domino sempiternam. Ordinationem super vicaria de Felton auctoritate venerabilis patris domini Ricardi Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopi decretam . . . inspeximus . . . sub tali forma. Universis . . . Ricardus permissione divina Dunelmensis episcopus dilecto filio, magistro Ricardo de Eryum praebendario in ecclesia praebendali de Lanchestre nostrae dioecesis, salutem. . . Ad cognoscendum et pronuntiandum super appropriatione ecclesiae de Felton dictae nostrae dioecesis, quam dilecti filii . . . prior et conventus monasterii de Brinkeburn' ordinis Sancti Augustini in usus proprios se canonicè obtinere praetendunt, et jure sic retinendi eandem, necnon ad concedendum et indulgendum, auctoritate et vice nostra, eisdem religiosis quod vicaria ejusdem ecclesiae de caetero per unum de suis concanonicis perpetuo regatur, et ad ponendum et ad ordinandum oeconomum in eadem, necnon ad ordinandum de portione pro vicario assignanda, praesentatumque canonicum ad vicariam eandem admittendum et instituendum, et in ejus corporalem possessionem inducendum, ac omnia et singula faciendum, quae in praemissis, et circa ea, necessaria fuerint, vel opportuna, tibi de cujus circumspectionis industria, ad plenum confidimus, vices nostras committimus cum cujuslibet coercionis potestate. Valete. Dat. apud Aukeland', 26 die Decembris a. d. 1313. *Ibid.* p. 489, and Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 136.

Venerandae religionis viris priori et conventui monasterii de Brinkeburn ordinis Sancti Augustini dictae dioecesis ecclesiam parochialem de Felton ejusdem dioecesis in usus proprios canonicè obtinentibus, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Matris ecclesiae circumspecta benignitas illorum gravaminibus libentius compatitur et oppressionibus promptius providet, quos vite et morum excellentia praeferentes virtuosa morum praemia dignos reddunt potioribus attoni favoribus et majoribus beneficiis honorari. Cum itaque, per exhibita et producta in negotio contra nos super appropriatione dictae ecclesiae et detentione ejusdem, de presentatione vicarii ad ipsius ecclesiae vicariam ex officio movebamus, ac alias notorie et legitime nobis constet quod in eadem ecclesia consuevit ab olim, et debuit, per unum regularem canonicum deserviri, ad curam cujus canonicum praefici ipsorum monasterii et ecclesiae necessitas ac evidens utilitas suadet et exposit; ipsa tamen vicaria per vicarium secularem postmodum per tempus aliquod regebatur. Vestrum monasterium praedictum et loca ac bona alia vis pertinentia per repentinum incendii voraginem, serientium Scottorum incursum, depredationes innumeras, et hostiles invasiones multiplices, sunt et fuerunt consumpta, ac in favillam et cineres redacta; adeo quod ad sustentationem numeri canonicorum ipsius monasterii, et reparationem hujusmodi, et alia onera incumbencia supportanda, vestrae non sufficiunt facultates, quodque ob quotidianum adventum exercitus versus Scotiam, et aliorum supervenientium ad idem monasterium vestrum, juxta iter prope marchiam Scotiae notorie situatum, concursus undique onerosum hospitalitas vestra, quae ad praemissa non sufficit, plus solito aggravantur. Ex his et aliis causis evidentibus inducimur obnixius et arctamur ut vobis, quod in vinea Domini per regulares observantias Deo placabiles et alia multiplicia caritatis opera novimus vigilantius insigniri, et monasterio vestro praedicto, quatenus possimus, congrue succuramus. Propter lamentabilem ergo statum vestrum et monasterii vestri vestris gravaminibus et oppressionibus benigno compatientes affectu, habito in hac parte cum capitulo ecclesiae Dunelmensis, ac magistro Johanne de Nassyngton, clerico, dictae

A writ was issued March 22nd, 1331/2, on the petition of Roger Mauduit of Eshot, to ascertain whether it would be to the king's loss or damage if he were granted a licence to endow a chantry in the church of St. Michael of Felton, with lands in Eshot of the value of 100s. a year, to provide a chaplain to perform divine service every day for his soul, and for that of his heirs and ancestors.¹

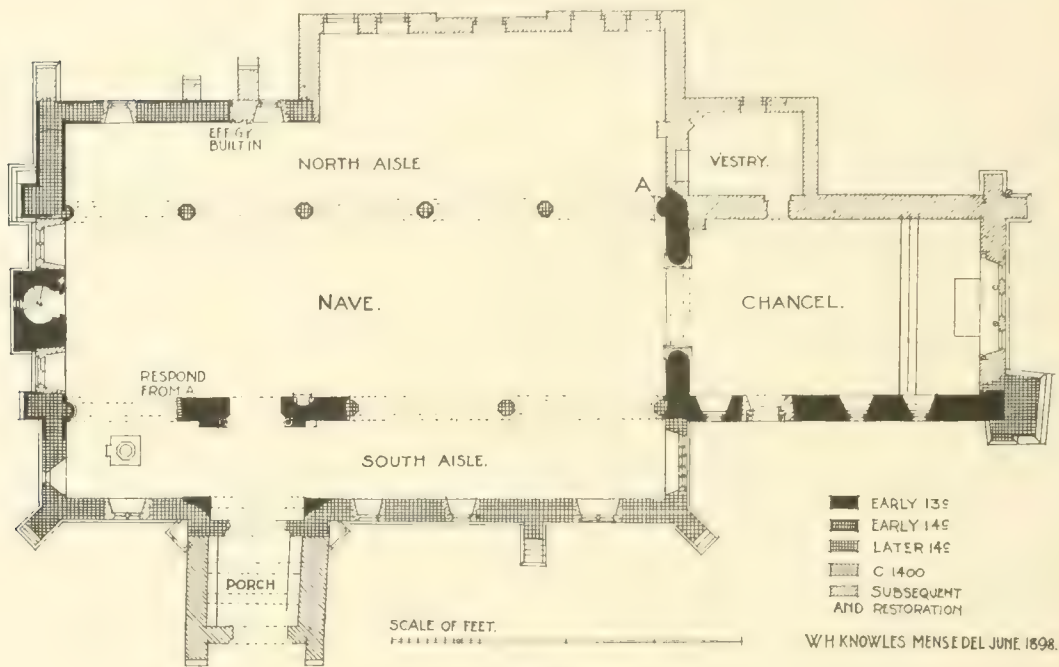
vicariae oeconomio, diligenti tractatu et solemnī, eorum consensu ac omnibus aliis quae in causa huiusmodi quomodolibet requiruntur concurrentibus, auctoritate nobis in hac parte commissā statuimus, ordinamus, ac vobis concedimus ex causis suprascriptis, et tenore praesentium indulgemus, quod liceat vobis de cetero perpetuis futuris temporibus in dicta ecclesia per unum canonicum deservire; ita quod quando-cunque dictam vicariam vacare contigerit unum de canonicis vestris ad vicariam et curam dictae ecclesiae episcopo Dunelmensi, qui pro tempore fuerit, vel ejus vices gerenti, praesentetis; qui quidem praesentatus, si nihil canonicum sibi obviet, vicarius perpetuus per dictum dominum episcopum, vel ejus vices gerentem, instituat canonice in eadem, eandemque portionem per omnia habeat quam consueverunt ibidem habere et percipere vicarii seculares qui ultimo in dicta ecclesia servierunt, curamque dictae ecclesiae peragat et onera supportet ejusdem, sicut iidem vicarii seculares facere consueverunt temporibus retro-actis; et unum canonicum socium secum habeat pro libito prioris dicti monasterii, qui pro tempore fuerit, assignandum, sumptibus tamen ipsius vicarii decenter, ut convenit, exhibendum. In quorum omnium testimonium, etc. Acta et data in Galilea Dunelmensi viij^o die mensis Januarii anno supradicto indictione duodecima. Et ego Johannes de Seyrburn, clericus, Eboracensis dioecesis praemissis omnibus et singulis . . . praemissis anno, indictione, die, et loco, una cum discretis viris, magistro Johanne de Nassington supradicto, Willelmo de Kellaw, Johanne de Eiltsden, Thoma de Hurthworth, notario publico, et aliis multis testibus, ad praemissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis totaliter actis interfui commissionem sub sigillo dicti patris minori signatam, et praemissa omnia sic fieri vidi, audivi, et ideo huic instrumento me subscripsi, signumque meum consuetum apposui, rogatus in testimonium veritatis. Nos itaque praefati commissarii jurati statutum . . . per eum nostra auctoritate superius facta . . . pro nobis et successoribus nostris ratificamus . . . et tenore praesentium quibus sigillum nostrum in testi-monium praemissorum apponi fecimus confirmamus. Datum apud Rikhale le die mensis Decembris a. d. 1314, et consecrationis nostrae quarto. Nos vero praedictam ordinationem . . . pro nobis et successoribus nostris a communi consensu totius capituli nostri ratificamus et confirmamus. In cujus, etc. Datum Dunelm. 16 kal. Novembris a. d. 1314. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 136.

¹ *Inquisitio ad quod dampnum.* File 219, No. 1. Writ dated '22 die Marcii anno regni nostri sexto.'

Inquisitio, capta apud Novum Castrum super Tynam, die Jovis in crastino Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistae, anno regni regis Edwardi tertiū a conquestu sexto, coram Johanne de Louthre, escaetore domini Regis citra Trentam, per sacramentum Johannis de Seton, Johannis de Plesceye, Thomae de Sutehop, Roberti de Ryell, Roberti de Biker, Willelmi de Prestwik, Roberti de Milnburn, Johannis de Liham, Johannis de Bacwrth, Roberti de Vescy de Haliwell, Alani de Witton et Thomae de Wo[t]ton, juratorum. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod non est ad dampnum nec praepjudicium domini Regis nec aliorum, si dominus Rex concedat Rogero Maudoit quod ipse centum solidatos annui redditus cum pertinentiis in Eshet et Bokynfeld dare posset et assignare cuidam capellano, divina pro anima ipsius Rogeri, et animabus heredum et antecessorum suorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum, in ecclesia Sancti Michaelis de Felton singulis diebus celebraturo. Habendos et tenendos eidem capellano et successoribus suis capellanis, divina ibidem, sicut praedictum est, singulis diebus celebraturis imperpetuum. Et dicunt quod praedictus redditus tenetur de Galfrido le Escrop, ut de Baronia de Whalton, per servicium unius denarii per annum. Dicunt etiam quod non est aliquis medius inter dominum regem et dictum Rogerum, nisi praedictus Galfridus qui tenet dictam baroniam de Whalton de domino Rege in capite per servicium militare. Dicunt etiam quod remanent praedictio Rogero centum solidati redditus cum pertinentiis in villis de Esshet et Bukynfeld ultra donacionem et assignacionem praedictas, quae tenentur de dicta baronia de Whalton per servicium unius denarii per annum. Dicunt etiam quod terrae et tenementa, dicto Rogero remanentes ultra donacionem et assignacionem praedictas, sufficiunt ad consuetudines et servicia, tam de praedicto redditu sic dato, quam de aliis terris et tenementis sic retentis, debiter faciendas, et ad omnia alia onera quae sustinuit et sustinere consuevit, ut in sectis, visibus franciplegii, auxiliis, vigiliis, tallagiis, finibus, redempcionibus, amercia-mentis, contribucionibus, et aliis quibuscunque oneribus emergentibus sustinere. Et quod idem Rogerus in assisis, juratis, et aliis recognicionibus quibuscunque, poni possit, prout ante donacionem et assignacionem praedictas fieri consuevit. Et dicunt etiam quod patria praedicta per donacionem et assignacionem praedictas in ipsius Rogeri defectu magis solito non oneretur seu gravetur. In cujus rei testimonium huic inquisitioni sigilla praedictorum juratorum sunt appensa. Data apud Novum castrum super Tynam die et anno supradictis. Cf. *Inq. p.m.* 6 Edw. III. second numbers, No. 1.

The church adjoins the grounds of Felton park, and is now almost hidden from view by the many noble trees surrounding it. It is in fitting harmony with its site on the crest of high land rising rapidly from the north bank of the Coquet on one side, and from a ravine formed by the Back-burn on the other. From the churchyard fine glimpses of the undulating country around it are obtained.

The structure is chiefly of two dates, but it has been repeatedly altered and mutilated in recent times. It consists of a chancel and nave with north and south aisles, and a south porch. The earliest work is



PLAN OF FELTON CHURCH, 1898.

to be seen in the chancel and nave, the latter having originally been without aisles. Together, they formed a low narrow building, measuring from east to west about 104 feet, and about twenty feet in width. The church was erected about 1200, and must have looked singularly effective on the lofty ridge upon which it stands; the irregularity of the nave and other interior features also giving it a quaint and individual character of which the hand of the nineteenth century restorer has deprived it. The early work may be noticed in the chancel arch, the south doorway now combined with

the arcade, and the south wall of the chancel. The semi-round respond at the east end of the north nave arcade is similar to the jambs of the chancel arch, and possibly indicates the presence of a small transept or chapel.

A porch to the south door seems to have been the first addition to the church, the outline of which can be easily traced, and as shown on the plan it reached to the present aisle wall. The north aisle and the portion of the south aisle west of the porch were added early in the fourteenth century, and were quickly followed by the remainder of the south aisle. The unequal width of the arches forming the south arcade is to be accounted for by the fact that the older south door and porch were allowed to remain. The present porch enclosing a previous one was the last medieval addition.

Such is the brief outline of the development of the church, but it is necessary to enumerate some details to illustrate and confirm the same.

The chancel arch is of two chamfered orders, with a chamfered hood-moulding towards the nave, and is carried on semi-round responds having moulded bases on square and chamfered plinths, and capitals, with square hollow chamfered abaci. The details of the south doorway are similar to those of the chancel arch, but they have been much interfered with, only the outer order of the arch and the capitals being ancient. The three windows on the south side of the chancel are lancets with widely splayed jambs on the interior, contracted by shoulders at the springing of the arch, which give to the latter a trefoil form. Probably a priest's door once existed where the modern chancel door now is, as there is no evidence of a window at this point.

The roof line of the original porch may be seen over the early door on the inside of the present south door, and is supported by a chamfered arch rib. The outer door to the first porch (now the inner one of the existing porch) is of two chamfered orders continued to the ground, with a hood-moulding springing from carved terminals. Several courses remain of the diagonal buttresses which originally flanked this door.

The north arcade is divided into five bays with arches of two chamfered orders and chamfered hood-moulding to the nave, carried on octagonal piers with moulded capitals, excepting the eastern respond, which has a square plinth and a round shaft similar to that of the chancel arch. The top course of the respond has been added; it is octagonal in shape, to receive an octagonal capital of similar design to the other capitals on the north side.

The arch of the western bay of the south arcade is carried on a respond at the west side, with a capital and base identical with that of the chancel arch, and on the east side the arch springs from a capital of the same form supported by a bracket. The occurrence of these early features at the west end is difficult to understand; their appearance suggests that of re-used material. The eastern capital agrees in size with that which once existed on the respond at the east end of the



PORCH OF FELTON CHURCH.

north arcade, while the west respond agrees in size with that [which occupied the corresponding position in the north transept or chapel as previously suggested. The details of the two wide bays of the south arcade filling up the space between the original porch and the chancel are the same as those of the north arcade and must have been executed shortly after its erection.

There is a further re-use of old material at the west end of the south aisle wherein are simple lancets, one at the west end and one on the south side now built up. The outline of a large buttress is incorporated in the west aisle wall and can be seen below the west window. The east window of the south aisle has five lights, with geometrical tracery, and is worked in a single large stone 6 feet 6 inches by 4 feet, a very unusual occurrence. This window was probably inserted in 1331, at the instance of Roger Mauduit of Eshot, who, as already shown, was granted a licence to endow a chantry in the church of St. Michael at Felton.

The large buttresses on the north side (see the plan) obscure a door opening, the jamb of which can be traced. The diagonal buttresses on the south side are original, but the remaining ones have been added at various times. The outer porch, of fourteenth century date, is of massive construction, with a stone ceiling supported on chamfered arched ribs, and covered on the exterior with weathered stones: the side benches are of stone, and the door, of a single order with a hollow chamfer continued down the jambs, has a moulded label and carved terminals.



EFFIGY OF PRIEST.

The bowl and shaft of the font is octagonal in form; it has been rechiselled and appears to be of the fourteenth century. In the north wall, at the point marked 'A' on the plan, is a portion of the effigy of a priest holding a chalice. It rests within an arched recess springing from moulded capitals and may also date from the fourteenth century. There is a crocketed niche within the door which once probably served as a stoup for holy water.

In 1759, Thomas Heron of East Thirston provided a sum of money to build a gallery, probably followed by the erection of the ugly north aisle with sash windows. In 1870, the gallery was removed with the

assent of Mr. John Heron, as is recorded on a mural brass¹ in the church, and at the same time the church was reseated and the west windows in the nave inserted. This may also be the date of the reconstruction in its present form of the bell turret at the west end of the nave. In 1884, the east end of the chancel was rebuilt. Since the plan was made in 1898 the projecting portion of the north aisle has been rebuilt.

There is a pre-Reformation bell having the inscription AVE . M | RIA . GRACIA . PLENA . and another probably made in 1764. The communion plate is modern and comprises a silver cup made in London in 1842, and a silver paten made in Newcastle by Thomas Watson in 1819; each bears the inscription, 'George and Elizabeth Burdon gave this to the church at Felton, A.D. 1843.' There is also a plated flagon with a similar inscription.²

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In memory of William Adams, esq., of South Acton, this tablet is erected as a testimony of respect and affection by Aaron Smith. He died September 1st, 1824, aged 35.

Sacred to the memory of Robert Adams, esq., of Acton-hall, born 18th July, 1818, died 24th October, 1860.

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. James Allgood, vicar of this parish for 23 years. He died the 28th of April, 1850, aged 54. Also in memory of Mary Hannah Allgood, his sister, died 16th March, 1862, aged 61 years. Also of Sarah Allgood, sister of the above, who died July 26th, 1868, aged 76 years.

In memory of Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Henry Metcalfe Ames of Linden, born August 5th, 1838, died February 20th, 1868, only daughter of Major and Mrs. Hodgson Cadogan of Brinkburn Priory. Also Henry Metcalfe Ames of Linden, born May 21st, 1820, died May 1st, 1874.

Sacred to the memory of Jane, wife of Thomas Brewis of Swarland, who died April 16th, 1822, aged 66. . . . Their son Edward died April 4th, 1827, aged 36 years. The above Thomas Brewis died December 20th, 1833, aged 85.

Sacred to the memory of Jane, wife of John Brewis, esq., of Eshot hall, who died on the 26th January, 1849, aged 60 years. Robert Adams Brewis, their son, who died on the 5th May, 1849, aged 25 years. John Brewis, esq., who died January 5th, 1853, aged 56 years; John Brewis, their son, who died August 8th, 1883, aged 56 years; Edward Brewis, their son, died December 8th, 1885, aged 55 years; Thomas Brewis, their son, who died January 10th, 1898, aged 72 years, and interred at Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh.

Sacred to the memory of Margaret Macintosh of Brenkburn Priory, who departed this life on the 23rd January, 1841, in the 52nd year of her age. Sacred to the memory of Sarah Oxley Cadogan, who died 25th December, 1852, aged 70 years. Sacred to the memory of William Hodgson Cadogan, died April 24th, 1855, aged 60 years.

In memory of Robert Carr, esq., who died at Elyhaugh, February 29th, 1808, aged 56 years. Likewise Sarah his daughter, died June, 1786, aged 4 months; Mary, his widow, died August 3rd, 1832, aged 78; Barbara, their daughter, died aged 9 months; their sons, Henry Robert, who died abroad, December 3rd, 1815, aged 19 years, George died November 9th, 1824, aged 45 years.

¹ 1870. This tablet commemorates the assent of Mr. John Heron to the removal of the gallery which was erected in this church by his ancestor Mr. Thomas Heron of East Thirston, A.D. 1759.

² Cf. *Proc. of Newcastle Soc. of Antiq.* vol. iv. p. 181.

This tablet is erected by Colonel Sir William Davison, knight military of the Royal Order of Guelph of Hanover, and also knight military of Henry the Lion of Brunswick, of Swarland Park and Lanton, county of Northumberland, to the memory of his beloved and revered parents. His father, Alexander Davison, esq., of Swarland Park, born April 2nd, 1750, died at Brighton, Sussex, December 10th, 1829; his mother, Harriett Davison, born July 16th, 1770, died at Swarland Park, November 24th, 1826, and both buried in the Davison family vault in the churchyard at Kirknewton, near Lanton, county of Northumberland. And of his two brothers and sister, Major General Hugh Percy Davison, born December 19th, 1788, died at Stanley Park, Shropshire, July 5th, 1849, and buried in the churchyard at Hampton, Middlesex. Harriett Davison, born September 24th, 1791, died April 9th, 1796, of whooping cough, and buried in the Davison family vault, in Langley church, Bucks; Alexander Horatio Nelson Davison, born June 25th, 1799, died at Broadstairs, Kent, November 2nd, 1806, and buried in the family vault at Kirknewton, Northumberland; and of his uncle, John Davison, esq., of Lanton, Northumberland, died at his house at Lanton, January 6th, 1827, aged 78, and lies buried in the family vault at Kirknewton, Northumberland. Arms: *Or, a fess wavy between six cinquefoils gules.*

In loving memory of Robert Shout Douglas of Acton-hall, born December 22nd, 1839, died October 8th, 1888.

Sacred to the memory of Margaret Fenwick, the wife of Robert Fenwick, who died at Felton, February 26th, 1853, aged 66 years, also of Robert Fenwick, husband of the above, who died at Felton, July 10th, 1855, aged 84 years.

Erected in memory of Mary Heron, who died at East Thirston, May 6th, 1814, aged 56 years. Robert Heron, husband of the above, died at East Thirston, November 22nd, 1843, aged 82 years. John Heron, son of the above, died at Felton, April 26th, 1874, aged 75 years. William Heron, their son, died at Rothbury, July 5th, 1885, aged 84 years.

. John Kennedy of Felton, merchant, departed this life, May 3rd, 1753, aged 43 years. Margaret, his daughter, departed July, 1748, aged 11 months. Jane, his daughter, departed December 18th, 1758, aged 19 years. Isabel, his wife, departed February 25th, 1795, aged 86 years.

Here lies the body of Thomas, son of James Kent and Jane his wife, of Mr. Kendall's works¹ near this town, who departed this life 16th June, 1782, in the 21st year of his age.

To the memory of Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Lawson, esq., of Chirton, Northumberland, lately resident at Acton house in this parish, ob^t November 21st, 1838, anno aetatis 58.

Sacred to the memory of Robert Lisle, of Acton house, in this county, esq., who died the 20th day of May, 1800, in the 56th year of his age. Arms: *Ermine, a lion rampant, Lisle; impaling per fess, gules and argent six martlets counterchanged, Fenwick.*

S. M. of Mary Jane Lisle, daughter of the late Robert Lisle, esq., of Acton house, who departed this life June 6th, 1855, aged 65 years.

Sacred to the memory of Hugh Lisle² of Acton house, who departed this life April 26th, 1877, in his 85th year; also of Isabella, wife of Hugh Lisle, esq., and daughter of Robert Lisle, esq., of Acton house, who departed this life March 24th, 1882.

In loving memory of Bertram Lisle, died November 8th, 1893, aged 45.

The Rev. William Bell Moises, M.A., vicar of this parish, died 6th March, 1826, aged 60 years. Mary Moises, his widow, died 11th June, 1832, aged 61 years. Mary Anne, daughter of Hugh and Isabella Moises, died at Felton vicarage, May 14th, 1822, aged 2 months.

Sacred to the memory of Rosamond Moises, who departed this life April 24th, 1877, aged 82 years.

Sacred to the memory of James Muncaster, late of Wallsend, in this county, esq., who died the 19th day of April, 1797, in the 82nd year of his age. Arms: *Barry of six argent and azure, a bend gules, Muncaster; impaling gules, a swan wings expanded argent, Dale.*

¹ *I.e.*, the iron works at Acklington. See vol. iv. of this work, p. 382.

² Mr. Hugh Lisle was the son of the Rev. W. B. Moises, vicar of Felton, and assumed the name of Lisle on his wife's accession to the Acton estates on the death of her brother.

..... Robert Potts of West Thirston, who departed this life August 25th, 1775, aged 77 years. Also Catherine, his wife, who died October 18th, 1783, aged 88 years. Also here lieth the body of John Potts of East Thirston, son of the above, who died November 28th, 1784, aged 50 years. Also Isabel, wife of John Potts, who died May 18th, 1793, aged 56 years. Robert, son of John and Isabel Potts, who died March 23rd, 1795, aged (29) years.

Sacred to the memory of Blacket Sample, who died December 7th, 1807, aged 50 years. Likewise Mary, his wife, died May 29th, 1828, aged 74 years.

Sacred to the memory of Susanna Sample, daughter to the late Roger Pearson, esq., of Titlington, who departed this life November 3rd, 1809, aged 71 years. John Revell, son-in-law of the above Susanna Sample, died March 24th, 1835, aged 72 years. His daughter, Frances Hadkin, died November 8th, 1816, aged 4 years. Susanna Mary Hadkin, died January 26th, 1830, aged 20 years. Sarah Pearson, wife of Thomas Winter of Lambton, died May 19th, 1843, aged 46. Susanna, wife of the above John Revell, died February, 1852, aged 88 years.

Memento Mori. Here lieth the body of William Straker of West Thirston, died July 12th, 1736, aged 28 years. Mary, his daughter, wife of Robert Fenwick of Morpeth, died March 12th, 1764, aged 28 years. Also Jane, his wife, who died January 13th, 1793, aged 85 years.

Sacred to the memory of Daniel Wilkinson, surgeon, who died 11th June, 1796, aged 49 years. Of his daughter Elizabeth, who died September, 1773, aged 1 month. And of his son Jacob, who died 13th of April, 1785, aged 1 year and 5 months. Also of Elizabeth, his wife, who died 27th December, 1829, aged 85 years. Thomas Wilkinson, youngest son of Daniel and Elizabeth Wilkinson, died 20th November, 1861, aged 82 years.

VICARS OF FELTON.

1310 (*circa*). William de Glanton, perpetual vicar of Felton,¹⁵ appeared at the Archbishop of York's Visitation held at Alnwick 18th Kal. May, 1310;² was living 1313.³

1315 (*circa*). John de Doxford, perpetual vicar, resigned the benefice, 1315.¹

1315. Willam de Bewyk, canon of Brinkburn, instituted 25th May, 1315, on the presentation of the prior and convent of Brinkburn.¹

1320. William Wodyfield.³

1432. Robert de Seton.⁵

1526 (*circa*). Edward Hutton.^{16 3}

1547. John Lilburn, 18th July, 1547, after the death of Hutton, on the presentation of George Beadnell, of Newcastle, merchant, and John Davy, patrons for this turn.³

1558. Michael Todd, 8th July, 1558, after the death of Lilburn.³

1573. Thomas Clerke, 4th August, 1573, after the death of Todd,³ he was successively minister of Barnard Castle, vicar of Norham and vicar of Berwick, and was one of bishop Barnes's special preachers in 1578.¹¹

1581. John Hall, on the resignation of Clerke.³

1583. John Welsche,⁵ appeared at a chapter held at Alnwick, June 12th, 1583 (one of this name was minister of Darlington in 1583).

1587. Humphrey Sicklemore, curate of Gosforth, 1578;⁵ also vicar of Warkworth, 1579 to 1598.

1598. John Ripley, after the death of Sicklemore.⁵

1616. Thomas Vicars.⁵

1631. Nicholas Roathwell, instituted 3rd March, 1630/1; ¹ he was living in 1634.¹⁰

..... John Mallory. He was not only deprived of his living, but also had his personal estate seized; it was afterwards forfeited for treason, for which he was condemned by the Rump Parliament, on November 18th, 1652.⁷ His lands, houses, etc., in Bishopton, co. York, were sold by the Treason Trustees, and the sequestration thereon was discharged September 28th, 1653.⁸

..... Samuel Crosby, minister of the town and parish of Felton, occurs in the Register, June 19th, 1654.⁶

- John Seaton, minister of the Word at Felton, occurs in the Register, October 7th, 1659 :⁶ 'he was a good preacher and did much good in his place.'⁹
1661. Mark Grieve, M.A., instituted June 13th, 1661 ;¹ son of George Grieve of Hulne Abbey. See pedigree of Grieve of Swarland.
1669. Alexander Falconer, M.A.,⁵ after the deprivation of Grieve,⁵ instituted June 26th, 1669.¹ 1669/70, January 16th, Mr. Alex. Falconer, vicar of Felton, and Mrs. Ann Lisle, of Eshot, married.⁶ Mr. Alexander Falconer, supernumerary, late vicar of Felton, died the 25th of March, and was buried the 27th of that month, anno 1672.⁶
1672. John Harrison, M.A., inducted May 21st, 1672, by Mr. Stephen Bordley, minister of South Shields.⁶ 1676, May 15th, Jo. Harrison, M.A., vicar of Felton, and Mrs. Margaret Swinhoe, of Whitehill (Whittle), married ;⁶ he was buried March 29th, 1683.⁶
1683. Robert Henderson, M.A., instituted June 4th, 1683 ;¹ he was Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. '1730, April 27, about 6 o'clock at night died the Rev. Mr. Robert Henderson, vicar of Felton, and was buried the 1st day of May, 1730, aged 71.'⁶
1726. William Henderson, M.A., of Peter-house, Cambridge,² on the cession of Henderson, 'read himself in,' July 27th, 1726, as vicar of Felton, in the presence of Robert Henderson, clerk, and others,⁶ died at Felton, September 29th ;¹³ buried 1st October, 1772.⁶
1772. Henry Latton, after the death of Henderson,⁵ instituted November 3rd, 1772.¹ He was son of William Latton, of Yerk Buildings, Middlesex, and was educated at Wadham College, Oxon., matriculated March 22nd, 1755, aged 17, B.A., 1758, M.A., 1762. He was also vicar of Woodhorn from 1770 to his death, October 25th, 1798.¹¹
1798. Henry Ridley, after the death of Latton, instituted December 24th, 1798.¹ He was son of Matthew Ridley, of Heaton, and was baptized at All Saints, Newcastle, August 1st, 1753, and was educated at University College, Oxon., matriculated 22nd January, 1770, B.A., 1774, M.A., 1776, D.D., 1802. He also held the preferment of Master of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, Newcastle, the rectory of Whippenham, Isle of Wight, etc., and a stall at Gloucester. He died October 11th, 1825, aged 72.¹⁵
1804. William Bell Moises, on the cession of Ridley, instituted November 30th, 1804 ;¹ he was son of the Rev. Hugh Moises, of Newcastle, the distinguished schoolmaster, and was educated at Lincoln College, Oxon., matriculated 11th July, 1783, aged 18, B.A., 1787, M.A., Christ College, Camb., 1802, and died March 6th, 1826.
1826. James Allgood, after the death of Moises ; he was son of James Allgood, of Nunwick, and was educated at University College, Oxon., matriculated October 25th, 1813, aged 17, B.A., St. Mary's Hall, 1819, M.A., 1821 ; also rector of Ingram ; he died April 28th, 1850.
1850. Thomas Ilderton, of Ilderton, after the death of Allgood, was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, B.A., 1834, M.A., 1837, incumbent of Ilderton, 1871, and rector of Ingram, from 1887 to his death in 1895.
1872. Parkes Willy, on the cession of Ilderton, educated at St. Bees, ordered deacon in 1852, and priest in 1853, in the diocese of Lichfield ; resigned 1899.
1899. Francis Henry Waller, on the cession of Willy, of University College, Durham, incumbent of Humshaugh, 1891 to 1899.

¹ Public Record Office, *Liber Institutionum*.

² Canon Raine's Notes from York Records.

³ *Bp. Kellawe's Register*, vol. i. p. 702.

⁴ *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 703.

⁵ Randal, *State of the Churches*.

⁶ *Felton Registers*.

⁷ Mackenzie, *Northumberland*, vol. i. p. 487.

⁸ *Cal. of Com. for Comp. Cases*, 1643-1660, p. 3145.

¹⁶ *Cal. Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic*, Hen. VIII. vol. iv. p. 1059.

⁹ Calamy, *Ejected or Silenced Ministers*, vol. ii. p. 518.

¹⁰ *Acts of High Commission*, ed. Longstaffe, p. 56.

¹¹ *Eccles. Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, pp. 77, 87, 98.

¹² Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'V,' 230.

¹³ *Newcastle Courant*, October 3rd, 1772.

¹⁴ M. I. Woodhorn.

¹⁵ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 326.

The vicarage house is beautifully situated on the east of the churchyard, with an extensive prospect to the north, and with gardens and glebe sloping towards the Back-burn, an affluent of the Coquet. It was either built or re-built by Robert Henderson, vicar of Felton from 1683 to 1726, and above the south door has the following inscription: 1683. HAS AEDES POSUIT ROBERTUS HENDERSON: TRINITATIS COLLEGII CANTAB. TEMPORE BARROWNI, TEMPORE NEWTON, SOCIUS: HUIUS ET VICARIAE NON INDIGNUS VICARIUS. PIETATIS ERGO POSUIT HOC PATRI FILIUS TESTIMONIUM, 1758.

The benefice possesses 4 acres of glebe, besides the vicarage gardens, and is of the annual value of £234. It is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

EXTRACTS FROM REGISTERS.

1661, Dec.	9.	Mr. Albany Wade of Longrow and Mrs. Mary Forter of Overgrass, married.
1661, Dec.	22.	Mr. Robert Carr of Swarland and Jane Sheale of the same, married.
1669/70, Feb.	3.	Mr. Martine Gray of Howick and Mrs. Elizabeth Forster of the Greens, married.
1673, May	3.	Lancelot Clavering and Lucy Brewhouse of Framlington, married.
1673, Nov.	20.	George Tate of the Grange and Fortune Barker of Newnoor house, married.
1675, April	20.	Mr Thomas Forster of Cornhill and Mrs. Elizabeth Fenwick, married.
1678, June	25.	Mr. Ja. Carr and Mrs. Esther De La Grange of Swarland East house, married.
1679 So. Feb.	17.	Lancelot Clavering and Margaret Henderson of Framlington, married.
1682, June	27.	Thomas Story of Hawick and Frances Carr of Lesbury, married.
1686, July	1.	Mr. Alexander Hall of Elsdon parish and Elizabeth Bilton of this parish, married.
1688, Nov.	14.	John Wilkingson (<i>sic</i>) of Morpeth and Jane Wilson of Low Framlington, married.
1695, Nov.	9.	Mr. Edward Grey and Mrs. Mary Davison of Eshot, married.
1702, Nov.	26.	Thomas Harper of Warkworth parish and Barbara Fawkus of this parish, married.
1705, June	7.	Robert Straker and Margaret Potts, both of this parish, married.
1718, Oct.	9.	Arthur Fenwicke of Morpeth and Jane Cooke of Brenckhugh, in Brenckburne parish, married.
1718, Dec.	11.	Mrs. Dorothy Wolfal of Brenckhugh married at Ulgham about Easter last by licence.
1719, May	21.	George Straker and Ann Forster of Brenckburne parish, married.
1720, Aug.	16.	Mr. Jn. Alnwick of Gateside and Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson of Felton, married.
1721/2, Jan.	25.	Mr. H. Collingwood's daughter married at Brenckburne by the curate of Rothbury.
1722, Oct.		Mr. Willson and Mrs. Elizabeth Car of Eshot married p. Young Loadman in the house.
1731, May	11.	John Ogle of Edlingham (an error for Eglingham) and Sarah Scurfield of Newcastle, married.
1735/6, Jan.	14.	Gabriel Readhead of Rothbury and Anne Tomling of Felton, married.
1739, June	1.	Mark Alnwick and Ann Huntridge of Framlington, married.
1739, April	24.	William Smith of Ford and Esther Sibbet of Acton, married.
1740, Dec.	15.	Mr. John Coxon and Mrs. Barbary Carr of Morpeth, married.
1751, May	17.	Andrew Fenwicke of Morpeth and Frances Potts of West Thirston, married.
1754, Feb.	26.	John Potts of Felton and Elizabeth Alnwick of the Vicarage, married.
1763, June	30.	Robert Fenwick of Morpeth and Mary Straker of West Thirston, married.
1778, April	22.	Edward Dale, esq., of Newcastle, and Miss Frances Forster of this parish, married.
1780, Aug.	17.	William Dalziel, parish of Wooler, and Mary Mather of this parish, married.
1792, Nov.	28.	Sir Walter Blount of the parish of Cleobury Mortimer, Salop, bart., and Ann Riddell of Felton Park, married.
1800, Feb.	13.	Thomas Cleghorn, parish of Gateshead, and Dorothy Marshall of this parish, married.
1800, Feb.	22.	John Tindle and Catherine Swan, both of this parish, married.

MISCELLANEA.

1310, 18 Kal. May. The prior of Brinkburn, rector; Sir William de Glanton, vicar; Durbanus Felton and Walter de Framlington, chaplains, appear at the Archbishop of York's Annation held at Alnwick. Canon Raine's *Extracts from York Records*.

1552. In the inventories of church goods for Northumberland. Felton one challes of clere, price 40s.; two belles, one handbelle, one vestment, one albe, ij candelstekes, ij towelles, one alter clothe, one crowett, one holly water pott of brase, a sakring bell, ij chestes. *Inventories of Church Goods*, Surt. Soc. No. 97, p. 164.

1601, Oct. 15. Office against . . . Salkeild, widow, 'that the glasse windowes in the queire is in decaie through her default;' 'that their register booke is in paper and not in parchment, their bible wanteth the bookes of homelis and exodus, and that their church is in decaie.' Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'V,' p. 249.

1604, April 15. Office against William Lisle, etc., that they were traicing of foxes and hairens on Sondaie. Canon Raine's *Extracts from Durham Records*.

1620, May 15. The waste lands in Felton, lately belonging to the chantry of Felton, were granted to John Gray, gent., and Ambrose Evans, to hold of the king as of the manor of East Greenwich by fealty only in socage paying yearly 8d. *Pat. Rolls*, 18 James I. pt. i.

1637. Nicholas Rothwell, clerk, brought an action in the Court of Exchequer against Robert Lisle, John Lisle, and Edward Lisle, to recover certain tithes, etc., which, he alleged, were subtracted from the possessions of the vicarage.

1637, October 24. Robert Heslerigge of Swarland, esq., aged about 70 years, deposed that he knew John Ripley all the time he was vicar of Felton; that he knows the manor and lordship of Great Felton and the fields called Kirkfield, Bowmans-haugh, Broomclose, and Riding, parcel of the manor; that he has known five vicars besides the plaintiff, Nicholas Rothwell, who had each of them successively pasture gates for four kine in the grounds of Felton, but does not know whether they had any pasture gates for their horses there; that he knows the ground called Felton Eastfield and two closes lying within the ring-hedges of the said Eastfield, late parcel of a tenement lately belonging to Edward Stephenson, called Stephenson's closes, and has heard that the tithe corn and hay of Eastfield were paid to Mr. Ripley all the time he was vicar by the several occupiers of the ground.

On the same day, Daniel Wallis of Felton, yeoman, aged about 59, deposed that he knows nothing about the tithes, but has heard that the owners and occupiers of the demesne lands of Felton have paid yearly to the vicar of Felton 13s. 4d. He knows the water mill of Felton, the sucken and multure of which do not belong to the vicar as parcel of the vicarage, neither have they ever received the same, or composition for the same, to his knowledge; that neither Robert Lisle nor his tenants at Felton-hall have ever paid oblations and Easter reckonings to the vicar of Felton.

On the same day, Robert Hudson of West Thirston, tailor, aged about 60, deposed that he knows the fields called Kirkfield, Bowmans-haugh, Broomclose, Kilncroft and Riding, but knows not which, or how much of them, belongs to or are included in the said Kirkfield, save that the Kirkfield is the largest of the three quarters belonging to the demesne of the manor of Great Felton. That about 24 years before he was tenant to Mr. Ripley, then vicar of Felton and dwelling in his vicarage house, and he farmed of Mr. Ripley, among other things, pasture gates for four kyne for two years in a certain ground called the Park, being part of the demesne of the manor of Felton, when the said kyne did depasture all the year through, for which kyne grass he paid the vicar yearly 26s. 8d.

On the same day, William Mill of Felton, yeoman, aged about 50, deposed that he knows all the fields named, which are all part of the demesne land of Felton. They have usually been called the Hall-feilds, and sometimes the Kirke-feilds. Six years ago, he being bailiff to Robert Lisle, the defendant tendered to the plaintiff, now vicar of the parish, 13s. 4d. yearly at Michaelmas day in consideration of the tithes and all other customs which the plaintiff could claim as due to him from the said demesne lands. Also, he has heard from his father, who was 80 years old, that no more than 13s. 4d. was due to the vicar for the said tithes, which sum had been tendered and accepted in his father's time. The said sum had been tendered in defendant's time by Mr. Mallerye, tenant

of the demesne, to the plaintiff, and had been accepted by him. That he knows the Eastfield and the two closes called Middlewood closes or Stevenson's closes. They are not within the ring hedges of Eastfield; has heard that they were always reputed parcel of Acton grounds.

On the same day, William Lisle of Shothaugh, gentleman, aged about 71, deposed that he never knew any cottages, etc., which belonged to the vicarage of Felton except the vicarage or mansion house and such glebe lands as the plaintiff now enjoys in right of the vicarage.

On the same day, John Rushworth of West Thirston, gentleman, aged about 78 years, deposed that tithes for the demesne lands were never paid to the vicars nor composition for the same. Mr. Ripley, who was vicar for about 25 years, yearly had pasture gates for four kine in the demesne fields for part of the time he was vicar there. Knows of no other pasture gates. That the two closes called Stephenson's closes lie within the ring-dykes of Eastfield; that 25 years ago Mr. John Lisle, one of the defendants, took to farm of Mr. Ripley the tithes of the said closes for a term of years, and in consideration thereof promised him that should receive all the 'crismes,' commonly called 'cuddes,' due to John Lisle in right of Felton rectory. About 20 years before, John Ripley, with his servant John Womprey, received the tithes of the said close in kind for one year and carried them to Acklington park, where the said John Ripley then dwelt.

1637, October 24th. John Donkin of Felton, yeoman, aged about 58, deposed that John Lisle and John Salkild are rectors of the rectory of Felton by Letters Patent from Queen Elizabeth, by virtue whereof John Lisle keeps the moiety of all tithes of corn of Old Felton (hay only excepted), and pays the other moiety to John Salkild. That the closes in question have been called Stevenson's closes for 30 years; they are parcel of Acton.

On the same day, John Stevenson of West Chevington, yeoman, aged about 60, deposed that he has heard his father and uncle say that the closes were parcel of Acton grounds and were the inheritance of Mr. Rookesbie. Deponent's father farmed the closes for many years. *Exchequer Depositions*, Michaelmas, 13 Chas. I. No. 11.

1650. The parish of Felton is a vicaridge, the late king patron. John Dury serveth the cure there, *pro tempore*, and the value thereof £20. (Framlington) doth belong to the said parish, and it is fitt that the said chappelry and all such places as belong to Brenkeburne parish on the . . . that Brainshaugh, Newton-on-the-Moor, Hayson and Guison, being a parte of Shilbotle, may be united and added to the said parish. Ecclesiastical Inquest in 1650. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. liii.

1659, April 5. The names of the 24 of this parish of Felton are as followeth: Mr. Robert Lisle, esq.; Mr. Richard Heron, esq.; Mr. Will. Heselrigg, esq.; Mr. Edward Lisle, Acton; Mr. John Lisle, Framlington; Mr. Robert Manners, Mr. Robert Lisle of Weldon; Mr. Robert Lisle of Hason; Capt. Robert Anderson, Robert James, Martin Henderson, Robert Pott, Thomas Nicholson, Richard Cook, Thomas Heron, John Richardson, Thomas Robeson, John Wardell, Robert Perry, John Vickars, John Crow, Will. Wanles, Robert Clenell, John Dobson. *Felton Registers*.

1661, July 9th. It was agreed then by the 24 . . . that a new surplice be bought and likewise a new font in leu of it which was broken down by the usurped powers and enemies to our church and religion. That a new cominon prayer booke be bought. That William Musgrave be clerke and schoolmaster. *Felton Registers*.

1663. The church is in good repair: the impropiators are Mr. Brandling and Mr. Salkell, valet per annum £100. The vicar, Mr. Greave, is accused for intemperance and neglect. The Ecclesiastical State, etc. *Arch. Ael.* vol. xvii. p. 253.

1669, March 25th. It is agreed upon by Edward Widdrington, esq., William Carr, esq., William Haselrig, esq., Mr. Matthew Forster, minister, churchwardens and the rest of the parish, that eleven shillings a farme be collected from every farmer within the parish, for the repaire of the great decay of the church, which moneys is immediatly after Easter to be collected by the churchwardens, and by them to be delivered to Rich. Cook, treasurer; as lykewyse the free houses in Felton to pay 2 shillings apiece, to be given to the said treasurer for the use of the church. *Felton Registers*.

To the right honourable and reverand father in God, John, bishop of Durham, the humble information of the parishioners of Felton: Shewith your honour that Mr. Mark Grieve, our late vicar, did on Sunday the 20th day of September last, preach his farewell sermon to the people:

Wherein at large he positively declared his removal out of the countrey, his purpose and readied resolution as to desert and leave the place and cure, so never to officiate againe therein. Nor hath the said Mr. Grieve since that tyme served the said cure, but left it destitute. All which premised, we whose names are subscribed will be ready to attest upon our oaths, if we be thereunto required: as witnesseth our hands at Felton, the 9th day of June, 1669. Edward Widdrington, Ma. Forster, James Marchall, Tristram Inglis, Andrew Wilsone, Robert Urwen.

Bishops Cosins' instructions. Robert Urwin now in Morpeth gaole, is to be examined about Mr. Mark Grieve, vicar of Felton, and if the information prove true, and there be one or two more sufficient witnesses to confirm it, let him be suspended *tam ab officio quam a beneficio* and reserved to my lord bishops cognizance for deprivation, but if there be but one witness, we must forbear suspension in observance of the apostolic canon *Adversus presbyterum*, 1 Tim. v. 19, yet public admonition must be used and recorded *apud acta*, if not at Morpeth yet at Alnwick, because his proper deanery. Hunter MSS. p. 143 quoted. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection. *Felton Guard Book*.

1669, November 8. 'I have prevailed for the repairing of some [churches] as Felton by name, in the deanery of Alnwick, which was doune body and chauncel, but have now found all new leaded and seated.' *Life and Correspondence of Dr. Basire*, p. 281.

1680, June 24th. It is agreed by the minister and those of the four and twenty then present, with the churchwardens, that a sesse of halfe a crown be laid upon every plough in Felton parish for the paving of the pathe and mending the high waies to prevent the parish from being fined. *Felton Register*.

Memorandum tha upon the 18th day of September last, it was agreed by the minister and those of the four and twenty then present with the churchwardens for the year [16]81 that a sesse of sixpence a plough be immediately collected for buying bread and wine for the side communions, and buying other things necessary for the church and for defraying the churchwardens charges att the clergy courts and also for washing the church linnen. *Ibid*.

1684/5, January 6th. Agreed by the minister and those of the 24 then present that a sesse of twelve pence a farme be laid upon the parishioners for repairing the Xch leads, for setting up the kings armes and ten commandments in the Xch according to the canon, and for whitening the Xch walls. *Ibid*.

According to Dr. Basire's paper the impropriation is worth £100 and £50 the stipend. The impropriators were then Mr. Brandling and Mr. Salkeld. The present impropriator is now Mr. Taylor of Chillingham, and Mr. Ward of Morpeth is his lessee. This and the chapelry of Framlington, which is in the same hands, are worth £300 per annum, and I am told it is worth £150 to the lesee and about the same to the impropriator. Mr. John Lisle, late of Elyhaugh in this parish, to be distributed every Christmas, did in his last will in the year 1721, leave 40s. per annum to the poor of this parish. This will was set aside. Archdeacon Thos. Sharp's Minutes.

The number of 'farms' in the parish of Felton (*circa* 1740):

North Side.						South Side (continued).					Farms.						
Felton Quarter—						Farms.	Burgham	...	...	...	...	3				
The town and township (of Felton)						11	Two Bywels and Pigdon's Close					...	4				
Acton and Old Felton						...	...	...	...	...	...	2				
						—	22	Wintrick					2
Swarland Quarter—							Lane-End					...	...	...	...	1
Swarland						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1			
Glantlees						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33			
Firth						...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overgrass						...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greens						...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						29	Thirston Quarter—										
							East Thirston					...	...	...	6	
							West Thirston					...	...	...	12	
							Shott-haugh					1	
							Catt-hugh					1	
South Side.																	
Bockenfield Quarter																	
Eshett						...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bockenfield						...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1759, April 16th. Thomas Heron, of East Thirston, provided a sum of money to build a gallery in the church, the pews in which were to be let to the best bidders and the rents divided by the vicar and four churchwardens on Trinity Monday, amongst poor inhabitants of the parish of Felton who should not be in receipt of poor's relief. *Ibid.*

1763. The impropriation is at present worth between £300 and £400 per annum. No stipend. The present impropriator is Mr. James Muncaster, who purchased of John Burdon, esq. Robert Haselrigg, esq., of Morpeth, left by will £5 per annum to the poor of this parish, one half to be distributed at Easter and the other at Christmas. Mr. Thomas Heron, of East Thirston, left £30 to build a gallery in Felton church, and the money arising from letting the pews (which at present is £6 17s. 6d. per annum), to be distributed yearly on the Monday after Trinity Sunday for the relief of the laborious poor inhabitants of this parish who receive no sess from this or any other parish. Archdeacon John Sharp's Minutes.

1826, May 31st. Felton. Alexander Davidson, esq., of Swarland, is the impropriator: the impropriation is worth £600 per annum: the vicarage is worth £300, including the Glebe which lets for £130, besides 7 acres usually occupied with the parsonage house which is excellent. The glebe lands are on Coquetside and on Felton Moor where is an onstead. The church yard is fenced by the parish. Some fields on Felton Moor pay corn tithe. The population is 2,000, but there are 50 catholics, and dissenters generally are increasing for want of church room. Service twice with one sermon. The clerk is paid by grants and church dues; there are four churchwards appointed by the parishioners Mr. Thomas Heron, of East Thirston, in 1759 built a gallery to be leased out for the poor; it produces about £5 3s. 1d. The registers begin in 1656; they have two bells, one of them cracked. There is a curious old stone in the pavement near the vestry door.¹ The boundaries between Felton and Warkworth are defined by stones placed in Acklington Park. Mr. Riddell repairs the south aisle. Archdeacon Singleton's Minute Book.

THE RECTORY OF FELTON.

At the dissolution of Brinkburn priory the rectory of Felton, with the other possessions of the house, came to the Crown and from time to time was granted to farmers for a term of years.² On March 7th, 1578/9, such a lease was granted to Francis Harvey of Cressing Temple in Essex, esquire, for the period of 21 years at a rent of £21 6s. 8d. The lease included the tithes, etc., of New Felton, Thirston, Eshot, the corn tithes of Bockenfield, the tithes of corn and hay of Swarland, Framlington, Nether Framlington, Acton, Old Felton, Glantlees, Overgrass, Firth, Grenes, Heugh, 'Casaffelde,' Shothaugh and Elyhaugh, etc., late in the tenure of Ralph Ellerker, deceased (except the advowson of the vicarage of the parish church of Felton, and certain tithes of lands on the Coquet and the yearly rent of 40s. formerly reserved to the chaplain of Brinkburn). In addition to the rent payable to the Crown, £26 per annum

¹ Possibly the mutilated effigy figured on p. 275.

² Lease was granted, November 28th, 4 Eliz., to Ralph Ellerker, and June 17th, 21 Eliz., to Dorothy Salkeld. Sir David Smith's Collection.

was to be paid for 10 years to Anne Ellerker, daughter of the said Ralph Ellerker, deceased, if she so long shall live.¹ This lease was surrendered November 5th, 1586, and a new one granted May 16th, 1587, which recited that the lease of March 8th, 1578/9, was granted to Harvey for the use of William Ellerker, son of Ralph Ellerker, deceased, and John Lysley, son of Ann Ellerker, widow, late wife of the said Ralph Ellerker; that in consideration of the surrender of the old lease by James Lysley and John Lysley, one moiety of the rectory was let to the said James Lysley for 21 years from Michaelmas last past, at the yearly rent of £10 13s. 4d., and a lease of the other moiety was given from the same date at a similar rent to John Lysley for the term of his life, with remainder to Robert Wrott for his life, and then to John Harvey for his life.²

The rectory of Felton with all the tithes, oblations, etc., arising and yearly renewing in New Felton, Thirston, and Eshot, the grain tithes of Bockenfield, the corn and hay tithes of Swarland, Framlington, Nether Framlington, Acton, Old Felton, Glantlees, Overgrass, the Firth, the 'Grenes,' Heugh, 'Casefeild,' Shothaugh, Elyhaugh, and half of the tithes of Shielddykes, and the tithes of Wintrick, 'Coatfield,' Helm on the Hill, 'Lymehurst,' Snook-bank, Weldon-hall, and the Watersides, were granted September 25th, 1609, to Francis Morris and Francis Phillips, to hold at the reserved or fee farm rent of £21 6s. 8d.³ On May 25th, 1610, Morris and Phillips sold to Robert Brandling of Felling. The latter, who was sheriff of Northumberland, 1617, was succeeded in the rectory by the son of his second marriage, Robert Brandling, usually described as of Leathley in Yorkshire, a place he obtained with his wife. Robert Brandling and his nephew Charles Brandling of Alnwick Abbey, October 20th, 1646, conveyed to John Browell of Furnivall's Inn, to make him tenant to the praecipe for a suffering of a recovery, the use thereof being declared to be to the use of the said Robert Brandling.⁴

Mr. Robert Brandling was assessed for a moiety of the rectory in 1663, at £50, and Mr. John Salkeld was assessed at a similar sum for the other moiety.⁵

¹ *Pat. Rolls*, 21 Eliz. pt. 3.

² *Ibid.* 29 Eliz. pt. 7, m. 8.

³ *Ibid.* 7 Jas. I. pt. 22.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Book of Rates.* Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 280.

Robert Brandling died about 1669, leaving four daughters his co-heiresses, one of whom, Anne, wife of Peter Middleton, was dead before August 26th, 1671, without issue. In 1671, Robert Hitch of Leathley, husband of Alatheia, youngest of Robert Brandling's daughters, purchased from his wife's sisters and their respective husbands, Toby Humphrey and William Cullyford, their undivided two-third shares and took a warranty from them against the heirs of Anne, wife of Peter Middleton, deceased.¹

BRANDLING LAY RECTORS OF FELTON.

<p>Anne, daughter of Peter Middleton, bur. 17th January, 1606/7, ↓ first wife (a).</p>	<p>Robert Brandling, born 30th October, 1617, = Helen, dau. and co-heir of Arthur Lindley of Leathley, and widow of Sir Ingram Hopton of Armley, knight, died 15th March, 1664; M.I. Leathley (a).</p>
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<p>Roger Brandling, apprenticed 1st September, 1635, to Robert Brandling, son of Robert Brandling, (c); captain of horse; slain in the service of Charles I. (a).</p>	<p>Robert Brandling, born 30th October, 1617, = Helen, dau. and co-heir of Arthur Lindley of Leathley, and widow of Sir Ingram Hopton of Armley, knight, died 15th March, 1664; M.I. Leathley (a).</p>
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Anne, daughter and co-heiress, married Peter Middleton, and was dead *s.p.* before 26th August, 1671 (b).

Jane, daughter and co-heiress, married before 26th August, 1671, Toby Humphrey, who had with her one-third part of the rectory of Felton (b).

Mary, died in her mother's lifetime (b). M.I. Leathley.

Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress, married before 26th August, 1671, William Cullyford, who had with her one-third part of the rectory of Felton (b).

Alatheia, daughter and co-heiress, married Henry Hitch, son and heir of Robert Hitch, D.D., dean of York, who had with her one-third part of the rectory of Felton; and 26th August, 1671, purchased the other two-thirds from his wife's sisters and their respective husbands (b). ↓

(a) Surtees, *Durham*, vol. ii. pp. 90, 91, 93.

(b) Mr. John Tate's Abstract of Title to Felton tithes.

See also *Mercham's History of Durham*, vol. ii. p. 257.

Apparently, in consequence of the enclosure and division of Bockenfield moor, Henry Hitch was compelled to bring a series of actions in the Court of Exchequer in the years 1691, 1692, 1696, and 1697, to establish his right to the tithes of the lands brought into cultivation. The following succinct abstracts of some of the depositions taken in these suits have local interest.

1691, October 20. George Fester, of Hg. moor, yeoman, aged about 60, deposed that he has known the lands called Longdike greene or Longdike intack about 40 years. They were not ancient enclosures but were enclosed from Bockenfeild moor 14 years ago, of which they were formerly part. Before the said enclosure it was not enjoyed by the owners of Longdike farm more than any other part of the said moor; they only had common of pasture as on all other parts of the said moor. He never heard Longdike intacke so called till it was enclosed, has heard it called Longdike greene

¹ Schedule of deeds relating to Felton rectory. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection. *Felton Guard Book*.

though it was part of Bockenfeild moore. Every village or stead upon the moor had a place near them called their green, but to which they had no more right than to the rest of Bockenfeild moor. That Longdike green or intack has been in the possession of the defendant since the enclosure was made: it contains more than 20 acres. The deponent has received for the use of the plaintiff tithe corn in kind from the farms and tenants of Burghim, Bywell, and Pigdon's Close, which three places before the division were part of Bockenfeild moore. He knows because he has long lived at High Moor which was formerly part of Bockenfeild moore. *Exchequer Depositions*, 3 William and Mary, No. 16.

1670, November 11th. Grant to Francis Lord Hawley, Sir Charles Harbord, knight, Sir William Howard, Sir John Talbot, knight, Sir Robert Stewart, knight, and William Harbord, esquire, being Trustees appointed by Act of Parliament for sale of the fee farm rents, of a rent of £21 6s. 8d., for the rectory of Felton, paid by William Carr, esq. *Pat. Rolls*, 22 Chas. II. pt. 2.

1692, October 10th. Robert Heron, of East Thirston, yeoman, aged about 48 years, deposed that he has known High-moor for 34 years. It was enclosed 22 years before. Captain Edward Widdrington, deceased, owner of Felton-hall and Felton demesne, was reputed lord and owner of the manor of Felton, Bockenfeild and Bockenfeild moore. That the division of Bockenfeild moor was made 22 years ago.

On the same day, John Richardson, of East Thirston, yeoman, aged about 48, deposed that he believes that the farmers and tenants of the tithe corn of High Moore have paid to the present vicar of Felton sometimes £15, £16, or £17 per annum for the said tithe. Four years since Henry Clennell, of West Chevington, gent., farmed the said tithes of the present vicar and paid him £15. Witness knows because he has lived at East Thirston from his infancy.

On the same day, William Telford, of Felton, yeoman, aged about 65, deposed that the Fence lying on the north side of the Coquet was formerly common ground. Since the division part of it was allotted to Captain Edward Widdrington for his share. High Moor and Howdons were allotted to Felton, and 40 acres of Bockenfeild moor were allotted to the then vicar of Felton as his share of the common in right of his glebe land. That George Straker has owned the Fence for 6 years.

On the same day, William Morrison of Shothaugh, yeoman, aged about 60, deposed that he was called as a witness at a trial held nine or ten years since, when John Harrison, then vicar of Felton, brought an action against Captain Widdrington, owner of the High moore, for non-payment of the tithes thereof. A verdict was given for the plaintiff, and the tithes have since been received by the vicar of Felton. The trial was a fair one, with counsell on both sides.

On the same day, John Nicholson of Felton, gentleman, aged about 60, deposed that forty years since he knew Felton forest, and that part thereof called Bockenfeild moore, *alias* Felton forest or Felton common, and the said forest on the south side of the river Coquet then bounded on the several lands belonging to Felton, West Thirston, Shothaugh. Cattheugh, 'Cowdetree,' Longdike, Burgham, Pigden's close and the Bywells, and Bockenfeild, and on the north side of the river on the several lands belonging to Swarland, Felton and Elihaugh. Ever since he can remember, Mr. Robert Lisle and Captain Widdrington, owner of Felton hall and demesne, were reputed lords of the manor of Felton and owners of the soil of Felton forest within the boundaries aforesaid. That part of Felton forest on the north side of Coquet, now called the Fence, was enclosed about 23 years ago and was allotted to Felton hall and Felton demesne and has paid tithes to the vicar for 9 years past (except calf, lamb and wool). The other part of Felton forest on the south side of the river, of which Bockenfeild moor was and is part, was divided about 20 years since and allotted to Captain Widdrington under the name of the High moore; other lands, part of the south side of Felton forest called Howdens, were allotted to the township of Felton. *Exchequer Depositions*, Michaelmas, 4 William and Mary, No. 45.

1696, April 24th. Humphrey Cook of Swarland, yeoman, aged about 50, deposed that he has known the Fence ever since he can remember; it was enclosed about 24 years since; before then it was a common for the owners of Swarland, Felton hall and Elihaugh. That before the division the owners and farmers of Swarland had a right to depasture their cattle upon the Fence, which they did without interruption from anyone; he has seen the cattle of the tenants or owners of Felton

impounded for depasturing in the Fence. That the tithe hay and corn growing on the Fence for the last five years has been yearly worth about £4, and for that time the defendant George Straker has farmed the tithes of the vicar of Felton and has paid the vicar the yearly rent of £4.

On the same day, Anthony Cooke of Swarland, yeoman, aged about 68, deposed that the Fence was enclosed 24 years ago and divided between the owners of Swarland and Felton hall, one half thereof to William Heslirigg of Swarland, esq., and the other half to Edward Widdrington of Felton hall, esq., and has been enjoyed by the said owners and their tenants ever since.

On the same day, John Tullie of Bywells, yeoman, aged about 80, deposed that when the division was made, the Fence was allotted to the owners of Swarland and Felton hall and the High moor was allotted to the owner of Felton and the rest of Bockenfield moore to the owners of the other adjacent villages. That before the division the limits of the then enclosed grounds of the township of Felton were as follows: begins at Felton bridge and so to the Hirpurn-gate and up Swarland dike to Old Felton, from thence to Acton, and so to Acklington park and up the river again to the bridge.

On the same day, Francis Pye of Morpeth, gentleman, aged about 73 years, proved his signature to a deed produced bearing date 25th March, 1669, made between Robert Brandling of Leathley, co. York, esq., and Edward Widdrington of Felton, esq. *Exchequer Depositions*, Trinity, 8 William III. No. 2.

1697, April 16th. John Richardson of East Thirston, yeoman, aged 53 years deposed that for 35 years he had known the places named, and that they were all before the enclosure called by the name of Felton Forest or Felton Common, save that Bockenfield, Thirston, and other villages sometimes called that part of the forest adjacent to their townships respectively by the name of their particular village or township, as Bockenfield Moor, etc. Captain Widdrington and his predecessors, lords of the manor of Felton, have time out of mind been lords of the soil of Felton Forest or Common. Bockenfield and the neighbouring villages had a privilege of inter-common and paid an acknowledgement of 2d., a farm called greenheugh; East and West Thirston being 20 farms, paid 3s. 4d. yearly, and Bockenfield being 15 farms, paid yearly 2s. 6d., and paid suit at the court held for the manor of Felton. The lords of the manor of Felton frequently rode the bounds thereof, and always claimed Bockenfield Moor, the High Moor and the Fence, as parcel of the manor of Felton, and claimed waifs and strays in and upon it. The neighbouring villages had the liberty of casting turfs and cutting whins on the premises. Since the division the neighbouring villages have refused to appear in the lord's court. That it is 26 years since the division of Felton Forest. No corn grew there but it was all moorish ground. On the division, High Moor and the Fence were made parcels of the township of Felton. That part of Felton Forest allotted to Bockenfield has ever since been enjoyed as parcel of Bockenfield. That the defendant, Robert Henderson, ever since he became vicar about 14 years ago, and Mr. Harrison his predecessor, ever since the latter recovered them against Captain Widdrington about 15 years since, have received tithes of corn and hay growing in Felton township and the High Moor and Fence and all other tithes except calf, lamb, wool, and bees. This he knows as he has all along lived at East Thirston and once lent his draught to lead the said tithes to Mr. Clennel, then farmer thereof.

On the same day, Robert Heron of East Thirston, yeoman, aged 57 years, deposed

On the same day, Henry Clennell of Abbshealles, gentleman, aged 64 years, deposed that on the 14th June, 1683, he saw Robert Henderson inducted to the vicarage of Felton, which, so far as he remembers, has always been accounted a vicarage endowed with glebe lands.

On the same day, William Archbold, of Alnwick, gentleman, aged 77, deposed that about 26 or 27 years ago Felton Forest was divided, and he was one of the Commissioners appointed for the division: Captain Edward Widdrington had set off to him about 100 acres for his royalty as lord of the soil: the rest of it was allotted according to the ancient rent of the Book of Rates among the owners of Felton, East and West Thirston, Bockenfield, and the other adjacent villages: before the division it was moorish ground and grew no corn.

On the same day, William Wilson, of Long Framlington, gentleman, aged 71 years, deposed that he has known the parish for 60 years. That the several enclosures named were parts of Felton Forest

which extended north and south of the Coquet. Mr. Robert Lisle and Capt. Widdington after him were lords of the manor of Felton and of the soil of Felton Forest, and before the division sunk pitts within the bounders thereof, and as lords of the soil made two intacks at Long Dykes. Mr. Lisle left these intacks to his servant, one Wallas, who, or those claiming under him, has ever since enjoyed the same without interruption, and this he knows as he was servant to Mr. Lisle when the intacks were made. *Exchequer Depositions*, Trinity, 9 William III. No. 3.

Wearied by these suits, Henry Hitch, with Alatheia, his wife, and Henry Hitch, their eldest son, November 5th, 1700, in consideration of the sum of £2,700, paid or secured to be paid, conveyed to John Taylor of the city of London, the rectory and church of Felton, with all the tithes or oblations of the towns of Felton, Long Framlington, Low Framlington, 'Toddles,' Newmoor house, Snukebank, Glantlees, Shields (Shielddykes), Weldon and the Watersides, Catheugh, Greens, Acton, Overgrass, Swarland, Long-row, 'Barnshawhill,' 'Smaden,' Elyhaugh, Shothaugh, East Thirston, West Thirston, Eshot, Helm-on-the-hill, Longdike, Bockenfield, Burgham, Bywell, Wintrick, Millheugh, Eshot-heugh, Fence, Firth, Hott, and Loaning-end, and also (the deed declares) the advowson and right of presentation to the vicarage. It was covenanted that Hitch should levy a fine, which he did in Hilary term, 12 William III. Subsequently by a deed made July 1st, 1702, John Taylor declared that, in the purchase-deed set out, his name was used in trust for William Taylor of Chillingham, whose was the £2,700 paid to Hitch as consideration for the rectory.¹

By his will dated April 6th, 1706, William Taylor gave the rectory to his son William Taylor and the heirs of his body, with remainder to his (the testator's) brother John Taylor in tail male, with divers remainders, subject, however, to the payment of £1,000 for the discharge of testator's debts, which included the sum of £700 due to the executors of Patricius Crow of Ashington, esquire, deceased.²

William Taylor,³ the son, and his mother Phillis Taylor, on March 25th, 1724, mortgaged the rectory to Henry Rawling to secure £2,500: further charges were subsequently made, and on December 15th, 1743, Taylor⁴ and his mortgagees in consideration of £7,800, paid by Nicholas Burdon, conveyed the rectory to the latter's son, John Burdon.⁵

¹ Mr. John Tate's Abstract of Title to Felton tithes.

² *Ibid.*

³ The tithes of Felton, of the yearly value of £380, belonging to William Taylor, esq., were offered for sale by advertisement in the *Newcastle Courant*, December 11th, 1731.

⁴ The properties mortgaged comprised the estate of Swinhoe, and the tithes of Fowberry. For a pedigree of Taylor of Swinhoe see vol. i. of this work, p. 339.

⁵ Mr. John Tate's Abstract of Title of Felton tithes.

On November 12th, 1753, John Burdon of Cleadon, in consideration of the sum of £10,500, sold the rectory of Felton, a house and garth at West Thirston, then in the occupation of John Sabron, a tenement and closes of land in Long Framlington, late in the occupation of Roger Crawford, yeoman, deceased, and two other closes in Long Framlington, called Moorlands, sometime exchanged for other lands by John Challoner of Morpeth, surgeon, with John Embleton of Long Framlington, to James Muncaster of Newcastle. James Muncaster, then of Wallsend, by indenture dated September 17th, 1767, settled it upon his marriage with Elizabeth Dale of Howden Pans, spinster, to secure a jointure of £300 a year.¹

About 1791,² Muncaster prepared to dismember the rectory and to sell parcels of the tithes to the landowners on whose lands they were charged. Before doing so, he secured by a deed dated October 20th, 1791, the fee farm rent of £21 6s. 8d. on the tithes payable out of the duke of Northumberland's lands in East and West Thirston, and provided for the incidence of repairs of the chancels of Felton and Long Framlington.

The tithes undisposed of by private contract were exposed for sale by auction March 13th, 1798,³ but failed to find a purchaser at that time, and James Muncaster⁴ died shortly afterwards, leaving his widow his sole executrix, who on May 28th, 1805, being then resident at Coldrington house near Cardiff, entered into articles of agreement with Alexander Davison of Swarland, who agreed to purchase for £15,700. The conveyance is dated August 2nd, 1805.⁵ Since that time the rectorial tithes have been very largely purchased by the different landowners in the parish and merged in the freeholds.

¹ Mr. John Tate's Abstract of Title of Felton deeds.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.* Cf. Newcastle Papers, February, 1798.

⁴ 1776, 31st October. Will of James Muncaster. To my nephew, James Muncaster Atkinson, £1000; to my niece, Isabel Atkinson, £1000 over and above what she may become entitled to under a deed of gift made by my late mother, the said legacies to be paid to my brother-in-law, Charles Atkinson, and placed out at interest for the benefit of his said children until they attain the age of 21 or marry; to my niece, Isabel Ward, £2000 over and above what she may become entitled to under a deed of gift made by my late mother; to Miss Shepherd of Howden Pans, £100; to each of my servants who shall be living with me in my house at Wallsend, £50; to Hugh Moises of Newcastle, clerk, £1000 in trust to pay the same to the treasurer of Newcastle Infirmary; I give the rectory of Felton and all other my freehold estate to my wife and her heirs for ever. By a codicil dated July 8th, 1791, the testator revoked the legacies given by his will to his nephew, James Muncaster Atkinson, to his niece, Isabel Atkinson (then wife of Shafto Craster, esq.), and to his servants. The testator gave £1000 to his sister, Frances Atkinson, and to his said nephew and niece £500 apiece.

⁵ Mr. John Tate's Abstract of Title to Felton tithes.

THIRSTON TOWNSHIP.

The township of Thirston, comprising East Thirston, West Thirston and Shothaugh—each formerly a township in itself¹—has an area of 2,025 acres. The hamlet of West Thirston lies on the right bank of the river Coquet, immediately south of and opposite to the village of Felton. In 1901² there was a population of 216.

The hamlet of East Thirston comprises two farms—the one belonging to the duke of Northumberland and the other to Mrs. Charles Thorp—with eight or nine houses and cottages. Close by is the manorial mill, originally built by the seventh earl of Northumberland³ (1557-1572), with its grey stone walls and hipped roofs covered with red pantiles, situated in a rich pasture by the side of the Thirston burn.

The hamlet or village of West Thirston, forms, as it were, a southern suburb of the village of Felton, having a chapel⁴ and manse of the Presbyterian church in England, the National schools, and between thirty and forty houses and cottages. Thirston house, a modern structure of dressed freestone, has recently been sold by Mr. T. W. Smith to Mr. Edward Newton of Newcastle.

On the farm called East Thirston Moor, near the Berwick and Newcastle road, there is a camp. Sir David Smith, writing about eighty years ago, says :

Thirston camp is now ploughed down and to be traced with difficulty, as the aggers have been levelled and the ditches filled up, but in the memory of man was very distinct; of circular shape and about seventy-five paces diameter. It lies south-west of the farmhouse in flat ground, but no eminence sufficiently near to command it. When East Thirston moor, upon which the camp is, was improved, a stone gate-post was dug up near to it, but there is no tradition of the land having ever been enclosed before, for agricultural purposes, and therefore they conclude that the gate-post had some reference to the camp, near to which some small foundations were also found and the marks of fire; but these may have been remains of a herd's house, when the moor was in common.

¹ Dickson, *Wards, etc., of Northumberland*, pp. 22, 63.

² The Census Returns are: 1801, 249; 1811, 294; 1821, 325; 1831, 307; 1841, 307; 1851, 281; 1861, 294; 1871, 289; 1881, 204; 1891, 245; 1901, 216.

³ Survey of 1585. See *post*, p. 310.

⁴ The foundation stone of the chapel was laid September 7th, 1819, by Mr. Alexander Davison of Swarland, who gave the site and a donation to the building fund.

The succession of ministers of the Presbyterian church in Thirston is as follows: 1819, Alexander Hoy, educated at Homerton College, London; 1869, Thomas Curry, educated at the Presbyterian Church Theological Hall, London, and ordained colleague and successor to Mr. Hoy in 1867; 1873, Alexander Scott, of Glasgow University, on the cession of Curry; 1880, James Lemon, of Edinburgh University, on the cession of Scott. *Ex inf.* Rev. James Lemon.

Two stone 'tomahawks,' supposed to be British, were found within the precincts of this camp (which has given its name to the field in which it stands), the one in 1797 and the other in 1800. The smaller one is of the pure silicious kind, being a yellowish brown flint and weighing 2 oz. $4\frac{2}{3}$ dr. nearly; manufactured like the small arrow heads, which the country people call 'elf-shots'; the other has a smooth bluish-grey cast and is differently made from the small one, it weighs 7 oz. $0\frac{2}{3}$ dr. nearly, both avoirdupois. They are the kind of instruments which the American Indians used for axes, before iron was introduced among them by Europeans, are now in possession of the Northumberland family, and have been a great inducement to me to record the situation of this camp. With one of the axes a knife was found with a handle made of a stone, like the Coquet pebbles, but broken in half. Other curious fossils have been found in the vicinity of the camp.¹

The smaller axe described by Sir David Smith is three inches long and two inches and a half broad at the cutting edge. The larger one is four inches and a half long. They are preserved in the museum at Alnwick Castle and are figured in the *Catalogue of Antiquities at Alnwick Castle*.²

A member of the barony of Mitford, Thirston remained in the hands of the lords of that fee³ until about 1262, when it was granted by Roger Bertram during the shrievalty of Adam de Jesmond⁴ to his (Roger's) granddaughter Agnes, daughter of Sir Thomas fitz William, lord of Emley. He grants to Agnes, her heirs and assigns, all his lands in the vill, the culture called Watering, with the land and meadow between Frithocheles and the Coquet, and the brewhouse rights, and to her tenants that they shall be free of payment for the pannage of pigs, for nuts (nut-penny) and for hens (rent-hens). Neither Agnes nor her tenants were to be molested about the grantor's forests unless they shall be taken *ad stob et stovyn*. She and her heirs were to be permitted to run with dogs and greyhounds over the free warren within the boundaries of the vill. The tenants were to have estovers on the south side of the Coquet for house bote and hay bote, to build, enclose and burn, and for all other necessary

¹ Sir David Smith's Collection, 'Camps and Castles,' at Alnwick Castle.

² Cf. *Catalogue of Antiquities at Alnwick Castle*, p. 17, pl. i. figs. 2 and 3.

³ De feodis militaribus, etc., dicunt quod de feodo de Mitford' alienata sunt . . . villa de Swarland cum pertinentiis alienatur Thomae de Karl', burgensi de Novo Castro, per dictum Rogerum (Bertram). Item villa de Glanteley alienatur Willelmo de Hastingtof per dictum Rogerum. Item villa de Oversgares alienatur per dictum Rogerum, quam Johannes filius Johannis de Herle modo tenet et est infra aetatem. Item villa de Trasterston alienata fuit per eundem Rogerum, quam Johannes de Vesci modo tenet et valet x^{li}. Item boscus de Hulm' alienatur domino Willelmo Heyrun per dictum Rogerum. Item boscus de Remelde alienatur domino Roberto de Hilton'.

Et (juratores) dicunt quod omnia ista maneria et tenementa alienata sunt per Rogerum Bertram tempore regis Henrici, patris regis nunc, set de valore eorundem nesciunt.

Assize Rolls, Northumberland, 7 Edw. I. (1279). Surt. Soc. No. 88, p. 337.

⁴ Adam of Jesmond was sheriff of Northumberland from 9th July, 1261, until 1264. *Lists of Sheriffs*, p. 97. P.R.O. Lists and Indexes, No. ix.

purposes, by licence and at sight of Bertram's foresters, paying 6d. yearly at Michaelmas for castle-ward at Mitford. The tenants were to grind at the lord's mill at Felton, yielding the thirteenth part for multure; they were to repair the mill dam, and also the fence of the lord's great park at Mitford as they had been accustomed to do, and to render foreign service of the king. But Agnes was to be permitted to grind the produce of her culture of Watering without paying multure, and was to be free of any aid for making the king's eldest son a knight or marrying his eldest daughter.¹

¹ *Carta de terra in Trastereston sine data.* Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus Bertram dominus de Midford dedi concessi et hac mea praesenti carta confirmavi Agneti filiae domini Thomae filii Willelmi domini de Emley totam terram meam de Trastereston' quam habui vel habere potui in eadem villa de Trastereston' cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in homagiis, serviciis, redditibus, wardis, releviis et eciam villagiis et villenagiis et eorum sequelis, cum omnibus suis serviciis et omnimodis escaetis quae aliquo modo exigere poterunt, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis sine aliquo retenemento. Et insimul cum tota illa cultura quae vocatur Wartering', cum terra et prato et omnibus pertinenciis suis, quae jacet inter Frithocheles et aquam de Coket ex australi parte dictae aquae. Habendam et tenendam praedictae Agneti et heredibus suis de corpore suo genitis, vel cuicumque dare vel assignare vel in extremis legare voluerint, tam in infirmitate quam in sanitate corporis, de me et heredibus, libere, quiete, solute et integre, in feodo et hereditate, pacifice et honorifice, cum omnibus libertatibus, communis et aysiamendis dictae terrae de Trastereston', cum liberis introitibus et exitibus, et cum bracina de eadem villa de Trastereston'. Et si praedicta Agnes sine herede de corpore suo procreato vel antequam, dictam terram cum pertinenciis alicui dederit, assignaverit, vendiderit vel legaverit, in fata decesserit praedicta terra cum omnibus pertinenciis suis meum (*sic*) et heredibus meis quiete revertetur et solute sine aliqua contradiccione. Volo insimul et concedo pro me et heredibus meis quod praedicta Agnes et heredes sui vel assignati et sui tenentes de eadem villa quieti sint de pannagio porcorum suorum, de nucibus et gallinis. Et insimul volo et concedo et hac carta confirmo pro me et heredibus meis quod praedicta Agnes et heredes sui seu assignati et sui tenentes de eadem villa non causentur de foresta mea aliquo modo nisi capiantur ad Stob et Stouyn aut recenter et probatim persecuti fuerint, et hoc per bonos et legales homines testificant, et quod tunc capiatur unum vadium rationabile ab eodem vel ab eisdem per quem vel per quos transgressio in mea foresta facta fuerit, secundum valorem delicti emendetur nisi simplici una lege in curia mea de Mideford' se poterint acquietare. Si vero averia dictae Agnetis heredum suorum seu assignatorum vel suorum tenencium de eadem villa de Trastereston' in defensionem meo de Folton' ubi nullus communicat evaserint statim deliberentur sine aliqua occasione querimonia placiti vel impedimento mei heredum meorum vel aliquorum meorum ballivorum per rationabile parkagium, sicuti et averia domini Prioris de Brinkburn' et aliorum liberorum in dicto feodo feoffatorum consueta sunt deliberari, et si capiantur in dicto defensionem meo per wardesett', dabunt pro quolibet pede cujuslibet averii unum denarium quocienscumque capta fuerint. Et insimul do, concedo et hac carta confirmo pro me et heredibus meis dictae Agneti et heredibus suis vel assignatis licenciam currendi cum canibus et leporariis una cum libera familia eorundem ubique in mea libera warennia infra coopertum et extra, scilicet infra sepes et rectas divisas ejusdem ville de Trastereston', sine aliqua occasione, contradiccione vel impedimento mei, heredum meorum seu aliquorum meorum ballivorum, ad omnimodas feras et bestias silvestres capiendas. Praeterea volo et concedo quod dicta Agnes et heredes sui vel assignati et sui tenentes de eadem villa de Trastereston' habeant et capiant estoveria sua ex australi parte de Cocket' de foresta mea ad husebot et haybot, ad edificandum, claudendum, comburendum et ad omnimoda alia minuta necessaria construenda, ad tempus recipiendi quo mei libere tenentes et alii annuatim recipiunt aut recipere consueverunt, per usum et liberationem forestariorum meorum et libere tenencium qui ad hoc assignati sunt. Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis sex denarios die Sancti Michaelis ad wardam castri mei de Mideford', molendo suum bladum de Trastereston', etiam ad molendinum meum de Felton', ad terciumdecimum vas, faciendo stagnum ejusdem molendini prout facere consueverunt, et hayam magni parci mei de Mideford' prout facere volebant, et forinsecum servicium domini Regis quandam (*sic*) ad eandem pro omnibus serviciis consuetudinibus, exaccionibus, sectis omnimodarum curiarum auxiliis rebus aliis et demandis secularibus quae aliquo modo ab aliquibus aliquo tempore exigi poterunt. Et insimul concedo et volo et hac carta confirmo pro me et heredibus meis dictae Agneti et heredibus suis vel assignatis, quod molent bladum suum proveniens

While the manor was still in the hands of the Bertrams and of Agnes fitz William, several small parcels and plots of land were granted to the abbot and convent of Newminster and the prior and convent of Brinkburn. To the former house Roger Bertram granted a moor near the Chynerig in Thresterston field, and by a charter dated March 28th, 1250, confirmed the grant.¹ By a charter, not later than 1201, Richard (or Robert), son of Roceline de Thrasterston, granted to the prior and canons of Brinkburn seven acres in the field of Thrasterston, and a toft near the bridge formerly held by Richard the chaplain, a house and croft held by Robert, son of Gilbert, etc.,² the grant being confirmed by Richard's son William,³ and subsequently in 1202 by the king.⁴ William Puffin, son of Helyas of Greteham, gave, for the maintenance of the light before the altar of the Holy Cross at Brinkburn, a toft and croft, formerly held by Guy the forester, which he held by grant of Agnes, daughter of Sir Thomas fitz William of Wodhalle.⁵ By another charter the same William Puffyn granted the twelve acres in Thrasterston, which he had acquired from Adam Maufetur, for the maintenance of the light of the Blessed Mary in Brinkburn church, viz., one acre in Mikeledayle, one acre in Langelandes, half an acre in the Leys, and another half-acre in the same culture, an acre in

de praedicta cultura quae vocatur Watering' ad molendinum meum de Felton' quiete et solute de multura. Et insimul concedo pro me et heredibus meis dictae Agneti scilicet quod praedicta Agnes et heredes sui vel assignati et sui tenentes de praedicta villa de Trastereston' quieti sint de auxilio ad primogenitum filium meum et heredum meorum militem faciendum et ad primogenitam filiam meam maritandam imperpetuum. Ego vero Rogerus et heredes mei praedictae Agneti et heredibus suis vel assignatis praedictam villam et terram de Trastereston' cum omnibus pertinenciis suis prout plenius supradictum est contra omnes homines tam Judeos quam Christianos warrantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. Et ut haec mea donacio concessio et praesentis cartae meae confirmacio perpetuae stabilitatis robur optineat, praesentem cartam appositione sigilli mei roboravi. Hiis testibus Rogero de Merlay, Ada de Jesemuth' tunc vicecomite Northumbrie, militibus, et multis aliis. *Percy Chartulary*, fol. 102 b, 103.

¹ *Newminster Chartulary*, Fowler, pp. 31, 213. Surt. Soc. No. 66.

² 'Septem acras terrae in campo de Thrasterston, et unum toftum juxta pontem quem Ricardus capellanus tenuit, et domum quam Robertus filius Gilberti tenuit, scilicet, dimidiam acram in crofto ejusdem domus, et unam acram in australi parte villae de Thrasterston et in occidentali parte viae quae vadit ad Werkewrth, et ij acras ad Kolesiaga, unam acram et dimidiam ad Vetis Fulehil, et unam acram et dimidiam ad Knottynghmere, et dimidiam rodam in australi parte del Pul, et unam acram ad Tendellaue. . . . Hiis testibus. Henrico decano, Gilberto de Novo Castro, Bernardo de Areines, Henrico de Ferlington, Willelmo de Koign[er]es, Willelmo Mautalent, Godfrido Mauduit, Symone filio Johannis, Willelmo de Eslington, Willelmo Pigace, Ricardo de Morwyck, Roberto filio Hugonis, Rogero de Gysburne, etc. *Brinkburn Chartulary*, Page, p. 43. Surt. Soc. No. 90.

³ *Ibid.* p. 44.

⁴ *Charter Rolls*, 2 John, memb. ii.

⁵ 'Ad sustentationem luminis coram altari Sanctae Crucis in dicta ecclesia de Brinkeburne. Hiis testibus, domino Johanne de Halghton, domino Willelmo filio ejus, domino Johanne de Wodrington, domino Gerardo fratre ejus, Johanne de Lythgraynes tunc vicecomite Northumbriae, Willelmo de Routhclyf tunc senescallo de Mitford, Hugone Galon', Thoma de Haysand, Ada Plesset', Ricardo de la Mor, Thoma Brian,' etc. *Brinkburn Chartulary*, Page, pp. 49, 50.

Ebrockes, half an acre at Mosycrokes, one acre called Annaysacre, one acre at Crysdale, one acre at Biglichirne, one acre at Benacres, half an acre at Fultona called Heuedes, half an acre at Hendacre, one acre on the other side of the dene next to the land of Roger the grieve, one acre at Colsawe, a rood at Benefordacres, and a rood at Wetehalghford.¹ This grant was also confirmed by Roger Bertram.² Subsequently, in 1257, the same William Puffyn, for a pittance on the anniversary of his obit, gave to the prior and convent eighteen acres in the field of Thrasterston next the culture called Monehalme, besides lands in Great Felton.³ A reserved rent payable out of Puffyn's land was granted to the prior and convent in 1253 by Adam Maufetur for the maintenance of the light of the Blessed Mary,⁴ and Adam by another charter released to them all services due from the lands held by Richard the chaplain and Richard Brown in Thrasterston.⁵

Hugh Vigerus, son of Gilbert de Kreclawe (Kirkley), with the consent of Agnes his wife, for their souls and for the souls of his ancestors and successors, granted to the prior and canons a toft and croft with two acres of land which he had acquired from Adam Maufetur. The toft and croft were situated between lands already held by the prior, and a toft belonging to the said Adam, formerly held by Robert Coverrec, the two acres, with their pertinents, were situated on the west side of the loning, between the lands of Baldwyn, formerly the grieve, and the lands of Adam, formerly servant of Ralph de Bray.⁶

¹ 'Hiis testibus, domino Rogero Bertram, domino Willelmo Heron tunc vicecomite, domino Symone de Deveston, domino Johanne filio Symonis, domino Johanne de Eslington, domino Johanne de Kirkeby, domino Nicholao de Aketon, domino Rogero Mauduth, Rogero de Scothou, Hugone Vigerus, Ada Maufetur, Ada Hirnyng, etc.' *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 45.

² 'Hiis testibus, domino Johanne filio Symonis, Roberto de Gamelthorp, Nicholao de Aketon, Rogero de Scottou tunc senescallo, Hugone Vigerus, Willelmo de Stauceby, Willelmo filio Pagani, Ricardo Bron, etc.' *Ibid.* p. 51.

³ 'Hiis testibus, domino Willelmo Heron tunc vicecomite Northumbriae, Johanne filio Symonis, Johanne de Eslinton, Rogero Maudut, Nicholao de Aketon, Roberto de Gamelthorp, Ada de Plessez, Roberto de Alneham, Ada Hirnyng, Thoma Brian, Hugone Vigrus.' *Ibid.* p. 37.

⁴ 'Hiis testibus, Johanne filio Symonis, Johanne de Eslington, Roberto de Gamelthorp, Rogero de Scothou tunc senescallo, Adae de Plessez, Ada Hirning, Ricardo de Swarland, Roberto de Alneham, etc.' *Ibid.* p. 46.

⁵ 'Hiis testibus, domino Johanne de Haulton tunc vicecomite, Rogero Maudut, Hugone de Vigrus, Nicholao de Aketon, Ricardo de Swarland, Willelmo de Swarland, Willelmo de Bokenfeld, Willelmo de Newton, Willelmo Puffyn, etc.' *Ibid.* pp. 52-53.

⁶ 'Hiis testibus, Johanne de Eslington, Wydone de Arenis, Symone de Deveston, Rogero Maudut, Johanne de Kirkeby, Nicholao de Aketon, Bartholomaeo Benet, Umfrido de Throppel, W. de Boysevell, etc.' *Ibid.* pp. 48-49. A second charter is witnessed by Ricardo de Aketon, Ada Maufetur, Ricardo de Swarland, Ricardo Payn, Rogero Stauceby, Willelmo filio Coci de Swarland, etc. *Ibid.* pp. 39-40.

In 1274, the Lady Agnes granted to William de Felton, cissor, and to those to whom he might assign, except the chief lords of the fee, clergy or Jews, a lease for twenty years of a piece of arable land in Waterrig, with the meadow which Wiot sometime held. The lease was attested by Sir John de Halton seneschal of Sir Alexander de Baliol, Sir Roger Mauduit, Henry the vicar of Felton, Richard de Acton, William, son of Coc., Adam Maufetur, etc. By a subsequent deed, Agnes granted the premises to the said William in fee.¹

She also granted to Henry, son of Adam Hiring, for his life a parcel of land with a toft and croft which Arnesius del Grene once held, paying to Agnes and her heirs 14s., at two terms of the year, viz., a moiety at the feast of St. Cuthbert in Lent and a moiety at the feast of St. Cuthbert in September; he was to bear his share of foreign service due to the king, to do suit at the mill of Felton, yielding the thirteenth measure, to aid in the repair of the mill dam and of the great hedge of the lord's park at Mitford.²

¹ *Convencio de terra et prato in Waterrig' domini Thome filii Willelmi*. Anno Domini m. cc. lxxv. quarto, ad festum Sancti Martini in yeme, facta fuit hec convencio inter Agnetem filiam domini Thome filii Willelmi ex una parte et Willelmum de Felton' cissorem ex altera, videlicet quod dicta Agnes concessit et dimisit dicto Willelmo et heredibus suis vel cuicumque assignare voluerit, exceptis dominis capitalibus viris religiosis et Judeis, illam terram arrabilem in Waterrig' cum prato quam Wiot quondam tenuit cum omnibus pertinenciis infra villam de Trastereston' et extra. Tenendam et habendam dicto Willelmo et heredibus suis vel assignatis ut predictum est de dicta Agnete et heredibus suis usque ad terminum xx annorum proximo sequencium. Et dicta Agnes et heredes sui dictam terram et pratum cum omnibus pertinenciis predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis vel assignatis ut predictum est warrantizabunt acquietabunt et contra omnes usque ad terminum predictum pro quadam summa peccunie quam sibi dedit premanibus defendent. Finito termino tota dicta terra cum pertinenciis predicte Agneti et heredibus vel assignatis revertatur sine contradiccione alicuius et remaneat imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium alternatim hiis scriptis sigilla sua apposuerunt. Hiis testibus, domino Johanne de Halton' tunc senescallo domini Alexandri de Baillol, domino Rogero Mauduit, domino Henrico vic. de Felton', Ricardo de Aketon', Willelmo filio Coc', Rogero filio Radulfi, Ada Maufetur, et aliis. *Percy Chartulary*, fol. 100.

Carta de terra in Trastereston sine data. Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris Agnes filia domini Thome filii Willelmi domina de Trastereston' salutem. Noveritis me dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Willelmo cessori de Felton' totam illam terram arrabilem in Waterrig' cum prato quam Guido forestarius quondam tenuit de me cum omnibus pertinenciis suis infra villam de Trastereston' et extra. Tenendam et habendam dicto Willelmo et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis de me et heredibus meis vel meis assignatis adeo libere quiete solute pacifice et integre sicut ego aliquando tenui villam de Trastereston' de domino Rogero Berthram, nullum omnino michi vel heredibus vel meis assignatis faciendo forinsecum (*sic*), et molet bladum proveniens de terra predicta ad molendinum de Felton' sine multura, et nullam faciet sectam curie, et dabit pro omnimodo forisfacto xxiiij denarios tantum. Ego vero Agnes et heredes mei vel mei assignati warrantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus totam predictam terram cum prato predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis contra omnes homines et feminas qui vivere vel mori poterunt imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, domino Johanne de Hawelton' tunc senescallo domini Alexandri de Baillol, Ricardo de Aketon', Ada Maufetur, Willelmo filio Coci de Swarland', Willelmo Blumvill, Rogero Schuteby, Ricardo Payn, Rogero filio Radulfi, et aliis. *Ibid.* fol. 100b.

² *Carta de terra in Trastereston sine data.* Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel auditoris Agnes filia domini Thome filii Willelmi salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse et concessisse et presenti scripto confirmasse Henrico filio Ade Hiring' totam illam terram cum tofto et crofto et cum omnibus pertinenciis suis quam Arnesius del Grene quondam tenuit in villa et in territorio de Trastereston' Habendam et tenendam dicto Henrico tantum in tota vita sua de me et heredibus meis vel

Like many of her maternal ancestors, Agnes fitz William was a benefactress of Brinkburn. The prior and convent held by her gift a toft at Thrasterston, next that of Adam the miller,¹ granted to them before 1275,² when William de Burnton bought the manor,³ apparently in trust for John de Vescy of Alnwick, to whom it was immediately conveyed in the presence of Sir Walter de Camhou, Sir William de Middleton, Sir John de Widdrington, etc.⁴

assignatis libere quiete bene et in pace cum omnibus libertatibus et aysiamendis ad dictam villam de Trastereston' infra et extra contingentibus. Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis vel assignatis quatuordecim solidos ad duos anni terminos videlicet medietatem ad festum Sancti Cuthberti in Quadragesima et medietatem ad festum Sancti Cuthberti in Septembri, faciendo forinsecum servitium domini Regis quantum pertinet ad tantam terram in eadem villa, sequendo molendinum de Salton' (*sic*) ad terciumdecimum vas inulture, faciendo stagnum et hayam magnam parci de Middeford' quantum pertinet ad tantam terram in eadem villa, pro omnibus aliis serviciis secularibus exaccionibus et demandis que aliquo modo ab aliquibus exigi poterunt. Predicta terra cum pertinenciis post decessum dicti Henrici michi et heredibus meis vel assignatis revertetur. Ego vero Agnes et heredes mei vel mei assignati dicto Henrico totam predictam terram cum omnibus pertinenciis suis tantum in vita sua contra omnes homines et feminas warrantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium alteri parti huius scripti penes dictum Henricum residenti sigillum meum apposui, et dictus Henricus alteri parti huius scripti penes me residenti sigillum suum apposuit. Hiis testibus, Johanne de Eslington', Hugone de Heysind, Nicholao de Aketon' et aliis multis. *Percy Chartulary*, fol. 102 b.

¹ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, pp. 46-47.

² There was a series of actions between 1272 and 1275 brought by Ida, widow of Roger Bertram, and her second husband, Robert de Nevill, to recover from William Puffin and others lands in Thirston which she claimed as parcel of her dower. Puffin called to warranty Agnes fitz William, who pleaded that Ida ought not to have her dower because Roger Bertram was not on the day of his marriage or afterwards seised of Thirston in fee. *De Banco Rolls*, 1 Edw. I.; *ibid.* 2 and 3 Edw. I.; *ibid.* 3 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, pp. 89, 90, 106, 140, 192.

³ Hilary term, 1275-6. Agnes, daughter of Thomas fitz William, acknowledges that she had granted to William de Burnton, clerk, for his homage and service her manor of Thrastreston (absolute grant). *De Banco Rolls*, 4 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 257.

Michaelmas term, 1276. Receipt from Agnes, daughter of Thomas fitz William, to William de Brunton for £100 sterling for the manor of Thrastreston. *De Banco Rolls*, 4 and 5 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 297.

(*Carta de Manerio (de) Trastereston' ij sine data.* Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Agnes filia Thome filii Willelmi dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willelmo de Burnton' clerico pro homagio et servicio suo manerium meum de Tresestreston' videlicet quicquid ibidem habui vel aliquo modo habere potui. Habendum et tenendum eidem Willelmo et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis quibuscumque vel quandocumque legare vel assignare voluerit cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, ut in homagiis redditibus wardis releviis escaetis quibuscumque tam de dote quam de aliis serviciis liberorum hominum villenagiis villanis et eorum sequelis et catallis, necnon et omnibus pertinenciis suis libertatibus et aysiamendis pratis pascuis pasturis ad idem manerium infra villam predictam et extra pertinentibus sine ullo retenemento. Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis unum denarium ad Pascha pro omni servicio consuetudine exaccione et demanda seculari saluo forinseco servicio domini regis. Et ego predicta Agnes et heredes mei predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis predictum manerium per predictum servitium sicut predictum est contra omnes homines warrantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei, etc. *Percy Chartulary*, fol. 106 b.

⁴ *Carta de Manerio de Trastereston' iij, sine data.* Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Walterus de Burnton' clericus dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi domino Johanni de Vesci domino de Alnewyk' totum manerium de Trastereston' in comitatu Northumbrie, adeo integre sicut ego illud habui ex feoffamento Agnetis filie Thome filii Willelmi, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et omnimodis escaetis tam de dote quam aliis que in predicto manerio aliquo modo accidere poterunt. Habendum et tenendum eidem Johanni et heredibus suis et assignatis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et consueta. In cuius rei testimonium presentam cartam sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis testibus, dominis Waltero de Camhou, Willelmo de Midelton', Johanne de Woderington' et aliis. *Ibid.* fol. 103 b.

Shortly after the purchase of Thirston, John de Vescy granted (1275-1276) a confirmation of William Puffyn's grant to the prior and convent of Brinkburn,¹ and on March 2nd, 1292/3, the latter, in the presence of Hugh Galon, sheriff of Northumberland, Robert Bertram and others, made an exchange with William de Felton, who gave the convent a rent charge of 16s. in Pilgrim Street, Newcastle, for two messuages and thirty-three acres of land in Thrasterston, some part of which they held of the gift of Adam his father, for the maintenance of a light in the church of St. Peter of Brinkburn.² This transaction was confirmed by a royal licence dated January 18th, 1293.³

TRESSTERESTONA SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum Roberti Baldwin junioris ...	2	19	2	unde regi	5	4½
„ Henrici filii Thomae ...	1	16	0	„	3	3½
„ Ricardi de Neuton ...	1	14	5	„	3	1½
„ Willelmi Ayre ...	0	14	0	„	1	3¼
„ Walteri de Bokinfeld ...	1	4	0	„	2	2¼
„ Ricardi Brun ...	0	13	10	„	1	3
„ Willelmi Burel ...	3	1	6	„	5	7
„ Willelmi de Felton ...	1	17	0	„	3	4½
„ Willelmi marescalli ...	1	3	0	„	2	1
„ Henrici filii Roberti ...	1	5	7	„	2	4
„ Nicholai Maufesur ...	3	6	0	„	6	0½
„ Roberti filii Baldevini ...	3	4	3	„	5	10½
Summa hujus villae, £22 19s. 3d. Unde domino regi, £2 18s. 9d.						

THRASTERSTON SUBSIDY ROLL, 1312.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum Willelmi de Felton ...	3	0	8	unde regi	6	1
„ Willelmi Burel (Burel) ...	3	8	0	„	6	9¾
„ Walteri de Bokenfeld ...	1	3	4	„	2	4
„ Rogeri Burel ...	0	15	8	„	1	7
„ Roberti praepositi ...	2	1	4	„	4	1¾
„ Ricardi de Newton ...	1	17	4	„	3	9
„ Adae filii Radulphi ...	0	12	4	„	1	3
„ Roberti Elder ...	2	0	8	„	4	1
„ Willelmi Marescalli ...	1	3	4	„	2	4
Summa totius villae de Thrasterston ... 16 3 9 sicut .. 32 4½						

¹ 'Hiis testibus, domino Roberto de Hilton, domino Willelmo de Midelton clerico, domino Roberto vicario de Alneham, Phillippo de Brokesfeld, etc.' *Brinkburn Chartulary*, Page, p. 51.

² 'In escambium unius messuagii in Thrasterston et trium acrarum ad idem messuagium pertinentium, quae Radulphus molendinarius tenuit in australi parte pontis de Felton, et xij acrarum in Thrasterston quas habuerunt de dono Adae, patris mei, ad sustentationem luminaris in ecclesia Sancti Petri de Brinkburne, et octodecem acrarum in territorio ejusdem villae in cultura quae vocatur Monehelme, per aequale escambium.' *Ibid.* p. 169.

³ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1292-1301, p. 26. *Inq. quod damnum*, 21 Edw. I. No. 19. Cf. *Brinkburn Chartulary*, Page, p. 194.

In 1329, Robert, son of Alexander de la Chaumbre of Newcastle, had a pardon for the death of Robert Knyght of Thrastereston.¹

At this period there was a protracted dispute about Thirston, between the heirs of Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, lord of Felton, and Henry de Percy, and pending a decision the place was taken into the hands of the Crown by the escheator.² In the inquisition³ taken at Newcastle, September 14th, 1324, after the death of the earl it was stated that he had died seised of the manor of Felton and of twelve bondlands in Thirston, each containing twenty-four acres of land, which in times of peace used to pay 12s., but were at that time lying waste and uncultivated, having been destroyed by the Scots.⁴ Subsequently, the escheator held a new inquisition at Newcastle, on August 21st, 1331, when it was found that Aymer de Valence was not seised of the lands in question at the time of his death.⁵ The holdings were apparently lying in a derelict condition, 'because they lay utterly waste and uncultivated through the poverty of the neighbourhood destroyed by the Scots and lack of tenants and animals.'⁶

In February, 1333/4, Richard de Acton of Newcastle, by an indenture made at York on the Saturday after the feast of the Purification (February 2nd), granted the manor of Whittington, in the parish of Corbridge, and 220½ acres of land in Thrasterton to Hugh de Karliolo and John de Stanyngton, chaplains, in trust that they would regrant the same to him, to hold for the term of his life and then to the use of Nicholas de Acton, son of the said Richard, and to Alice, daughter of Thomas de Karliolo of Newcastle, in tail male, with remainder to Matilda, daughter of Richard de Emeldon and the heirs of her body, begotten by Richard de Acton, another son of the said Richard, with remainder to the right heirs of Richard.⁷ In the same year, on September 24th, Henry de Percy had licence to enfeof John de Crayk, parson of Spofforth, with the castles of Alnwick and Warkworth and other estates, comprising the reversion of a moiety of the town of Thrasterston, at that time in the

¹ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1327-1330, p. 374.

² *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1330-1333, p. 445.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 17 Edw. II. No. 75.

⁴ Probably in the spring or early summer of 1318, when the Scots surprised Mitford castle and made themselves masters of nearly all the county save Newcastle. Cf. Ridpath, *Border History*, p. 259. The distress of Northumberland at this period from Scottish inroads was extreme. *Ibid.* 272.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 5 Edw. III. first numbers, No. 83.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1333-1337, p. 293. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1334-1338, p. 573.

tenure of Robert de Ogle.¹ On May 11th, 1341, Robert de Ogle, with certain privileges in his lordship of Ogle, had a grant of free warren in Thrasterston.²

THRASTERSTON SUPPLY ROLL, 1339.

Henricus Bognal, 13s. 4d.; Johannes de Kresswale, 4s.; Johannes Dobson, 3s. 4d.; Wilhelmus tyncler, 1s.; Henricus filius Adae, 3s. 8d.; Isabella vidua, 2s.; Henricus filius Margeriae, 2s. 8d. Summa 30s.

In the inquisition taken after the death of Henry de Percy, who died May 18th, 1368, it is stated that he died seised of the manor of Thrasterston, held of the barony of Mitford by the service of 6d. at Michaelmas. There were $21\frac{1}{2}$ (*sic*) acres of land in demesne, each acre worth yearly 4d., the sum 10s. 6d. (*sic*). Eighteen bond-holdings, of which fourteen were in the hands of tenants at will, paid each 6s. 8d. yearly at Whitsuntide and Michaelmas, and four were uncultivated and paid yearly 2s. in herbage, the sum £4 15s. 4d. (*sic*). Three cottars paid yearly 3s. Plots of herbage and several pastures, called Stirkeshelee, Waterbukkes and Lez Sounez, paid yearly 3s. 4d. Free tenants paid yearly 12s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. A rent of hens and nuts, worth in common years 2s. 2d., was payable at Christmas. The perquisites of court and halmote were worth 3s. a year.³

Nicholas and Alice de Acton died without issue, and under the settlement of 1334, Matilda, or Maud, de Emeldon, wife, first of Richard de Acton, and afterwards of Sir Alexander de Hilton, succeeded. In an inquisition taken at Mörpeth on the Wednesday before October 28th, 1369, it is stated that she died September 8th, 1369, seised of seven husbandlands and two cottages in Thrasterston in the hands of tenants at will, each of whom paid yearly 35s. at Whitsuntide and Martinmas; they were held of Lord Henry de Percy, by the service of $14\frac{1}{2}$ d. at the feast of St. Cuthbert in September. 'John de Woderington, knight, son and heir of Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the said Maud, is her heir, aged twenty-two years and more.'⁴ This Sir John Widdrington appears to have died in his father's lifetime, for his father, Roger Widdrington, had

¹ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1334-1338, pp. 30, 62.

² *Charter Rolls*, 15 Edw. III. No. 16.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 42 Edw. III. first numbers, No. 48.

⁴ *Inq. p.m.* Maud de Hilton, 43 Edw. III. pt. i. No. 58. Writ dated October 4th, 1369. Other places are mentioned in the inquisition.

subsequently another 'son and heir' named John Widdrington, who was not born until 1371. The latter John Widdrington must have been the issue of Roger Widdrington's second marriage with a certain Agnes,¹ for the Emeldon and Acton lands in Thirston, Jesmond and elsewhere did not descend through John de Widdrington's issue, but through the issue of Christian, wife of Sir Bertram Monboucher of Horton castle, daughter of Roger de Widdrington by his first wife Elizabeth Acton.² Sir Bertram Monboucher died on the Wednesday after August 1st, 1388, seised in right of his wife of two husbandlands in Thristerston, and of a sixth part of the vill of Wooden.³ Besides a son Bertram, Sir Bertram Monboucher had a daughter, Isabel, wife first of Sir Henry Heton, knight, and secondly of Robert Harbottle, who ultimately, about 1425, became the heiress of the Monboucher estates, on the death of her grandnephew, Bertram Monboucher, without issue.⁴

Sir Ralph Harbottle, great-grandson of the above mentioned Robert and Isabella, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Ralph Percy, and granted Threston and 'Troddington,' 1486-1487, to his brother Anthony Harbottle and his wife Joan, for the term of their lives.⁵ The Harbottle estates ultimately descended to Sir Ralph Harbottle's two grand-daughters, Eleanor, widow of Sir Thomas Percy, and her sister Mary, wife of Sir Edward Fitton,⁶ who by deed dated November 3rd, 1538, made arrangements for a partition,⁷ in which the Harbottle lands at Thirston appear to have fallen to Dame Eleanor Percy.

Sir John de Felton of Edlingham, who died on Friday, March 31st, 1396, was at the time of his death seised of lands and tenements in Threirston, of the yearly value of 40s., held of John del Scrop and

¹ *Arch. Ael.* vol. iv. 4to series, p. 329. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 234.

² The subject has been examined by Mr. F. W. Dendy in his account of the manor and township of Jesmond, printed in *Arch. Ael.* third series, vol. i., to which the reader is referred.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 12 Ric. II. No. 36.

⁴ Pedigrees of Monboucher may be found in Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 261, and Surtees, *Durham*, vol. ii. p. 225. Cf. also *Inq. p.m.* Bertram Monboucher, 12 Ric. II. No. 36, and *Inq. p.m.* Bertram Monboucher, 5 Hen. V. No. 31.

⁵ *Ex Cartis Swinburne*, Lansdowne MSS. 326, fol. 138, No. 50. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'T,' 31.

⁶ Francis Fitton of Binfield, Berks, son of this match, was steward and auditor of the widow of the eighth earl of Northumberland, and afterwards married her. Cf. Brennan, *House of Percy*, vol. ii. pp. 30, 40.

⁷ Cf. vol. ii. of this work, p. 324.

Elizabeth his wife, in her right as of the barony of Mitford, paying by the year 18d. for all services.¹ His son, John Felton, died under age, seised of the said lands, and was succeeded by his sister Elizabeth, wife of Sir Edmund Hastings, knight.

Sir John de Felton's widow, Elizabeth (who remarried Sir Henry Boynton), with other lands, held in dower of Henry Percy of Athol, as of his barony of Mitford, by the service of a peppercorn at Whitsuntide,² a third part of a messuage in Thresterton, the whole messuage being worth 12d. beyond reprises, a third part of three oxgangs, each worth 16d. yearly, and a third part of ten acres of meadow worth 2d. an acre. These lands were included in the settlement made by Sir Edmund Hastings, knight, January 14th, 1444/5.³

Henry, the second earl of Northumberland, when he was slain at the battle of St. Albans, May 22nd, 1455, was seised of the manor of Thrasterston, held of the barony of Mitford, by the service of 6d. at Michaelmas. An inquisition was taken at Newcastle, October 29th, 1455, when the extent of the manor, as set out, was almost identical with that in the inquisition taken in 1368, after the death of Henry de Percy 'le pier,' except that instead of three cottars there were now four.⁴

Henry, the third earl of Northumberland, also fell in battle for the house of Lancaster, being slain at Towton Moor, March 29th, 1461. His baronies and estates were forfeited to the Crown by Act of Parliament, November 4th, 1461, and were granted on August 10th, 1462, by letters patent, in which Thristerton is mentioned by name, to Edward IV.'s brother George, duke of Clarence.⁵ This grant seems to have been resumed, for, August 1st, 1464, the castles of Warkworth and Alnwick, the manor of Thristerton, the forest of Rymseyde, etc., were granted to John Nevill, lord Montagu, who had been created earl of Northumberland.⁶ This grant was also resumed,⁷ and the forfeited estates were regranted to Sir Henry Percy in 1470.⁸

¹ *Inq. p.m.* 19 Ric. II. No. 26. Also Escheator Inquisitions, 1343.

² *Inq. p.m.* 10 Hen. V. No. 23.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 27 Hen. VI. No. 24.

⁴ *Inq. p.m.* 33 Hen. VI. No. 37.

⁵ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1461-1467, pp. 198-199.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 341.

⁷ *Pat. Rolls*, February 22nd, 9 Edw. IV. quoted *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1461-1467, p. 341. See also *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1467-1477, p. 206.

⁸ *Cj.* vol. v. of this work, pp. 47, 48.

At Michaelmas, 1488, John Harbottle, esquire, the earl's receiver, accounted for £10 12s. 8d., received from John Wenke (?) the bailiff of Thyrston, for the issues of his office there for the preceding year.¹

A document, about the year 1519, entitled, 'The clere booke of the vallowees of my lordes landes in the Northe parties, withe the dayes of paymentes,' records that 'the hoole value of the annuall rent of Thirston is by yere, besides profettes of courtes and casualties, £10 12s. 3½d.' 'The casualties of Thirston by estimacion for oone hole yere, as to say, wardes, mariages, releves, freholders landes owtlawed for felony or murder or that dieth without heir, fallen to my lorde by way of escheat, fynes of freholders for respect of homage, goodes felonously stollen and left within the lordeshippe which is called wayff goodes and catall goyng within the lordshippe by the space of oone yeere and one day and not claymed by no person which is called stray felons goodes, affrayes, and bloodeshed, assise of breede and aile and all other vitailles, brokyn grissumes of my lordes tenautes for entree to there tenementes, fynes of freholders for sute of courte.'² The following is an abstract of a bailiff's account of the period :

The account of Thomas Wrythe, prepositus of Thyrston, from Michaelmas, 1524, to Michaelmas, 1525.

	£	s.	d.
Arrears of last year's account
Rents and farms as in previous years
Pleas and perquisites of two courts held this year, with 5s. 2d. perquisites of a court held in January, 1524/5, before the lord's commissioners
Sum of receipts with arrears
Of which
Delivered to John Horsley, receiver at various times and at the account before the auditors
Paid for expenses of the steward, clerk and other ministers of the said courts
Owing
Of which, charged
On Umfrey Lisle, knight, for moneys received by him of the rents and farms of this lordship, 11 Hen. VII. (1495-1496)
On Robert Shilvyngton, prepositus, 20 Hen. VII. (1504-1505), for his arrears for that year
On John Swan, prepositus, 22 Hen. VII. (1506-1507), for his arrears for that year

¹ Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

THRYSTON BELONGING TO WARKWORTH. MUSTER ROLL, 1538.¹

Robt. Rychardson, John Dobson, Gylbt. Taller, John Atkinson, John Browster, able men in horse and harnes; Willme Tyndell, Willme Browst, John Garre, Thomas Schillington, George Allmore, John Barde, Thomas Forde, able men wanting horse and harnes.

At Michaelmas, 1562, George Metcalf, the earl's receiver, accounted for £10 13s. 11½d., received from Thomas Tyndale, the bailiff of Thirston, for the issues of his office for the preceding year.²

About the year 1567 a very full survey of the manor was made for Thomas, seventh earl of Northumberland, by George Clarkson, who after describing the way in which it was held, the augmentation of the lord's patrimonial estate by his mother's inheritance, and the amenities and situation of the place, gives the proportions held by the earl, his mother, Lady Eleanor Percy, and the free tenants respectively. The earl held the eighteen husbandlands or tenements possessed by his ancestors in 1368 and 1455, the Lady Eleanor possessed the seven husbandlands of which her ancestress Maud de Hilton died seised in 1369, the queen held a tenement with divers cottages and lands formerly belonging to the prior and convent of Brinkburn, Robert Beadnell held in Old (or West) Thirston one husbandland, and in New (or East) Thirston another husbandland, James Strangeways held two husbandlands, and Robert Felton held a tenement which, in whole or in part, may possibly represent the land held by Sir John de Felton in 1396 and Sir Edmund Hastings in 1445. The vicar of Felton held a parcel of glebe land, and six selions were held by Thomas Rokeby.

The manor and towneshippe off Thyrstone was some tymes parcell of the baronye of Mytforde, and holden of the same by my lord's auncestors, but beyng com into the prince's handes at dyvers tymes, and from thence gyven and restored to my lord's auncestors, the tenor is altered and now my lord holdeth it by his last restytucion amongst all his other lands by [blank in MS.] as apperith by his letters patent, and yet nevertheles it payeth cornage with the lordshipp of Mytforde, but all such as have land there do hold the same of my lorde as hereafter doth appeare.

My lord over and besyd his auneyaunt inheritance in the said towne hath certaine land and tenements there of the possessions of Sr. Raif Harbottell, knt., his greate graundefather which he is inheritable unto by the Right Honorable Ladye Dame Elynor Percy, his mother, and by the said Dame E[li]anor, the said lands amongst others are geven to my lorde and his heyres, and by his lordship graunted againe to the same Dame Elianor, his mother, for terme of hir lyfe, and therfore in this surveye entered as my lorde's lands as hereafter shall appeare.

There ys in the said mannor none advowson or patronage of benefyce, but the same is parcell of the parisshe of Felton and nere adjoyning to the same, only severed by the river Cockett.

¹ *Arch. Ael.* vol. iv. 4to series, p. 163.

² The Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

There ys no woodds save underwoodds, which serve the tenants for reparacons of ther hedge and such lyke.

There ys no comon nor waist grounde to be improved there for the causes hereafter declared.

The said mannor and townshippe of Thyrston doth adjoyne upon a greate parte of my lord's parke of Acklyngton and doth border with the townshippe of Acklyngton, which ys very comodyous for the preservacon and well keapinge of the deare and woodds in the saide parke.

The same towne, being all seytuat together and far from parte of ther grounds, was by the scytuacon thereof unprofitable and therefore a parte is removed towards Acklyngton parke to a place moche more comodyous then where it stode before, as hereafter shall appeare.

There ys no demayne lande nor no demayne medowes but all lyeth in husbandlands and cottages as shall hereafter appeare, viz, of my lord's auntyent land, xvij husbandelands, at 10s. every husbandelande rente by yere; of the late Sr. Raif Harbottell, vij husbandlands; Strangeweys, ij husbandlands; Bednell [blank in MS.] lands, the lands of Brenkburn.

FREE TENANTS IN THIRSTON, 1567.¹

	Rent d.	1 or rent here d.
Eleanora, Lady Percy, daughter and heir of Laurence Acton, and John Sayer ² hold for life seven husbandlands and divers tofts and cottages	0 11½	15
'Note that my lady Percy's land ys for terme of lyfe only and that John Sayer holdeth th' other halfe in fee simple.'		
Robert Bednell holds one messuage, four cottages, one toft and a husbandland in Old Thyrston by homage, fealty and suit of court	0 9	2½
James Strangways holds a tenement with croft adjacent containing one acre and two husbandlands	10 6	2½
Also a tenement, with divers cottages and a toft, parcel of the possessions of the monastery of Brinkburn, now in the queen's hands	nil	nil
The said Robert Bednell holds in the Newtown one messuage and one husbandland, etc.	0 9	2½
The vicar of Felton holds a parcel of land in the field of Thriston lying in the Halghes upon the banks of the river Coquet, called 'le Vycars Halghes,' containing [] acres	nil	nil
Thomas Rokeby holds in the field of Thriston three parcels of arable land, viz., in Lyndon four selions and upon Beneacre two selions	0 0½	
Robert Felton holds a tenement and a close containing four acres	nil	
Summa lib. redd.	13s. od.	
Summa p'cii gall. redd.	1s. 10½d.	
	14s. 10½d.	

The following tenants held at the lord's will, according to the custom of the honour of Cockermouth, eighteen husbandlands, representing 'my lord's auntyent land':

¹ This enumeration has been collated with Hall and Humberston's *Survey*, made May 26th, 1569, preserved in the Public Record Office. Exchequer Q.R. Misc. Books, No. 37, fol. 163.

² A pedigree of Sayer of Worsall, Yorks, and of Preston-on-Tees, co. Durham, may be found in Surtees, *Durham*, vol. iii. p. 190. John Sayer mentioned in the text married Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of William Aske of Eske, and by her had five sons, John, Richard, William, George, and Thomas. In the possession of the Rev. William Greenwell there is a settlement made in 1611 by John Sayer of Workshall, co. York, esq., in which he gives certain lands to Dorothy, daughter and heir of William Sayer, deceased, the brother of the said John, and wife of John Errington, gent.

THURSTON, TENANTS AT WILL OF THE LORD'S ANCIENT LANDS, 1567.¹

Name of tenant	Holding	Rent. £ s. d.	Name of tenant	Holding	Rent. £ s. d.
Robert Patenson ...	1 husbandland	0 10 0	Brought forward [8½] husbandlands		[4 5 0]
John Atkinson ...	½	0 5 0	John Tindale ...	½ husbandland	0 5 0
Robert Ersden ...	1	0 10 0	Edward Reade ...	1½ husbandlands	0 15 0
John Womprey ...	1	0 10 0	David Daye ...	1¼	0 17 6
James Shilvington...	1	0 10 0	Thomas Richardson	1¼	0 17 6
Richard Dobson ...	1	0 10 0	John Atkinson ...	1 husbandland	0 10 0
Thomas Dobson ...	1½ husbandlands	0 15 0	James Brewster ...	1½ husbandlands	0 15 0
John Taylor ...	1½	0 15 0	Thomas Tindale ...	1½	0 15 0
Carried forward [8½]		[£4 5 0]	[18]		[£9 0 0]

LANDS AT THURSTON FORMERLY BELONGING TO RALPH HARBOTTLE: TENANTS IN 1567.

Name of tenant.	Holding.	Rent. £ s. d.	Name of tenant.	Holding.	Rent. £ s. d.
George Shilvington	1 husbandland	0 10 0	William Garrett ...	2 husbandlands	1 0 0
"	½	0 5 0	Thomas Hudson ...	(? 2)	1 4 0
George Alder ...	1½ husbandlands	0 15 0			

George Cook held the water corn-mill for twenty-one years by lease, and paid 20s. yearly. There were several cottages, some held with the tenements, others belonging to the queen, probably as parcel of the possessions of the dissolved priory of Brinkburn, and four others which paid rents ranging from 16d. to 4s. per annum.

¹ Hall and Humberston, in their *Survey*, made May 26th, 1569, give the following enumeration of customary tenants in Thurston.

Name of tenant.	Holding.	Rent. £ s. d.
Joan Paterson, widow ...	1 tenement, 1 husbandland	0 10 0
John Atkinson ...	1 ½ husbandlands	0 15 0
Robert Ersden ...	1 husbandland	0 10 0
Thomas Tyndall ...	1 ½ husbandlands	0 15 0
Robert Wymprey ...	1 husbandland	0 10 0
William Shyllyngton ...	1	0 10 0
Thomas Dobson ...	2 tenements, 2½ husbandlands	1 5 0
Richard Myller ...	1 tenement, 1½	0 15 0
John Tyndall ...	1 ½ husbandland	0 5 0
Edward Rede ...	1 ½ husbandlands	0 15 0
Alexander Deye ...	1 ¼	0 17 6
Thomas Richardson ...	1 husbandland	0 17 6
Edward Browster ...	1 ½ husbandlands	0 15 0
John Harvy ...	1 cottage and a close in 'le bank' containing 1 acre of land	0 3 4
John Bell ...	1 parcel of meadow, called Glovers medowe, containing 2 acres	0 2 0
Robert Felton ...	1 parcel of land, called Gresse-yarde, held at the lord's will	0 0 6
The tenants of Thurston hold a parcel of pasture, called Streight-hylles, containing [blank] acres		0 6 8
All the tenants pay yearly by ancient custom 'a tempore unius contraria memoria hominum existit,' called Nutsylver		0 4 11½
Sum, £9 17s. 5½d.		

Hall and Humberston's *Survey*. Exchequer Q.R. Misc. Books, No. 37, fol. 163.

And for so moche as synce the said survey and devysyon at thys towne my lord hath erected one water mylne within the best platt of ground perteyning to the weste towne whereby hys lordship hath improved yerely 20s. rent, the scite of the sayd mylne and repaire to the same and also the making of the fleame and damme ys to the tennants of the said West Thriston moc[h] unprofitable which ys to be respected and consydered upon.

And for as moch as at that tyme the sayd towne was devyded the sayd tennants agreed that whereas the rent of the whole towne was £15 to his lordship and others his lordship's freeholders, there shud be £6 therof removed where nowe the Easter towne standeth unto when they appoynted the quantite of ground to appertayne and belong unto them accordingly by bounders well known wherupon the tennants on both parties agreeth; and that ther is within the sayd bounders that parcell of ground called the Streight Hill which as before ys declared how yt ys demysed as a severall ground to all the said tennants of both the townes the rent wheof is 6s. 8d. by yeare and that the sayd rente by reason of the sayd partycon ys payd by the sayd tennants of the sayd West Thurston in consyderacon of the premises yt were yf yt so stode with his lordship's pleasure to gyve one yerely allowance of the sayd Streight Hill rent or so much quantetye therof to the tennants of the sayd West Thriston as by his lordship and counsell shalbe thought good.

Item: Wher there ys greate controversye betwixt the tennants of both the townes for taking whinnes fourth of the sayd ground of East Thurston and also for the tennants of East Thriston wold have in the begynnyng of somer a little grounde for to sett their sheills within the west dyke of Thriston towards the common because of the lord of Felton will not permytt them to make any sheilds without the sayde dyke saying the tennants of East Thriston must of necessitye have ther sheilds in somer sett within the sayd dyk of the wester towne by reason they have to go there comon, and nyghtly to repayre to there howses agayne and that th' others cannot be without parte of the sayd whinnes it wer good his lordship shuld command that they shuld both be holpen according to both there requests.

Hennes to the keper of Acklington parke. It is to be noted that every fyer house with[in] both the townes of Thriston do gyve every year to the keper of Acklington parke one henne called a wood henne the cause wherof ys at length declared in the tytle of the towne of Chatton and so not neadfull to be heare mencyoned.

Rent hennes. My lord hath also of every tennant of the sayd two townes one rent henne or in mony of which mony his lordship ys aunswered yerely by the reve notwithstanding if his lordship do lye in the countrie he hath all the sayd rent hennes taken to his lordship's kytchyng and in his absence the constable of Warkworth doth take the sayd rent hennes and gyve the said tennants soe mony as they do paye to his lordship for the same.

If th' inhabytors of West and East Thriston do well consyder there dewtye and gyve good respecte toward their owne grounde the townes are so scytuate as before ys p[ar]tely declared, ther will then can no trespas be done within or abowte the parke afforesayde toward the south ende parte but yt may be knowen to his lorship or his officers.

The tennants of the two Thristons do paye yerely to the hands of the baylyf of Mytforde the some of [blank in MS.] for carryage.

At the muster of the Middle Marches taken at the Moot-law, March 26th, 1580, two horsemen from Easter Thruston and three from Wester Thrustown appeared amongst the tenants of the Warkworth lordship.¹

A survey made about eight years after amplifies, and in a striking manner confirms, many of the details of the earlier survey.

¹ *Cal. Border Papers*, Bain, vol. i. p. 20.

THE BOUNDER OF THIRSTON. SURVEY OF 1585.

Beginning at Elstrotther yate and so Wintrick house, and from thence to Fertles dyke, and up that dyke to the Black bushes, and so up to the northe east end of the loning of Bockingfield, and from thence up the moore along the yeard ends to Gybbes Eshe, and from thence downe along by Pygles close, to Burgeam yate, and from that yate to Selbyes foarde, and from thence along by the foxeholes to Headlawe, and so to Headlaw wood head, and from thence downe the marche bourne to the Water of Cocket, and downe that water to a tenement of Mr. Lyles, called the Catt-heughe doores, and so downe along a dyke to the foote of Howdens at the Water of Cockett, and so along the Water of Cockett to Elyhaughe foard, and from thence to Shothaughe foard, and so to the Foggyleas steele, and from Foggyleas style, along downe Thyrston dyke to Monhow born head, and so downe along to Hamelspeth, and from thence up the dyke there to the foulebrigges, and from thence downe along Whormesley dyke to Elstthrother yate, where we beganne.

The inhabitantes of Felton, Bockinfield and Burgeam have entercomon by byte of mouthe with their beastes within the said bounder, as his lordship's tenauntes of Thirston have lykewyse within their bounders, and the said inhabitantes of Felton, Bockenfield, and Burgeame, as likewyse his lordship's tenauntes of Thirston do use to dygge, grave, and gette peates, flagges, or turves within the same bounder.¹

THIRSTON FREE TENANTS, 1585.

The heirs of Ralf Harbottle lately held 7 husbandlands and various tofts and cottages, formerly Lawrence de Acton's, and afterwards Eleanor de Percy's, ² and now in the Queen's hand	11½d. and for hens 15d.
George Beidnell, son of Robert Beidnell of Lamedon, holds 1 messuage, 4 cottages, 1 toft husbandlands in the Ould Thirston, and 1 husbandland, formerly held by Ralf Whyte, with land, meadows and pasture	9d. and for hen 2½d.
Hugh Palliser holds 1 tenement with croft adjoining of 1 acre, 2 husbandlands in flattes, and pasture for 2 husbandlands among the other tenants, late James Strangwais; formerly William Conyers	10s. 6d. and for hen, 2½d.
There is there 1 tenement and various cottages and tofts, of the possessions of Brenkborne monastery	—
The heirs of the said Robert Beidnell hold in the Newtowne, 1 messuage, 1½ husbandlands, with lands, meadows and pasture among the other tenants, for 1½ husbandlands	9d. and for hen, 2½d.
The vicar of Felton holds a parcel of land in the fields of Thirston, in the 'halghe,' on the bank of the Cocket, called the 'vicarrs halghe' of [. . . .] acres, does no service	—
Thomas Rokebie holds in the fields of Thirston 3 parcels of arable land, viz., in Lyndon 4 selions, and 'super beane acr' 2 selions	½d.
Robert Felton holds 1 tenement and 1 close of 4 acres	—
Summa of the free rentes aforesaid, with xxij ^d ob. for the rent of the henns	14s. 10½d. ³

¹ Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

² There seems to be confusion here between Eleanor daughter of Guischard Harbottle, who married Thomas Percy and was the mother of the seventh earl, and Eleanor daughter of Lawrence Acton who married Ralph Percy. Christiana Monboucher's half naturally descended to Eleanor Harbottle and her sister Mary Fitton, just as the half belonging to Christiana Monboucher's sister Eleanor Umframvill, afterwards Eleanor Aske, descended to John Sayer, mentioned as the free tenant of the other half in the list of free tenants in 1567 (see p. 305 *supra*). The Eleanor Lady Percy mentioned in the list could not have been Eleanor daughter of Lawrence Acton, for she must have been dead long before 1567, and her heiress was Joan Thirkeld. The fact that the mistake is apparently contemporary makes it the more difficult to explain away.

³ Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

THIRSTON, TENANTS AT WILL, 1585.

Tenants at Will.				Holding.			Rent herein	Rent l. s. d.	Fine in 1585 l. s. d.
Edward Atkinson	...	...	1	tenement with crofts,	1	husbandland	1	0 10 0	2 10 0
Thomas Dobson, junior	...	1	"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	"		0 5 0	<i>nil</i>
Richard Earsden	...	...	1	"	1	"	1	0 10 0	2 10 0
Robert Wymprey	...	...	1	"	1	"	1	0 10 0	2 10 0
William, son of James Shelvington	...	...	1	"	1	"	1	0 10 0	2 10 0
Thomas Dobsonne, junior	...	1	"	"	1	"	1	0 10 0	2 10 0
Thomas Dobson, senior	...	1	"	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"	1	0 15 0	2 15 0
Thomas Taylour, son of John Taylor	...	...	1	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"	1	0 15 0	2 15 0
John Tyndale	...	...	1	cottage with crofts	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	1	0 5 0	1 5 0
Thomas Harvey	...	...	1	"	—	"	1	0 3 4	<i>nil</i>
John, son of John Bell	...	...	...	the glovers meadow	—	...		0 2 0	0 10 0
John Felton	...	...	...	the gryce yeard	—	...		0 0 6	0 3 4
Edward Reade	...	...	1	tenement with crofts,	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"	1	0 15 0	4 0 0
William Daye, son of Alexander Daye	...	...	1	"	$1\frac{3}{4}$	"	1	0 17 6	4 10 0
Thomas Richardson	...	...	1	"	$1\frac{3}{4}$	"	1	0 17 6	4 10 0
Robert Dobson	...	...	1	"	1	"	1	0 10 0	3 15 0
Edward Brewster, son of James Brewster	...	...	1	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"	1	0 15 0	3 15 0
Thomas Tyndale	...	...	1	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"	1	0 15 0	3 10 0
All the tenants of the vill of Thirston hold jointly a pasture called Streight hills	...	...	...	...	...	...		0 6 8	2 0 0
Summa of the rentes of the tenauntes at will with 6s. 8d. for the rent of the Streight hills, £9 12s. 6d.									
Summa of the rente of the hennes aforesaid, 3s. 1½d.									
Richard Scurfield holds 1 water corn mill by indenture dated [blank] for a term of 21 years, previously held by George Cole	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 0	6 13 4
All tenants of husbandlands pay yearly at Michaelmas for a rent called 'Nutt penies,' which was formerly 4s.	...	...	...	...	...	...		0 1 6	
Summa totalis of all the rentes in Thirston aforesaid, £11 12s. (<i>sic</i>)									

In libro feodorum militum in Scaccario domini regis apud Westmonasterium remanente inter alia continentur sic.

Barronia de Mytford.

Rogerus Bartram tenet de domino rege Mytford cum membris, scilicet Newton, Throphill, etc., Eshett, Bokenfeld, Thrastrestone (modo vulgariter vocata Threston), la haute Felton, cum membris, scilicet, parva Felton, Acton, Swarland, Ovresgares, Glantley et Framlington per quart. feod. de veteri feoffamento. De eodem Rogero, Willelmus Hardryshill tenet Thrastreston centum solidatas terre per xx^{am} partem unius feodi de novo feoffamento. Heres Johannis filii Roberti tenet Esshet et Bokenfeld per iij^{am} partem unius feodi de veteri feoffamento. Adam Maufesour tenet de eodem Rogero in socagio, unam carucatam terre in Thrastraston predicta pro iij^s.

The manor and townshipp of Thraston is scituate in the inner ward, and was sometyme parcell of the barony of Mytforth, and holden of the same by the lords thereof, but beyng com into the prynce's handes at diverse tymes, and from thence geven or restored to his lordship's ancestors, the tenure is altered and now holden amongst all other his lordship's landes of the quene's majestie by the xlth parte of a knight's fee, as by his lordship's letters patentes may appere, yet, nevertheless, yt payeth cornage to and with the lordshipp of Mytford. But all such as have

landes ther do hold the same of his lordship as hereafter doth appere. And the said towne doth adjoyne upon a great parte of his lordship's parke of Acklington and doth bounder with the towneshipp of Acklington.

Benyfyce. There is in the said manner of Thraston noe advowson or patronage of benyfyce, but is parcell of the paryshe of Felton, and nere adjoyning the same, onely severed by the river of Cockett.

Wods. Ther is ther noe woodes save underwoodes which serve the tenautes for ther hedges or fences and such like necessaries.

Husbandlands. There is no demayne landes arrable medowe nor pasture, but alltogether in husbandlandes and cotages as after appeareth.

Mylne. The lord hath ther a water corne mylne, latlye erected by the right honorable Thomas, late erle of Northumberland, now in the occupation of Robert Scurfield, for tearme of yeres as after apereth.

Rente hennes. Everie tenaunte ther do pay to the lord of Thurston, one rent henn at such time as his lordship doth lye at the castles of Alnewick or Warkworth or els where in the country, and in his absence do pay yerely to the reave to his lordship's use in monye for the said hennes, iii^s ix^d.

Wod-hennes. The said tenautes and inhabitantes of Thraston doe likewise pay yerely to the keper of Acklington parke, one henne at Christemas (quo jure inquiratur), but is supposed for suffering them to have and take wodd in his lordship's parke at Acklington.

It will be noticed that the seven husbandlands inherited by the seventh earl through his mother, the co-heiress of the Harbottles, had not at his execution in 1572 devolved with the entailed lands upon his brother the eighth earl, but at the time of the survey were still in the Queen's hands, nor were they ever restored either to the attainted earl's daughters and heirs general, or to his heir male and successor in the earldom.

At the muster of light horsemen, taken at Aberwick Edge, November 24th, 1595, George Reede, William Day, Robte Richeson, Rich. Richeson, Tho. Tyndell, Robt. Shilverton, and Robt. Smyth appeared from Thirston, armed with spears and furnished with defensive armour, but without horses. Thos. Pott armed with a petronell, furnished with defensive armour, rode on a 'glead hewde' trotting gelding of 16 hands.¹

As long as the country lay open and unenclosed, the rural townships were in continual warfare with one another, respecting strays, inter-common, etc. Thirston was no exception to the rule, for the tenants there had a dispute, apparently chronic, with the lord and tenants of Bockenfield. On June 16th, 1591, William Fenwick, writing from Alnwick to the earl, says :

My verye good lord,

Maye yt please your honour to be advertised that wheras there was greate controversie betwene one John Heron of Bokenfeeld and your lordship's tennants of Thirston and some of her majestie's tennants of the same towne for certen grounde, which the said tenants doe affirme have always apperteigned unto them, as they canne declare unto your honour more at large, to whose reporte

¹ *Cal. Border Papers*, Bain, vol. ii. p. 74.

and credit I referr the circumstance therof for that two of them are nowe come up to London, the one beinge your lordship's tennante and the other her majestie's, said tennante to make their humble supplication against the said Heron, one unto my lord treasurer and the other unto your lordship, for that the said Heron doth in suche owtragious maner disturb their possession and abuse the pore men in beateinge them and strykinge and sleainge their cattell with lance staves and houndinge them with mastice dogs, that except there be some reformation therein they will leave the towne rather than lyve in this troblesome maner and have ther cattell slaine to their utter undoinge. And for that he is of that surname yt maketh me to be the slacker in doinge my dewtie because yt would be suspected I should dou yt rather upon occasion of some particular cawse of mine owne than for the equitie of the pore men's cawse. And since the said Heron's retorne frome London he excedeth more than he dyd before, by what incorigement I knowe not.¹

The following petition, although dated on the following day, probably accompanied Fenwick's letter :

Emanuell.

This is to certifie your lordship howe we, your tennants of Thriston, are used by Mr. Jhon Hearon of Bockenfeild. First, the sayd Jhon Hearon for the space of iii yeares hath molested and trobled us, your lordship's power tenants, for he will not suffer our cattell to goe upon your ground called Elstrother, but with force doth both pinde our cattell and hurt them and slay some of them, as we are able to prove. We, your power tenants, are able to prove that we and our predecessors have occupied and injoyed this said ground of your lordship's called Elstrother verie quietly and without troble or vexation of any man for the space of one hundereth yeares and more. We, theirfor, your power tenants, doe nowe seeke to your lordshipe for redres in this matter, for without your lordship's healpe both we, your tenants, shalbe impovrished and in dainger to lease (*sic*) our lyeves to the utter undoing of our wyves and children, and not only us, but it will within very short time bring your towne to decay, for the sayd Jhon Hearon will not suffer us to gett flaggs for the repaying of your howses. Thus, with our most boundent service unto your lordship remembred, we cease to troble you any further at this time, but doth commit you in the keeping of Almightye God, who evermore preserve and keepe your lordship in health, welth and wisdom and honor unto your live's end.²

Thirston, this 17th of June, 1591.

William Fenwick, writing from Wallington in July, 1592, 'to the right honourable and his singular good lord, Henry, earl of Northumberland,' states :

I understand that John Heron of Bockenfield, the day before his coming to your lordship, did not only beat your honour's tenants but also did take from them their spades and other tools wherewith they were cutting their fuel for their winter fire and will not suffer them to have their things as they and their ancestors have had without impediment of him or any of his ancestors, to the disinheriting of your honour and the undoing of your lordship's poor tenants there.

On May 12th, 1601, Thomas Percy writes :

Mr. Lesley of Felton hath encroached and inclosed upon your lordship's common belonging to the manor of Therston. The like doth Mr. Heron of Bockenfeild upon the same common. Item, Mr. Haselrige hath inclosed upon the moore.

¹ Duke of Northumberland's MSS,

² *Ibid.*

The *Survey* of 1620 sets out in detail what quantity, and in what fields, each tenant held his arable and meadow land and how many pasture gates each held in the two ox pastures allocated to West and East Thirston respectively. The great moor on which the tenants of Thirston had common of pasture, together with certain of the neighbouring townships, is thus described:

The lord and tenants of this manor doe entercomon in the comon called Bockenfeild moore and Elstrother with the townships and places of Felton, Bockinfeild, Weldon and Nether Framlington, and the same townshippes and places doe also entercomon with them there. The boulder of which comon is as followeth: Beginning at Winterwick house neare to the bush called Winterwick bush and goeth from thence to a letch called Gilspeth letch and soe right on to Bockenfeild towne and along the same towne to the loning gate and soe upp that long loning to the comon and so to the head of Pigdon's close and then southward to Brigham and soe to Fisher or Selbie's foord and thence eastward upp a long dike belonging to Causey parke grounds to the head of the same dike and so north-west to the head of the march burne adjoyning on Headley-wood groundes and from thence down the same burne to Cockett water and soe downe the same Cockett water side to Shott-haugh to the feild dikes of Thirston.

OLD (OR WEST) THIRSTON. TENANTS AT WILL, 1620.

	House.	Cottage.	Area of house or cottage with garth, etc.	Arable.	Meadow.	Number of pasture gates.	Total.
Robert Potts (late Thomas Dobson) ...	1	1	a r p. 2 3 30	a. r. p. 56 0 27	a. r. p. 5 2 7	a. r. p. 12 - 21 0 18	a. r. p. 85 3 5
Thomas Dobson (late Thomas Dobson) ...	1	1	0 3 30	28 1 32	4 3 14	6 = 10 2 9	44 3 5
Richard Earsdon (late Richard Earsden) ...	1	—	0 1 25	19 1 1	3 0 26	4 = 7 0 6	29 3 18
John Ripley (late Edward Atkinson) ...	1	—	1 1 25	19 0 38	2 1 23	4 = 7 0 6	30 0 13
John Womprey (late Robt. Womprey) ...	1	—	0 1 23	18 0 26	2 2 5	4 = 7 0 6	28 0 20
James Shilvington (late Wm. Shilvington) ...	1	—	0 1 16	19 0 17	3 1 15	4 = 7 0 6	29 3 15
Robert Tindayle (late John Tindale)			0 2 32	10 3 33	2 2 29	2 = 3 2 3	17 3 18
	[6]	[2]	[7 0 21]	[171 1 14]	[24 1 39]	[36 - 63 1 14]	[266 1 14]
John Harvie, a house and garth			...	...	...	...	1 0 21
James Bennett, arable land			...	...	...	...	2 3 15
John Ripley, a parcel of land			...	...	...	...	0 1 24
Banks and wastes at the river side			...	...	...	...	12 3 33
Nether and Upper Mill-haugh			...	...	...	...	3 0 0
Hedges and dikes			...	...	...	...	10 0 15
A common lane			...	...	...	...	0 0 11
							[296 3 13]

FREEHOLDS IN OLD (OR WEST) THIRSTON, 1620.¹

	Houses.	Cottages.	Area of house or cottage, garth and croft.	Arable.	Meadow.	Number of pasture gates.	Total.
			a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.
The king, occupied by Thomas Potts ...	1	3	3 3 26	39 3 6	4 0 35	9 15 3 14	63 3 1
The king, occupied by William White ...	1	1	1 2 12	37 3 5	5 0 25	8 = 14 0 12	58 2 17
The king, occupied by Raph Carre ...	1	—	1 1 10	26 0 14	3 3 11	6 10 2 9	41 3 5
The king, occupied by Edward Bowton ...	1	1	1 1 4	27 1 20	4 1 29	6 10 2 9	43 2 23
The king, occupied by Robert Tyndale ...	1	—	1 0 13	6 3 38	—	2 4 1 23	12 1 35
John Beidnell, (late George Beidnell) ...	1	4	1 3 17	26 1 33	3 2 39	6 = 10 2 9	42 2 20
John Swan (late Hugh Pallyser) ...	1	—	0 2 36	9 0 24	0 3 15	2 = 3 2 3	14 0 39
	[7]	[9]	[11 3 2]	[173 2 20]	[22 0 34]	[39 = 69 1 39]	[277 0 20]
The king, occupied by Edward Shilvington, 1 cottage and garth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 12
" " Thomas Atkinson, 1 house, garth, barnyard, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 15
John Milne (late Rooksbie's), land ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 33
Robert Thompson (late Hearon's), 9 lands and a close ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 —
John Ripley (late Robert Felton), 1 cottage, garth and close ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 6
Thomas Thompson (late Brinkburn monastery), 2 cottages and 2 closes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 4
Glebe land in Low-feild ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2 27
							[304 3 36]

NEW (OR EAST) THIRSTON. FREEHOLDERS, 1620.²

	Houses.	Area of house, garth, etc.	Arable.	Meadow.	Beast-gates.	Total.
		a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.
Thomas Wright (late George Beadnell) ...	1	1 1 2	38 2 1	1 1 22	9 = 22 0 33	63 2 20
John Swan ...	—	—	13 2 37	0 2 2	3 = 7 1 24	21 2 24
Thomas Potts, one land	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 14
" meadow	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 10
	[1]	[1 1 2]	[52 0 38]	[1 3 24]	[12 = 29 2 18]	[85 3 28]

¹ Fractions omitted.² Ibid.

NEW OF EAST THIRSTON. TENANTS AT WILL. 1620.

	House.	Area of house, garth, etc.	Arable.	Meadow.	Pasture & etc.	Total
		a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.
Robert Richardson (late Thos. Richardson)	1	1 2 3	44 2 14	2 1 13	10½ = 25 3 26	74 1 17
William Daye (late William Daye)	1	1 2 11	44 0 37	2 2 1	10½ = 25 3 26	74 0 36
Launcelot Reade (late Edward Reade)	1	1 1 24	47 0 5	2 2 6	9 22 0 33	73 0 29
Robert Clay (late Edward Brewster)	1	1 0 2	38 3 28	1 3 23	9 22 0 33	64 0 7
Thomas Tindale (late Thomas Tindale)	1	0 3 36	40 0 27	2 3 14	9 22 0 33	66 0 30
Richard Richardson (late Robt. Dobson)	1	0 2 24	26 0 29	1 3 31	6 = 14 3 9	43 2 14
John Swan (late Robt. Richardson)			0 0 5	0 2 6	1½ = 3 2 32	10 1 3
<i>Ibid.</i> (late Wm. Daye)			0 2 2	0 2 6	1½ = 3 2 32	10 3 1
<i>Ibid.</i> (late Lancelot Read)			1 3 18	-	3 = 7 1 24	9 1 3
	[6]	7 0 20	255 2 5	[15 0 20]	58 148 0 12	425 3 20
Herd's house and garth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 6
Common kiln and bakehouse ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 6
Robert Hunter, water corn-mill ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 4
Waste, hedges, ditches, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8 3 31
The Streight hills, occupied by the tenants and freeholders of New Thirston ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5 1 28

[440 3 15]

John Fenwick writes from Wallington, March 6th, 1649/50, to Hugh Potter at Northumberland House :

'Upon Munday last, Thomas Dobson and Robert Clay of Thirston, in the name of all the tenants there came hither to mee to acquaint me that Mr. Robert Lisle of Felton, hath inclosed a peice of ground near to Cathewgh whereon the tenants of Thirston hath had the eatage in comon with ye said Mr. Lisle, as also liberty to take furses and whins thence as often as they had occacon without any disturbance att all time out of memory. I have directed the tenants to cast downe ye enclosure.'

The freehold and leasehold lands at Thirston lay together in the open and unenclosed townfields until 1657. Sir Arthur Hesilrigg writes from Eslington, September 16th, 1657, to his 'worthy friend, Hugh Potter, esquire, att Alnewick Castle,' that he understands

'that there was an agreement by my sonn Fenwick and yourself for the deviding of your lands att West Thirston. It seems the earle hath five farms of the towne, and Colonel Fenwick had fower. I am of that opinion that you were in the right way intending a devision, doubtless it would have been for the advantage both of my lord's tennants and the colonel's. I am willing, if you please, to goe on in the same way and doe intreate you that what is just and equall for the tennants on both sides may be done. If you please to appointe surveyors what concernes my daughter's part shall be paid.'²

¹ Fractions omitted.

Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

Other freeholders were concerned in the division, and in reply to enquiries Potter was informed that one of them, Mr. Clavering, 'is now soe sicke, that there is nothing expected but death at him. It is pretended Mr. Fenwicke, late collonell, had ane estate in the same, and now the daughter of Sr. Arthur Hesilrigg maketh clayme thereunto and her father Sr. Arthur in her right.' Potter is warned that 'admitt Sr. Arthur in one inche, and he will have an elle, Collingwood's case considered.'¹

Articles of agreement were entered into and signed October 29th, 1657. Robert Widdrington of Hauxley, and Francis Forster of Low Buston, gentlemen, were nominated arbitrators for the earl and his tenants, John Henderson was appointed to act for Colonel Fenwick's four farms, and Robert Tomlyn, a freeholder, was represented by Joseph Forster of Shilbottle Wood-house, and William Archbold of Cawledge-park, gentlemen. The arbitrators were instructed to make a survey of West Thirston, and to make an equal division, 'according to theire severall proporcions, so as it may be layde together for theire better conveniencye; provided allwayes that the said earle and his heires may have free libertie to work and winne glasse clay in any of the grounds so to be divided, giving reasonable satisfaction for any damage shalbe done in working thereof.' Convenient ways were also to be reserved to Thirston mill.

Whereas the division of the lordship of West Thirston, in the county of Northumberland, being the lands of the Right Honourable Algernoon, earle of Northumberland, and of Collonell George Fenwicke, deceased, and Robert Tomlinge, William Swann, and William Taylor, freholders there, was referred to us, whose names are subscribed, to set forth order and award by the commissioners of the said earle and the tenants and agents for the said collonell's lands, and the said freholders we order and award the said division as followeth,

First, that the said lands and tenements and all and singular their appurtenances (except garths) shalbe divided by survey, according to the said severall parties auncient rent there saveing one noble worth of Collonell Fenwick's land is to abate of its measure so much as it hath of land in East Triston feilds belonging to it.

Eighthly, it is awarded that each partie within written, shall assure and convey by sufficient conveyance in the law as councell shall advise, all the lands so set forth unto them as aforesaid and pay the surveyors according to their severall auncient rents, and all wayes to mills and marketts and all omissions be referred to the said arbitrators.

West Thirston, December 14th, 1657. (Signed) Robt. Widdrington, Francis Forster, Joseph Forster, William Archbould.

¹ Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

Unfortunately, the Book of Rates of 1663 is imperfect, so far as it relates to Thirston, and only the general statement is made, that part of West Thirston, belonging to Philip Bavington, esquire, was rated at £30 a year, and 'the rest of East and West Thirston (belongs) to the earl of Northumberland.'¹

It has not been ascertained how the 'ancient farms,' which in 1567 and 1585 numbered not less than twenty-nine, came to be reduced to twenty-two, the number formerly constituting the basis of assessment for the church rates, etc.,² of the parish of Felton.

LEASEHOLD TENANTS IN THIRSTON, 1702

Tenant.	Tenement.	Rent. £ s. d.	Tenant.	Tenement.	Rent. £ s. d.
The heirs of Robert Taylor ... ..	...	8 10 0	Ann Day, widow	1½	15 0 0
William Earsden... ..	...	8 10 0	Robert Swan or John Richardson	1½	15 0 0
Edward Urwen	3½ (with a cottage) ...	8 10 0	Robert Mitford held a cottage... ..	...	2 0 0
Robert Swan and Ann Scott ... ..	...	8 0 0	Hugh Thompson held a parcel of meadow ground ... ..	...	2 10 0
Ann Thomling	1 (with a cottage, etc.)	13 0 0	The tenants with the freeholders held the Streight Hills ... ..	...	0 6 8
Elizabeth Potts, widow ...	2 ...	26 0 0	Moor-rent ... ..	...	0 13 4
John Swan	1 ...	13 0 0	The rent called Nutt pennys ... ..	...	0 1 6
Robert Clay	1 ...	13 0 0	Ann Thomling held the water corn mill	10	0 0 0
John Waugh	1 ...	13 0 0	Rent hens... ..	...	0 3 9
Robert Hearon	1 ...	14 0 0			
					[£171 5 3]

The following are selected entries of estreats of court of this period:

		Amercements. £ s. d.
1710, Nov. 14.	The inhabitants of West Thirston for suffering their pyndfoule to be insufficient	0 1 8
" "	The same for suffering their stocks to be insufficient	0 1 8
1711, Oct. 16.	Thomas Day, James Huntley, and Robert Fawcus, who severally owe suit and service to this court and this day made default are therefore severally amerced as on their heads	0 1 8
" "	Thomas Smyth for suffering his swine to go abroad unbowed and unrun and for keeping a sow which destroyed his neighbours ducks and geis	0 1 8
" "	James Huntley for refusing to consult his neighbours touching and concerning the township affairs	0 1 8

¹ Book of Rates, Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 280.

² According to an undated entry in the Vestry minute book, belonging to the parish of Felton, purporting to be 'the Book of Rates,' Shothaugh was rated at 2s. 6d., East and West Thirston at 19s. 6d., and Thirston mill at 9d.; and by another entry in the same authority Thirston comprised 22 'ancient farms.'

		AMOUNTS.	
		£.	s. d.
1717, Oct. 15.	John Hudson for a fould burst	0	3 4
1718, Oct. 14.	Mr. Thomas Smyth for cutting and digging up sodds in East Thirston grounds and imploying them to his freehold hedges	0	3 4
1719, Oct. 6.	Mr. Thomas Smith and Mr. Francis Jobber freeholders who severally owe suite and service to this court and this day made default are therefore both amerced as on their heads	0	3 4
" "	John Chireton miller of Thirston milne for not grinding Cuthbert Weatheritt's corn sufficiently	0	3 4
" "	The same for suffering his swine to be unbowed and unrunge	0	0 6
" "	John Hudson, subtenant in West Thirston, for suffering his front hedge to be insufficient	0	1 8

WEST (OR OLD) THIRSTON. LEASEHOLD TENANTS, 1727.

Tenant.	Former tenant.	Holding.	Old rent.			Improved rent.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Isabel Swan, widow of Robert Potts, and Robert her son	Sometime Thos. Dobson ...	2 messuages and 3 husbandlands	5	0	0	40	0	0
Barbara Thomling, widow of John Thomling and Robert Thomling	Sometime James Shilvington, formerly John Lisle	1 tenement, etc. }	2	10	0	20	0	0
<i>Ibid.</i>	Sometime Thos. Tyndale ...	1 tenement, etc. }						
Thomas Swan	Late Margaret Swan and Robert Swan, sometime Edw. Read	1 messuage, etc.	2	0	0	23	0	0
Humphrey Earsden ...	Late William Earsden and Robt. Earsden	1 messuage, etc.	1	10	0	15	10	0
John Taylor	Late Richard Taylor, sometime Thos. Dobson	1 messuage, etc.	2	10	0	14	10	0
John Kirby	Late Edward Urwen, sometime John Ripley	1 messuage, etc.	1	10	0	15	10	0
"	Late Edward Urwen, sometime John Harvey	2 houses ...	0	10	0	1	10	0
Francis Jobber	Late Jas. Scott, Jos. Ledger, and Edw. Urwen, sometime John Ripley	A parcel of ground	-			-		
Robert Thompson ...	Late Hugh Thompson, sometime John Bell	A parcel of meadow called Glovers meadow	0	6	8	2	10	0

All the tenants of the said towne of West Thirston, *alias* Old Thirston, hold amongst them a certain parcel of ground, viz., common, moor or waste commonly called West Thirston moor which they sometime since divided and layd convenient to their several tenements or farmholds containing by estimacon [blank in MS.] for which they pay a certain rent called moor-rent at Michaelmas only, 7s.

Barbara, widow and relict of John Thomling, late George Neall, sometime Robert Thomling, formerly Robert Scurfield holdeth there a certain water-corne-milne with the appurtenances and also a parcel of the said moor containing by estimacon [blank in MS.] rent £6.

All the tenants of husbandlands and cottages, both freehold and leasehold, each inhabitant pay yearly to his lordship at Michaelmas only a certain rent called nutt penneys, which in time past was accustomed to pay 4s., and now but 18d. collected at 4½ every house.

EAST (OR NEW) THIRSTON. LEASEHOLD TENANTS, 1727.

Tenant.	Former tenant.	Holding.	Old rent. £ s. d.	Improved rent £ s. d.
Thomas Heron ...	Late Robert Heron, his father, sometime Thomas Tyndale	1 messuage and 1½ husbandlands	3 0 0	22 0 6
Robert Clay ...	Late Robert Clay ...	1 messuage and 1½ husbandlands	2 5 0	22 0 0
Thomas Day ...	Late William Day ...	1 messuage and 1½ husbandlands	2 15 0	24 5 0
John Richardson ...	Late William Richardson and Thomas Richardson, some- time Lancelot Read	1 messuage and 1½ husbandlands	3 0 0	24 0 0
William Waugh ...	Late John Waugh, sometime Robert Richardson	1 messuage and 1½ husbandlands	2 5 0	22 0 0
Robert Swan ...	Late Robert Swan, sometime Robert Richardson and Richard Richardson	1 messuage and 1 husbandland	1 10 0	15 10 0

All the tenants of East Thirston, *alias* New Thirston, holde amongst them a certain parcell of pasture ground called by the name of Streight-hills, containing by estimation 5a. 1r. 28p., adjoining to Acklington Parke, enjoyed by two freeholders, viz. [blank], and doth pay yearly to his lordship for the same 6s. 8d., containing as the march and bounder goeth, which I suppose to be more ground than they have sett for the same.

All the said tenants of the said towne of East Thirston hold amongst them a certain parcell of moor, a common divided and layd to there farms, containing by estimacion [blank in MS.] for which they pay a certain rent called Moor Rent.

A seam of clay, of a quality suitable for use at the glasshouses, was opened at Thirston about the beginning of the seventeenth century, having been accidentally discovered, it is said, by a travelling Frenchman 'going along the road, being a glass man.' A lease for 21 years of 'a myne of clay used for making of glasses' was granted from Lady-day, 1624, to Sir Robert Mansell, knight. 'The clay pitts and the clay thence to be gotten or obtained (for the use of glass works)'¹ were let by lease dated November 29th, 1675, by Arthur, earl of Essex, and William Pierrepont of Thoresby, Notts (the trustees of the infant Lady Elizabeth Percy), to Edward Widdrington of Felton, at a rent of 10s. a ton of clay.² A survey made about 1727³ states that the 'myne of clay which the glass makers doth use in potts at the glass houses' was then held by Francis Anderson, who vended the clay 'to the glass owners att Newcastle and other places at the rate of 20s. per tunn,' but

¹ Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.* Warburton, writing about 1715, describes West Thirston as 'a mean village,' and East Thirston as 'another small village of ye like magnitude.' 'In the feilds adjoining (West Thirston), a vein of clay used for making potts . . . for ye melting of glass.'

the selling price had been reduced by the supplies of Bristol and Stourbridge clay brought to Newcastle 'by sea for a trifle as ballast of shippes.' It was proposed that a level should be 'carryed up from the river of Cockett about halfe a myle thorow a hard rock above thirteen fawdom deepness.'¹ Wallis writing about 1769, says that

At West Thurston, near Felton (there) is an argillaceous earth of an ash colour. It is of a dense compact texture, unctuous to the touch, melts slowly on the tongue, with a little grittiness; breaks and moulders in water with difficulty. Depurated and worked into a paste, it assumes a milk white colour, and cuts through with a glossy surface, and on being smoothed with a knife, has a fine skin when dry. It is used at the glass houses in Newcastle² for making furnaces or vessels, that will bear an intense fire; for which use it is not inferior to any in Britain and only rivalled by the Sturbridge clay.³ It has been worked for many years, and still holds its reputation. The mine is about twenty fathom deep, the clay vein three feet thick, under a variety of strata, one of coal; it is lett, worked and sold by the ton; yielding £3 per ton.⁴

The lease of the mine was given up about 1772, and the clay has not been worked for many years.

On August 31st, 1610, tenements and lands in Thirston in the tenure of Thomas Hudson, James Hall, George Awder, and William Garret were granted to John Eldred, William Whitmore, and others on a lease for 60 years at the respective yearly rents of 13s. 4d., 10d., 8s. 2d., and 10s.⁵ A tenement in Thirston with 12 acres of arable land, 3 acres of meadow, and common of pasture in 'Hidemore,' then in the tenure of Thomas Hynde, of the yearly value of 7s., formerly belonging to the monastery of Brinkburn, was granted February 9th, 1614/5, to George Lowe and Edmund Sawyer to hold of the king as of the manor of East Greenwich by fealty only in socage.⁶ On July 14th, 1616, the four tenements leased to Eldred and Whitmore in 1610, with the husbandlands, etc., parcel of the manor of Preston, held by James Scarr at 7s. 6d. a year, were granted with other places to Sir George Selby, knight, Sir John Fenwick, knight, and John Dudley, esquire, to hold of the king in chief by the service of one knight's fee.⁷

¹ Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

² In 1695 the output was 106 tons, in 1762, 188 tons, in 1763, 283 tons. At that period the clay seems also to have been carried to Howdon Panns. Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

³ These are to certify whom it may concern that the proprietors of St. Lawrence Bottle-house used last year thirty potts and upwards made of Felton clay which stood equally well with those made of Stourbridge clay used at the same time, and have at this present time standing whole in the furnace four Felton pots, viz., one, four weeks; two, three weeks; and one, two weeks old, etc. *Newcastle Courant*, September 25th, 1762.

⁴ Wallis, *Northumberland*, vol. i. p. 42.

⁵ *Pat. Rolls*, 8 James I. part 40.

⁶ *Ibid.* 12 James I. part 11.

⁷ *Ibid.* 14 James I. part 5.

POTTS OF WEST THIRSTON.

ROBERT POTTS of West Thirston held a tenement there in 1620 (*g*); buried 10th September, 1667 (*a*).

Robert Potts of West Thirston took a new lease of his lands, 8th August, 1670 (*d*). Elizabeth Dodds of Brinkburn chapelry, married 12th June, 1660 (*a*); renewed her late husband's lease, 20th September, 1688, in trust for her son Thomas (*d*); buried 23rd February, 1706/7 (*a*).

Robert, baptised 18th Jan., 1665/6 (<i>a</i>); buried 27th January, 1673/4 (<i>a</i>).	Thomas Potts of West Thirston, baptised 25th May 1673 (<i>a</i>); bur. 2nd March, 1706/7 (<i>a</i>).	Isabella . . . liv. a widow, 12th January, 1709/10, when she renewed her late husband's lease in favour of his son Robert (<i>a</i>); he reman. . . . Swan before 1727 (<i>g</i>).	Robert, baptised 3rd Jan., 1677/8 (<i>a</i>), buried 27th Dec., 1682 (<i>a</i>). John, baptised 11th December, 1679 (<i>a</i>). William, baptised 21st Dec., 1682 (<i>a</i>), buried 4th Dec., 1684 (<i>a</i>). Isabella, baptised 18th December, 1664 (<i>a</i>), [?] married 27th November, 1688, Robert Waugh of Felton (<i>a</i>). Margaret, baptised 25th January, 1675/6 (<i>a</i>), [?] married 7th June, 1705, Robert Straker, parish of Felton (<i>a</i>).
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Robert Potts of West Thirston, baptised 8th February, 1697/8 (<i>a</i>); took leases in 1730 and 1751; purchased lands in East Thirston in 1748 (<i>f</i>), and a messuage in Newton-on-the-Moor in 1759 (<i>c</i>); died at West Thirston, 25th August, 1775, aged 77 (<i>b</i>) (<i>a</i>); will dated 10th December, 1774; proved 9th October, 1776 (<i>c</i>) (<i>f</i>).	Catherine, named in her husband's will (<i>f</i>); died at East Thirston, 18th October, 1783, aged 88 (<i>a</i>) (<i>a</i>).	Other	George Potts of = Mary [sister of Rich- West Thirston, baptised at West Thirston, 17th September, 1701, 1706/7 (<i>a</i>), buried 29th March, 1770 (<i>a</i>).	at West Thirston, mar. June 18th, 1735 (<i>a</i>); mentioned in her son's will (<i>e</i>); died at Warkworth; bur. 29th August, 1796 (<i>e</i>) (<i>a</i>).
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Thomas Potts of Morpeth, and of = widow Tritlington, born at West Thirston; baptised 18th April, 1736 (<i>a</i>); a trustee under the will of his uncle, Robert Potts (<i>c</i>); died at Morpeth, January, 1791; will dated 15th November, 1790; proved at Durham, 2nd February, 1791 (<i>e</i>).	of Maur of Morpeth.	Robert, baptised at West Thirston, 24th September, 1741 (<i>a</i>). George, born at West Thirston, baptised 6th August, 1749 (<i>a</i>). John, baptised 28th June, 1739 (<i>a</i>), buried 16th March, 1753 (<i>a</i>). Isabella (<i>e</i>) [?] baptised September, 1737 (<i>a</i>), married 28th May, 1765, Robert Appleby of Cavil-head, Acklington (<i>c</i>) (<i>a</i>) (<i>a</i>); died 22nd February, 1811, aged 74. ↓ Mary, married 4th June, 1772, Thomas Forster (<i>a</i>) of Newton-on-the-Moor (<i>e</i>); buried 27th April, 1799 (<i>e</i>); she had a son, John Forster, to whom his uncle, Thomas Potts, gave Tritlington. ↓ Alice, baptised 20th September, 1745 (<i>a</i>), buried 25th July, 1746 (<i>a</i>).
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Robert, baptised May 1st, 1722 (<i>a</i>), buried 17th June, 1723 (<i>a</i>).	Thomas, bur. 12th July, 1727 (<i>a</i>). Robert, baptised 13th April, 1732 (<i>a</i>), buried 12th May, 1738 (<i>a</i>).	John Potts of East Thirston, only surviving son = Isabel, daughter of Richard (<i>f</i>) and heir-at-law (<i>f</i>), party to deed of Heron of Thirston and exchange, 10th December, 1779 (<i>f</i>); died at Whitton, near Rothbury (<i>f</i>); East Thirston 28th November, 1784 (<i>a</i>), aged married 14th January, 1765 50 (<i>b</i>) (<i>a</i>); will dated 8th November, 1784; (<i>a</i>); died at East Thirston, proved 25th January, 1786 (<i>c</i>). 18th May, 1793, aged 56 (<i>b</i>) (<i>a</i>).
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Robert Potts of East Thirston, only child (<i>c</i>), baptised 5th December, 1765 (<i>a</i>); died 23rd March, 1795 (<i>b</i>) (<i>a</i>), leaving Robert Fenwick of Morpeth, his cousin, heir-at-law, devisee and executor (<i>c</i>); will dated 17th March, 1795; proved 2nd April, 1795 (<i>c</i>) (<i>f</i>).	Mary, buried 14th December, 1727 (<i>a</i>). Margaret, baptised 21st May, 1724 (<i>a</i>). Frances, baptised 21st November, 1727 (<i>a</i>), married 17th May, 1751 (<i>a</i>) (<i>c</i>), Andrew Fenwick of Morpeth, tanner. She and her children, Robert, Charles, Andrew, George, Major and Diana, are named in her father's will (<i>c</i>). ↓ Isabella, baptised 15th November, 1730 (<i>a</i>), buried 24th January, 1730/1 (<i>a</i>).
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(*a*) *Felton Register*.

(*b*) Monumental Inscription, Felton.

(*c*) Mr. S. F. Widdrington's deeds.

(*d*) Enrolment in *Deeds at*

Alnwick.

(*e*) Mr. Francis Brumell's deeds.

(*f*) Mrs. Charles Thorp's deeds.

(*g*) Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

(*h*) *Morpeth Register*.

The freeholds held successively by the families of Felton and Hastings of Edlingham may possibly be identified with the husbandlands occupied by the Beadnells during the sixteenth century. On

February 14th, 1610/1,¹ George Beadnell of Lemington, and his mother, Alice Conyers, with John Beadnell of Barnhill, conveyed property in East Thirston to Henry Johnson of Morwick. Eight years later, on January 29th, 1618/9,² they conveyed lands in the same place to Thomas Wright of Morwick, whose name appears in the list of free tenants in 1620. Wright either purchased for or conveyed to Johnson,³ whose lands remained with his descendants until they were sold in 1726 by the widow and son of William Musgrave of Newcastle, physician, to William Wilkinson of High Buston.⁴ Five years later, Wilkinson conveyed to Edward Gallon of Alnwick, apparently in trust for Richard Grieve of the same place. Grieve in 1748 sold the estate to Robert Potts of Thirston, yeoman,⁵ who enlarged it by other purchases.⁶

By his will, dated March 17th, 1795, Robert Potts of East Thirston gave his real estate to his kinsman Robert Fenwick of Morpeth, father of the late Mr. Andrew Robert Fenwick, to whose daughter, Mrs. Charles Thorp, it now belongs.

The property held at West Thirston in 1620 by John Swan was mortgaged, January 3rd, 1678/9, by a man bearing the same name, to Matthew Towns of Long Dike, and seven years later was conveyed to him absolutely. In 1769 James Towns mortgaged to Richard Young and Thomas Potts, the mortgage being assigned in 1770 to Robert Potts, and in 1776 Towns conveyed to John Potts, son of the said Robert Potts, absolutely.⁷

The lands in Thirston, which belonged to the Crown, were acquired, in whole or in part, by Colonel George Fenwick of Brinkburn, governor of Berwick. His will is dated February 2nd, 1656/7, and he died on the 15th of March following. His second wife was Katherine, daughter of Sir Arthur Heselrigg of Noseley in Leicestershire, the distinguished parliamentarian. After Colonel Fenwick's death, she married Major Philip Babington of Harnham, governor of Berwick, who in 1663 was rated for the lands at Thirston and Tritlington, given to his wife by her first husband. Mrs. Babington died at Harnham, August 28th, 1670, and was buried in the garden there, like the patriarch Abraham, in her own rock-tomb or sepulchre.⁸ The property at Thirston and Tritlington thereupon

¹ Mrs. Thorp's deeds.

² *Ibid.*

³ A pedigree of Johnson and Musgrave of Low Buston may be found in vol. v. of this work, p. 232.

⁴ Schedule of deeds, Thirston Guard book, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Mrs. Thorp's deeds.

⁷ All from Mrs. Thorp's deeds.

⁸ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 346.

passed to Thomas Ledgard of Newcastle, husband of Colonel George Fenwick's sister Mary. He, in Michaelmas term, 1671, suffered a recovery of 4 messuages, 50 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, 50 acres of pasture, 100 acres of furze and heath, and 60 acres of moor, with the appurtenances in Thirston and Tritlington.¹

¹ The particulars of the transmission of Ledgard's estates at Thirston and Tritlington are taken from a schedule of deeds formerly in the possession of the late Mr. Francis Brumell of Morpeth.

LEDGARD OF NEWCASTLE AND WEST THIRSTON.

ROBERT LEDGARD of Newcastle, draper, bond of marriage 4th May, 1611; — Jane, widow of Clarkson (or married at St. Nicholas', Newcastle, 6th May, 1611; died during his life; sister and devisee of Christopher Mitford of Newcastle; will dated 16th April, 1623 (*d*), and was buried in St. Nicholas'; will dated 7th August, 1624 (*e*).

Margaret, daughter of Leonard Carr of Newcastle, merchant (*h*), who 'joyfully and triumphantly put off her mortality,' 13th June, 1648, her husband being at that time mayor of the town; buried in St. Nicholas' (*f*).

Thomas Ledgard of Newcastle, draper, a member of the Hostmen's Company (*h*); mayor of Newcastle, 1647, and alderman of that corporation; in 1648 one of the Newcastle committee to settle the militia in the northern counties (*d*); will dated 1st January, 1672 3, confirming the settlement recently made on the marriage of his son Thomas with Ann Bonner, mentions a lease of Jarrow colliery taken in the name of his sister, Jane Shafto, and names his grandsons, Leonard and Thomas Ledgard; proved 1673; inventory exhibited 6th June, 1673 (*e*).

Mary, dau. of Geo. Fenwick of Brinkburn, buried at St. Nicholas', 31st July, 1683 (*g*).

Jane, mar. ... Shafto, named in her brother's will (*e*).

Robert Ledgard of Newcastle, named in Elswick colliery deed, 28th June, 1651 (*h*); apparently dead before the date of his father's will.

Isabella, married William Dent before 28th June, 1651 (*h*). ↓
Mary, married 7th February, 1630/1, Mark Shafto of Whitworth.
Bathsheba (*h*), died unmarried, buried 27th June, 1657.
Hannah (*h*), married James Stancliffe, merchant. ↓

Leonard Ledgard of Newcastle, mentioned in his grandfather's will. = Mary Smith, bond of marriage 1676.

Thomas Ledgard of Red Barns, Newcastle, to whom his grandfather gave half his interest in Jarrow colliery, and a close called St. Cuthbert's, 'lying near the Barn'; buried at St. Nicholas', 14th December, 1677; will dated 13th December, 1677; gives his real estate at Red Barns and Sandgate to his son Robert, charged with the payment of £200 to his daughter Mary; proved 1678 (*g*).

= Ann Henderson, bond of marriage, 29th April, 1673, married at St. Nicholas', 16th May, 1673; named in her husband's will.

Robert Ledgard, to whom his father gave his real estate at Red Barns and Sandgate (*g*), baptised 7th April, 1674 (*l*).

Mary, named in her father's will (*g*), baptised at All Saints', Newcastle, 20th December, 1675.

Thomas Ledgard of Newcastle, son of Thomas Ledgard by Mary his wife, admitted to Gray's Inn, 23rd April, 1668 (*c*), as 'son and heir of Thomas Ledgard of Newcastle, esq.'; to whom his father gave a colliery at Elswick, salt pans at South Shields, and houses at Newcastle, charging him to show all filial and kind respect to his mother; party to release, 11th September, 1679 (*a*); purchased a quit-rent issuing out of his lands at Thirston, 2nd October, 1679 (*a*); was admitted to Hostmen's Company by patrimony, 13th April, 1686 (*h*); mortgaged his lands at Thirston and Tritlington, 21st and 22nd June, 1688, to William Bigg (*a*); buried at St. Nicholas', 30th December, 1690 (*g*).

= Anne, daughter of Thomas Bonner of Newcastle, draper, bond of marriage, 26th November, 1672; married at All Saints', Newcastle, 28th November, 1672; articles before marriage, 12th and 13th November, 1672 (*a*).

Isabel Rumney, = George Ledgard of Newcastle, admitted to Hostmen's Company, — 12th January, 1719, by patrimony (*h*); party to Thirston and Tritlington deeds, 17th and 18th June, 1700 (*a*), and sold these places in 1706 (*a*); polled for Elswick at the election of knights of the shire in 1722; died at Eggleston, 1st February, 1727, aged 48; buried at Romalldkirk, where there is a long Latin monumental inscription (*h*), will dated 9th June, 1725; proved at York, 1728 (*l*) (*h*).

Dorothy, sister of Ferdinando Johnson of Eggleston, married at Orton, Westmorland, 15th June, 1724; was residing at Staindrop, a widow, 16th October, 1744, when she made her will (*h*); proved 20th May, 1748 (*h*).

Joseph Ledgard of Newcastle, admitted to Hostmen's Company, 12th January, 1719, by patrimony (*b*); resided successively at Felton Pethfoot (which he purchased in 1713), Westgate, Newcastle, and the Spital, Hexham; in a deed dated 19th September, 1727, described as brother and heir of George Ledgard (*h*); buried in St. Nicholas', 3rd August, 1738 (*g*); will dated 11th April, 1732.

Jane, daughter of Lancelot Newton of Stocksfield; bond of marriage, May 7th, 1707.

Jane, living unmarried 1725.

Mary, baptised at All Saints, Newcastle, 24th December, 1675 (*c*); married Jonathan Hale (*k*), the eminent Nonconformist minister and physician, at Alnwick; she is mentioned in the will of her father-in-law, Dorothy Ledgard, and died 14th December, 1766, is buried at Alnwick.

Ann, married 26th May, 1700, at Alnwick, James Scott of that place.

[Isabel, baptised 6th January, 1688/9 (*l*).]

Anne Ledgard, daughter and sole heir, also executrix of her father's will (*h*); of Hexham Spital; died at her house, Westgate Street, Newcastle, 25th September, 1758 (*j*); will proved at York, 31st January, 1760 (*i*).

(*a*) Schedule of Thirston and Tritlington deeds.

(*b*) *Newcastle Hostmen*, Dendy.

(*c*) Foster, *Admissions to Gray's Inn*.

(*d*) Brand, *Newcastle*, vol. ii. pp. 453, 474.

(*e*) Sir Cuthbert Sharp's MSS. Pedigrees, vol. ii. p. 227.

(*f*) Welford, *St. Nicholas'*, p. 143.

(*g*) Mr. Richard Welford's Collection.

(*h*) Bell Collection, Alnwick castle, No. 371.

(*i*) *Raine's Test. Fbor.*

(*j*) *Newcastle Journal*, 30th September, 1758.

(*k*) *Memoirs of Ambrose Barnes*.

(*l*) *St. John's Register*, Newcastle.

1703, January. Bond of marriage, Thomas Ledgard of Felton, gentleman, and Susan Grey, spinster.

1704, 8th Dec. Ann, daughter of Mr. Thomas Ledger of Felton, baptised. *Felton Register*.

1715, 23rd Nov. Mrs. Mary Ledgard of Swarland, buried. *Ibid.*

1730, 2nd July. George Watson and Ann Ledgard, married. *Alnwick Register*.

In 1706, George Ledgard sold his estate at Thirston to Thomas Smith of Togston, to whose descendant, Mr. Thomas William Smith of Bradford, this part of West Thirston now belongs, except the mansion house, sold in 1901 to Mr. Edward Newton of Newcastle, as already stated.

SMITH OF WEST THIRSTON.

THOMAS SMITH of West Thirston, second son of Thomas Smith of Togston and West Thirston, baptised 26th May, 1692 (*b*); upon whom his father settled his lands in West Thirston by deed dated 3rd and 4th August, 1719 (*d*); married 4th August, 1719 (*b*); buried 22nd April, 1736 (*a*); will dated 16th June, 1735; proved 1746.

Dorothy, daughter of Robert Widdrington of Hauxley; articles before marriage, 1st August, 1719; she married, secondly, at Long Framlington, 17th April, 1738, William Carr of Warkworth, and as Dorothy Carr proved her first husband's will, 15th November, 1746 (*d*).

Thomas Smith of West Thirston, born at Togston; baptised 30th June, 1720 (*b*); buried 14th April, 1765 (*a*); will dated 19th December, 1763, but not proved (*d*).

Dorothy, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy Nicholson of Felton, married 8th August, 1745 (*a*); died 2nd December, 1793 (*a*), aged 78; will dated 8th February, 1790; proved 11th March, 1794 (*d*).

Robert Smith, born at Togston, baptised 8th August, 1723 (*b*); resided at Felton, and was party to release, 18th June, 1734 (*d*); living 1794 (*a*); died at West Thirston; buried 5th August, 1796 (*a*).

Elizabeth, dau. of Hudson of Bockenfield; married 21st May, 1752 (*a*).

William Smith, born at Togston, baptised 17th April, 1729 (*b*); served as ensign in Colonel Buckland's regiment of foot; quarter-master in General Charles Hamilton's regiment of dragoons in 1745 (*a*), and attained the rank of captain; resided in Evesham, Worcester, and was living in 1794 (*d*).

... married circa 1765, died 1793 (*a*).

France, (twin with Thomas, born at Togston, baptised 30th June, 1729 (*d*); married Henry Hudson of Bockenfield. Buried, born at Togston, baptised 6th April, 1727 (*b*); buried 5th November, 1727 (*b*).

Thomas, bur. 16th April, 1746 (*a*).

Thomas Smith of West Thirston, baptised 19th Jan., 1747/8 (*a*); died 24th August, 1826, aged 81; will dated 15th March, 1804; proved 13th June, 1827 (*d*).

Anne, dau. of Thomas Carr of Eshot, born in America; married 30th August, 1787 (*a*); buried 29th May, 1806, aged 40 (*a*).

John, baptised 30th January, 1753 (*a*); at Weldon, 28th October, 1780, when he released a legacy under his father's will (*d*).

A

B

Dorothy, baptised 7th September, 1749 (*a*); married Robert Embleton of Long Hamlington, Martha, buried 17th September, 1750 (*a*). Margaret, baptised 31st December, 1751 (*a*), named in her father's will. Frances, baptised 12th March, 1755 (*a*).

Frances, baptised 29th July, 1757; married 6th February, 1796, John Buckbarrow, clerk in orders, of the parish of Simonburn (*a*); died, aged 90, 21st December, 1847 (*a*). Barbara, buried 3rd July, 1758 (*a*).

Thomas Smith of West Thirston, baptised 14th May, 1789 (*a*); rebuilt the mansion house at West Thirston about 1826; died December, 5th, 1848 (*d*).

Margaret, daughter of Francis Fenwick of Ulgham, married 2nd June 1813 (*a*); had seven sons and no daughters; died 12th August, 1873 (*d*).

William Smith, admiral R.N., baptised 3rd April, 1791 (*a*); served as a midshipman on H.M.S. 'Shannon,' and took part in the capture of the 'Chesapeake' in 1813; died at Berwick, 6th October, 1862, and was buried there.

Isabella, daughter of John Wilson of Berwick, married January 25th, 1827; died and was buried at Southsea.

William Thomas, born 12th Jan., 1828. Perry, born 19th December, 1829. Philip Brooke, born 18th July, 1831. John Wilson, born November, 1838. Henry Robert, born 12th May, 1842. Elizabeth Ann, born 28th Oct., 1831.

Robert Smith, bapt. 21st April, 1798 (*a*), buried 21st July, 1823 (*a*).

Hugh Nicholson Smith, bapt. 28th February, 1800 (*a*); resided at Elyhaugh, and died unmarried at Glen Shotton, 12th December, 1878, age 78 (*a*).

Anne, baptised 1st March, 1793 (*a*), married 21st June, 1821, James Wilson of East Chevington. Dorothy, baptised 22nd September, 1794 (*a*), married John Dickenson of Sunderland.

Thomas William Smith of West Thirston, born March 17th, 1814 (*a*); died unmarried 21st February, 1893 (*a*).

Francis Ralph Smith, born 26th Sept., 1815 (*a*); died unmarried, 19th February, 1853; buried at Felton.

Ralph Fenwick Smith, born 30th May, 1817, drowned in the river Coquet in 1826.

William Smith of London, born 3rd Jan., 1819, died 16th March, 1858; bur. at Nunhead.

Bessie Sophia, dau. of George Hawkins, lieutenant R.N., married at All Saints', Rotherhithe, January 21st, 1852 (*d*); died July 6th, 1903.

Augusta Edith.

Bessie Sophia, both living at Brockley, unmarried, in 1898.

Robert Edwin Smith of London, solicitor, born 15th Feb., 1821; succeeded to West Thirston in 1893 on the death of his eldest brother; died 26th May, 1869; bur. at Nunhead.

Elizabeth, dau. of James Wilson of East Chevington; mar. her cousin at Warkworth, 26th December, 1859.

Percy Smith, born 20th April, 1823, educated at Durham University; clerk in orders; vicar of Grinton, Swaledale, Yorks, where he died, January 23rd, 1892.

Elizabeth, dau. of William Grace of Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, married 17th April, 1855, at Woodhorn.

William. Percy. Elizabeth.

Charles Septimus Smith, alderman of Newcastle, born 21st Dec., 1824; died 22nd March, 1895; buried in Jesmond cemetery.

Julia, daughter of Guise of Newcastle, married at Gretna Green, 28th September, 1847, and subsequently at Newcastle, 10th June, 1848.

Thomas William Smith of West Thirston, and of Bradford, solicitor, born 30th Jan., 1863; baptised at Greenwich.

Agnes Mary, daughter of James Williams, clerk in orders, rector in Pulford, Cheshire, married at Pulford, April, 1895.

Robert Edwin Smith, born at Greenwich, 15th March, 1894, paymaster R.N.

Jane E. F., daughter of Francis Mackenzie of Richmond, Quebec, mar. 28th Aug., 1903, at Little Falls, Minnesota.

Hugh Percy Smith of Acton, Middlesex, born at Greenwich, 14th June, 1869. Ada Elizabeth. Anne Margaret, died in infancy. Elizabeth, died in infancy.

Robert James Wilson Smith, born February, 1896; died same year.

Francis Highmore Carr Smith, born May, 1897.

John Nicholson Smith, born August, 1902.

Margaret Fenwick Smith.

(*a*) *Felton Register*.

(*b*) *Warkworth Register*.

(*c*) Monumental Inscriptions, Felton.

(*d*) Family Papers.

Some of the lands now owned by the duke of Northumberland in West Thirston belonged to John Lisle of Felton in 1616, to George Beadnell of Lemington in 1618, to Robert Carr of Longraw in 1624, to George Hunter of Acklington in 1641, to Robert Tomlin of West Thirston in 1649, etc. Barbara Tomlin of West Thirston, widow, conveyed to Gabriel Redhead of the Lee in the parish of Rothbury in 1736, who by his will dated January 28th, 1767, gave his lands at Thirston to his eldest son, Robert Readhead. The latter, while residing at Amble, mortgaged the same property, June 11th, 1785, to Thomas Ilderton of Alnwick. He subsequently assigned the land to trustees for the benefit of his creditors, and they in 1812 sold to the duke of Northumberland.¹

At the Peth-foot, and near the south end of Felton bridge, over the door of a seventeenth century house, there is a panel bearing in mouldering characters the following inscription: ANNO . DNI . 1617 | PRO . 24 . | VERSE . 3 | THROUGH . WISD | OME . IS . AN . HOU | SE . BUILDED . AN | D . WITH UNDER | STAN | DING | IT . IS . ESTABLISHED .

It formerly belonged to Thomas Airey of North Shields, and was sold by his son, John Airey of Newcastle, in 1713 to Joseph Ledgard of Alnwick, who three years afterwards, under the description of Joseph Ledgard of Elswick, conveyed it to Francis Jobber² of Newburn. The latter voted in right of it at the election of knights of the shire in 1723. It was sold in 1758 by his son Walter Jobber, at that time residing at Ashford, Kent, to Francis Forster of Elford. He made it his residence until his death about 1760. Francis Forster's daughter, Mrs. Edward Dale, settled it about 1778 upon her kinsfolk, Robert Alnwick and Ann, his wife, for their joint lives and the life of the survivor, and subject to these life interests, her husband, or her son, Edward Dale sold it to Mr. Ralph Riddell, to whose representative, Mr. Cuthbert Riddell, it now belongs.

At the election of knights of the shire in 1710, Thomas Thomlin, George Towns, James Towns, and John Taylor, all of West Thirston, and William Swan and Robert Swan, both of East Thirston, voted for their respective freeholds. In 1715 Thomas Swan and Thomas Smith of West Thirston and Robert Swan of Thirston voted; in 1723 Thomas

¹ The Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

² 1733, September 10th. Administration of the personal estate of Edward Blackett of Felton, bachelor, granted to Francis Jobber of Felton, gent., a nephew by the sister's side. Sharp, *Test. Dunelm.*

Swan of Thirston voted for Thirston, Robert Swan of East Thirston voted for East Thirston, James Towns of Pegsworth, Thomas Smith and John Taylor, both of West Thirston, voted for West Thirston. In 1734 Thomas Smith of West Thirston and Matthew Towns of Pegsworth voted for West Thirston, Robert and Thomas Swan voted for freeholds in Thirston, while John Taylor's vote was rejected because he had previously conveyed his land to his son. Robert Swan of East Thirston voted for lands there in 1748, and at the same election there voted for lands in West Thirston Robert Dodd, Thomas Swan, Thomas Smith, John Taylor, John Taylor, junior, and Matthew Towns, all of whom resided at West Thirston except Towns, who resided at Pegsworth. In 1774 John Potts and Robert Swan, both of East Thirston, voted for lands there, while William Bamburgh, James Henderson, Thomas Smith, all of West Thirston, James Moncaster of Wallsend and James Towns of Pegsworth, all voted for lands in West Thirston. At the great contested elections of 1826 Roger Bambrough of West Thirston, Thomas Bambrough of Newcastle, and Stephen Thompson of Backworth seem to have voted for freeholds in Thirston. Thomas Smith of Thirston voted for Howdens.

The present proprietors in East Thirston, with their respective acreage, are: the duke of Northumberland, 387 acres; Mrs. Charles Thorp, 179 acres; Mr. Cuthbert Riddell, 112 acres; Mr. A. Kennedy, 1 acre. And in West Thirston: the duke of Northumberland, 195 acres; Mr. Cuthbert Riddell, 621 acres;¹ Mr. T. W. Smith, 321 acres; Mr. Edward Newton, 13 acres; Mr. G. C. Barker, 2 acres; Mr. James Horn, 2 acres.

The estate of Shothaugh, formerly a separate township, was given by the will of Robert Lisle of Felton, dated November 4th, 1657, to 'his cousin' John Ripley of Pethfoot,² who in 1663 was rated for the same at £13 6s. 8d.³ By his will, dated February 1st, 1661/2, John Ripley gave Shothaugh to his wife Mary and her heirs, and mentions his daughters, Anne Mitford and Mary Carr, his sons-in-law, William Carr and John Carr, his daughter-in-law, Anne Carr, and his grandchild, Anne Mitford.⁴ He died at Shothaugh in 1663, and was buried on December 5th.⁵ Shothaugh has long formed part of the Felton estates and now belongs to Mr. Cuthbert Riddell.

¹ Mr. Riddell's estate in West Thirston comprises the farms of Shothaugh, Hemelspeth, West Moor, and Howdens.

² See p. 261, *supra*.

³ Book of Rate: : Hodgson, *Northumberland* pt. iii. vol. i. p. 280.

⁴ Same, *loc. cit.*

⁵ *Felton Register*.

ESHOT TOWNSHIP.

The township of Eshot, comprising 1,793 acres, occupies the south-eastern angle of Felton parish, and in 1901 had a population of 120.¹

Held originally of the barony of Mitford by Walter fitz William, lord of Whalton, the manor of Eshot, in process of time, and perhaps irregularly, came to be held as of the barony of Whalton.² The latter, having come into the king's hands, was granted, June 6th, 1205, to Robert fitz Roger, lord of Warkworth,³ whose wife, Margaret, daughter of William de Chesney, is stated to have been a descendant of Walter fitz William, lord of Whalton.⁴ But before Whalton had come into the king's hands Eshot and some other manors had been owned by Constance, daughter of Walter fitz William, sometimes called Constance de Crammeville, who granted the villis of Hessel and Bekenfeld to Godfrey Mauduit.⁵ The latter obtained a confirmation from King John, April 24th, 1200,⁶ and although the Lady Constance changed her mind, and in 1209 sought to recover the lands of which she alleged Godfred Mauduit had beguiled her,⁷ he

¹ The Census Returns are : 1801, 120 ; 1811, 127 ; 1821, 114 ; 1831, 132 ; 1841, 117 ; 1851, 135 ; 1861, 177 ; 1871, 86 ; 1881, 140 ; 1891, 126 ; 1901, 120.

² At the Northumberland assizes in 1279 it was stated that Roger fitz Roger had purchased (*emit*) the homage and service of Roger Mauduit of the manor of Esseth from Roger Bertram, who held *in capite* of the king. *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, p. 333. Cf. *Rotuli Hundredorum*, 3 Edw. I.; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 104.

³ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. pp. 370, 374.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ The Mauduit family held large possessions at Warminster (Hoare, *Wilts*, vol. iii. pt. i. pp. 2-10), and according to *Testa de Nevill* (pp. 141, 152) Galfridus Mauduit held lands in Dunnington in that county, etc. William Mauduit was a great man in Henry I.'s time. A pedigree of the baronial house of Mauduit may be found in *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. vii. p. 385.

⁶ *Rot. Chart.* in *Turris Londinensi*, p. 49 b, Record Series.

⁷ Noverint omnes qui visuri vel audituri sint cartam istam quod ego, Godfridus Mauduit, consensu et assensu heredum meorum, dedi et concessi et hac mea praesenti carta confirmavi Deo et Sanctae Mariae et matri ecclesiae de Felton pro anima dominae Cunstancae filiae Walteri filii Willelmi et antecessorum meorum et suorum, unam carucatam terrae in villis de Esschet et de Bokenfelde et in Superiori Felton, videlicet, in campo de Esschet vi acras in occidentali parte mansionis meae et australi parte vivariae meae, et terram in cultura quae vocatur Toftes, cum mora per easdem divisas per quas praedictae ecclesiae eas assignavi, pro xvi acris ; et xxx acras et dimidiam per partes in cultura quae dicitur Landes, et unam acram et dimidiam in cultura quae dicitur Dedecroft in orientali parte et australi ejusdem culturae, et unam toftam in Esschet quae fuit Edolfi praepositi continentem tres perticas in latitudine et dimidiam, et longitudo erit usque ad fossatum, et partem prati de Holmers in orientali parte ejusdem Holmers, a via quae dicitur Fiderisgate, quantum se extendit illud pratum versus austrum per easdem divisas, per quas illud assignavi. Insuper etiam in villa de Bokenfelde unam toftam continentem v perticas in latitudine et xl in longitudo, in occidentali et australi parte ejusdem villae, et xx et viii acras et tres perticas inter homines ejusdem villae, scilicet, in Benecroke, vii acras et unam perticam in australi parte ejusdem Benecrofte, et in orientali parte de Siket, et vii acras et unam perticam in orientali parte de Berecrofte, et in Morecruke vii acras et unam perticam, et in Leyes vii acras, in Superiori Felton terram cum toftis et croftis eidem terrae pertinentibus, quam habui de Rogero filio Pagani pro xx acris,

retained possession, and subsequently gave to the prior and convent of Brinkburn certain lands in Eshot and Bokenfield for the souls of his ancestors and hers.¹

Controversy having arisen between the prior and convent of Brinkburn and Sir Godfrey Mauduit, knight, about the tithes of Esschet mill and the hay tithe of Esschet and Bokenfelde, the matters in dispute were referred by the authority of Pope Honorius III. to the abbot of Whitby and to the prior and sacrist of Guisbro', in whose presence the disputants came to an agreement, May 27th, 1224, whereby Sir Godfrey promised for himself and his heirs that the said tithes should be paid without any diminution to the prior and convent for the health of his soul, for the souls of his ancestors, and for the soul of the Lady Constance de Cramaville.²

Robert fitz Roger, surnamed 'Helke,' died in 1214, and his son, John fitz Robert, in 1240.³ It is stated in *Testa de Nevill* that the heirs of John fitz Robert held Esset and Bokenfeld of Roger Bertram, as of the barony of Mitford by the fourth part of a knight's fee of ancient feoffment,⁴ the Mauduits, the tenants by sub-feudation, not being named. Roger

et Turgisium, hominem meum, cum secta sua et cum omnibus ad se pertinentibus. Et si ego et heredes mei non poterimus warrantizare eandem terram de Felton, dabimus pro ea praedictae ecclesiae pacabile escambium statim infra xv dies in campis de Esschet et de Bokenfelde. Has praedictas terras in villis praenominatis dedi et concessi, et hac mea praesenti carta confirmavi, praedictae matri ecclesiae de Felton, tenendas et habendas de me et de heredibus meis in liberam, et puram, et perpetuam elemosinam modis omnibus profuturas, sine omni retinemento mei vel heredum meorum, adeo libere et quiete, plene et honorifice, sicut aliqua elemosina potest liberius, et quietius, et securius dari, sine omni seculari servitio, et exactione, et consuetudine, in bosco et plano, in moris, et pratis, et pasturis, in viis et semitis, in cultis et in incultis, cum libero introitu et exitu et omnibus aliis aysiametis et libertatibus in liberis communitatibus ad easdem villas pertinentibus. Concedo etiam quod vi boves qui arabunt terram praedictae ecclesiae in campo de Esschet et duae vaccae pascant in omnibus locis, ubi boves vel vaccae domini praedictarum villarum pascunt. Has praedictas terras et libertates warrantizabimus, ego et heredes mei, praedictae matri ecclesiae de Felton contra omnes homines et feminas, qui vivunt vel mori possunt. Quod si easdem terras praedictae ecclesiae warrantizare non poterimus, dabimus pacabile escambium in campis praedictarum villarum. Hiis testibus, Philippo Dunelmensi episcopo, Roberto filio Rogeri, Eustachio de Vescy, Rogero Bertram, Rogero de Merley, Ricardo et Johanne personis de Mitford, Willelmo persona de Eland, Gilberto fratre suo, Radulpho de Bray, Symone filio Johannis, Willelmo de Eslyngton, Willelmo Pigace, et multis aliis. *Brinkburn Chartulary*, Page, pp. 57-59.

¹ Constanca de Cramavilla venit in curia et dixit quod postquam Willelmus Briewere recepit custodiam terrae et heredis Rogeri Bertram, Godefridus Mauduyt, ballivus ipsius Willelmi disseisivit eam de duabus terris quas ipsa tenuit de honore illius et feodo illius terrae et catalla sua cepit, etc., ita quod non potuit habere nec per vicecomitem nec per alium antequam ei daret xl marcas, etc. Praeterea ipsa dixit quod ipse tam per minas quam per astutiam et per pulcrum loqui tantum fecit quod ipsa cum amavit, et ipse illam, ita quod ipsa ei dedit terras praedictas pro homagio et servicio suo, et pro c. marcis, unde ipse non reddidit adhuc nisi c. solidos, etc. Et Godefridus venit, etc., et dicit quod revera ipsa dedit ei praedictam terram sed per nullam distraccionem, et cartam suam profert quae hoc testatur, et quam ipsa cognoscit. Protulit etiam confirmationem filii et heredis Constanciae et confirmationem regis Henrici. *Placitorum Abbreviatio*, p. 67, Easter term, 11 John, rot. 9. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 339.

² *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 61.

³ Cf. vol. v. of this work, p. 25.

⁴ *Testa de Nevill*, Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 207.

fitz John in 1249 was succeeded by his son, Robert fitz Roger, against whom an action was brought at Hilary term, 1273, by Robert de Nevill and Ida his wife, to recover one third part of a knight's fee and 16s. 8d. rent in Esset and Bokenefeld.¹

Godfrey Mauduit was succeeded by his son Roger Mauduit, who in 1244² confirmed his father's grant of lands in Eshot and Bockenfeld to the prior and convent of Brinkburn, and his name frequently occurs as an attesting witness to charters printed in the *Brinkburn Chartulary*.

In consequence of a dispute between Sir William Heron and Sir Roger Mauduyt, whereby many attachments and pleas had been brought against Roger and his men of Eshett and Bockinfeld, it was settled in 1245 on the following terms: That William granted for himself and his heirs that Roger and his heirs should have their estovers in the woods of the Helme and of Elstrother as Roger ought to have, and was accustomed to have in the time of Roger Bertram of Midford, lord of the wood of the Helme and Elstrother, so that their livery should be yearly made to them at the feast of St. Helen the Virgin by one (appointed by William and his heirs); and that to carry and remove livery they should have time up to the ninth day next following Michaelmas. William also granted to Roger, his heirs and his men of Eshett and Bockinfeld, that they should not be harassed by reason of suspicion of any offence committed in the same woods. If any, however, were found with wood improperly taken, or the foresters of William had prosecuted any trespassers, the trespasser from the said villis, whoever he might be, was to pay to William 12 pence

¹ *De Banco Rolls*, 1 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 90.

² Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Rogerus Mauduit salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et praesenti carta mea confirmasse priori et conventui de B. illam carucatam terrae cum pertinentiis, quam Godfridus, pater meus, dedit eis in campis de Esschet et de Bokenfelde et Superiore Feltona, sibi et successoribus suis perpetuo possidendam, sicut in carta dicti patris mei plenius continetur et determinatur. Noveritis etiam me divinae caritatis intuitu, ex dono meo dedisse, concessisse, et praesenti scripto confirmasse, praefatis priori et conventui tresdecem acras et dimidiam terram arabilem de dominico meo in campo de Bokenfeld, in augmentum supradictae terrae carucatae, videlicet, in duabus culturis, quae appellantur Smalbarneside et Staynpethside, septem acras et dimidiam, et ad capud de Staynpethside unam acram tendentem versus aquilonem usque ad illum locum qui dicitur Leche, et in campo, qui vocatur Yates, juxta sepem unam acram et dimidiam, et in alio loco ibidem per factas divisas tres acras et dimidiam. Tenendum, etc. . . . Et sciendum quod homines mei de Bokenfelde competenter claudent et fossabunt tempore competenti quicquid de tresdecem acris et dimidia solet et debet claudi. Ego autem et heredes mei warrantabimus, adquietabimus, et defendemus memoratis priori et conventui et eorum successoribus omnes praedictas terras cum pertinentiis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Et in hujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui anno gratiae m^occ^oxl^ol^ol^ol^ol^o, mense Decembris. Hiis testibus Roberto de Camhou tunc vicecomite, Johanne de Eslington, Gerardo de Wuderinton, Nicholao de Farend', Nicholao de Aketon, Henrico persona de Emeldon, Ada de Plessez, Willelmo de Horseley, Willelmo Blumvile, Roberto de Halneham, Huctred de Eslington, Ada Hirnyng, et aliis. *Brinkburn Chartulary*, Page, p. 60.

for an amercement. What was found on the trespasser was to remain to William. If the trespass in the said woods was repeated thrice, 2s. was to be paid as amercement, of which 18d. was to remain to William, together with the wood improperly taken, and 6d. was to remain to Roger. But if it shall happen the said Roger, or his heirs or his men of the said villis, being attached within or without the said woods, for any fault committed in them, to be impleaded and to wish to refuse bail and attachment (*i.e.*, to be bailed and attached), let them go without delay to Calceta (Cawsey park) with five others (as compurgators) and make law for it (*i.e.*, get absolved by the oaths of the five).¹ And as soon as they shall have made this law they shall depart freely therefrom as far as that offence is concerned. And if they are defaulters in this law they shall answer for the said amercement. William and his heirs are to receive yearly a *kennen*² of nuts from every house whence smoke issues at Martinmas, if the dwellers in the houses have gathered any nuts in the said woods, and if they can show on their own word that they have not gathered any, they shall be free, but if they cannot do so they are to pay the nuts. If in the same house there are families who live apart, William is to receive a *kennen* of nuts from each of such families. William and his heirs are to receive from each of the said houses yearly at the same term one hen for breckens and dry wood found lying on the ground. The smith of Roger and his heirs in Eshett shall have and enjoy his right in the said woods, as he was accustomed to have in the time of Sir Roger Bertram of Midford.

For this concession of William, Roger Mauduyt grants, remits and quitclaims for himself and his heirs to William and his heirs for ever all right and claim he has, or may have, by reason of common or any other right in the whole of that land which is within the road extending from the quarter of Lachause as far as Fisherford on the west part of the said road as far as the fence of the field of Bockinfeld; that it shall be lawful for the said William and his heirs, the said land within the said bounds, to assart, enclose and bring into cultivation, and to treat in any other way which shall best be to their advantage, without any contradiction and hindrance of Roger and his heirs. Provided that such a fence is made on the east part of the said land that the beasts of Roger and his heirs and his men of the said villis shall be unable to enter on the east part

¹ 'Undergo the ordeal,' see the Assize of Clarendon, caps. 12-14.

² A measure of two pecks.

by default of a sufficient enclosure, and that if by such default they shall enter by that part they shall be driven out quietly and without impounding. And after the corn and hay are removed entirely from the said land, the beasts of Roger and his heirs and his men of the said vill shall feed on the herbage within the said bounds. And for paying the amercements, making the said rules, and prosecuting complaints and putting off delays about the said woods by Roger, his heirs and men of the said vill, a certain place shall be assigned for ever at the aforesaid vill of Calceta, within the cemetery of the chapel, for the amercements, rent of nuts and paying of hens and making of rules in the form aforesaid. It shall be lawful for William, his heirs or others for this purpose assigned, to distrain upon the beasts and animals found in the said woods.¹

¹ Cum contentio mota esset inter dominum Willelmum Heron ex una parte et dominum Rogerum Mauduyt ex altera, super attachiamentis et placitis pluribus motis versus ipsum Rogerum et homines suos de Eshett et Bockinfeld in hunc modum sopita est videlicet Quod idem Willelmus concessit pro se et heredibus suis quod predictus Rogerus et heredes sui de cetero habeant estoveria sua in boscis del Helme et Elstrother prout idem Rogerus habere debet et solet tempore Rogeri Bartram de Midford aliquo tempore domini ipsius bosci del Helme et bosci de Elstrother. Ita quod eis annuatim fiat liberata sua in eisdem boscis per aliquem ad hoc per ipsum Willelmum vel heredes suos annuatim ad festum sancte Elenae virginis. Et ad lberatam illam carilandam et amovendam pro voluntate sua spacium habebunt usque ad nonam diei sancti Michaelis proximo sequentis. Concessit etiam idem Willelmus pro se et heredibus suis Quod idem Rogerus heredes sui vel homines sui de Eshett et Bockenfeld iniuste non occationentur ratione suspicionis alicuius delicti in predictis boscis comissi. Set si ad stipitem cum delicto aliquo in predictis boscis inventi fuerint, vel forestarii dicti Willelmi vel heredum suorum ipsos transgressores recenter de predictis boscis prosequenti fuerint, transgressor quicumque fuerit de predictis villis dabit, predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis duodecem denarios pro misericordia sua. Ita quod manum opus cum ipso transgressore inventum remaneat predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis quiete. Sed si transgressor aliquis in forma predicta inventus vel pro se actus consuetus ad forisfaciendum in predictis boscis, ita quod ter continuatur de transgressione facta in eisdem boscis, dabit duos solidos pro misericordia sua; de quibus octodecem denarii remanebunt predicto Willelmo unacum manu opere, et sex denarii dicto domino Rogero Mauduyte et heredibus suis. Si vero contigerit quod predictus Rogerus vel heredes sui vel homines sui de predictis villis in predictis boscis attachiati vel extra, ratione alicuius delicti facti in eisdem boscis, denarati fuerint et vadium et attachiamentum dedicere voluerint veniant sine dilacione ad Calcetam se sexta manu et legem inde faciant; quam quidem legem cum fecerint quieti quo ad hoc inde recedant. Et si in ea defecerint de predicta misericordia respondebunt. Sciendum est etiam quod predictus Willelmus et heredes sui percipiant annuatim de qualibet domo in predictis villis de qua fumus exeat unum kanynum nucum ad festum sancti Martini in hyeme si manentes in eadem domo nuces aliquas infra dictos boscis colligerint. Et si se sola voce singulariter acquietare possint, quod aliquas nuces in predictis boscis non colligerint quieti sint de predictarum nucum. Et si se inde acquietare noluerint, dent predictas nuces in forma suprascripta. Si vero in aliqua predictarum domorum fuerint diverse familiae quae de diversis misis fuerint et diversis cibis ad invicem vixerint, predictus Willelmus et heredes sui de qualibet familia illa singulariter unum kanynum nucum ad predictum terminum, si eadem familiae aliquas nuces in predictis boscis colligerint, quod si contradixerint acquietent se in forma predicta, percipient quod predicti Willelmus et heredes sui de qualibet predictarum domorum annuatim ad predictum terminum unum gallinam pro feugero et bosca sicca quae humi iacens fuerit inventa. Faber predicti domini Rogeri et heredum suorum in Eshett habebit et gaudeat iure suo in predictis boscis, prout habere consuevit tempore predicti Domini Rogeri Bertram de Midforde. Et pro hac concessione predictus Rogerus Mauduyte concessit remisit et quiete clamavit pro se et heredibus suis predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis imperpetuum totum ius et clamium quod habuit vel habere potuit ratione comune vel aliquo alio iure in tota terra illa quae est infra Stratam extendente a quarteria de Lachauce usque in Fishereforde ex occidentali parte ipsius strate usque ad hayam campi de Bockenfeld quod licebit eidem Willelmo vel heredibus suis predictam terram infra predictas divisas assartare claudere in culturam

Sir Roger Mauduit appears to have married a certain Isabella, sister of Dyonia, wife of Fulk de Tybenham, with her sister co-heiress of lands in Tritlington and Earsdon.¹ At her request Roger Mauduit granted to the abbot and convent of Newminster a quarter of wheat, or 4s. to be paid yearly out of Tritlington, for the making of the hosts used in the celebration of mass.² In her memory he founded an obit at Newminster and charged his mill at Eschette with the payment of 20s. per annum. A general absolution was to be given in the chapter house on the feast of the translation of St. Thomas (July 7th), the anniversary of his wife's death, a pittance was to be provided for the monks, and a dole was to be given to the poor at the abbey gate.³

Roger Mauduit and Isabella his wife were parties to an action at the Northumberland assizes in 1256;⁴ in 1264 he is styled 'dominus' Roger Mauduit,⁵ but he died before 1269, when Ralph, son of Robert le Breton, brought an action at the Northumberland assizes against Roger,⁶

redigere, et omnibus aliis modis quibus melius et ad maius comodum sibi viderint expedire sine aliqua contradictione vel impedimento ipsius Rogeri et heredum suorum. Ita quod claustrum talem in orientalem partem predictae terre fieri faciant, quod averia ipsius Rogeri et heredum suorum et hominum suorum de predictis villis predictam placiam ob defectum claustrum sufficientis ex parte orientali intrare nequeant, quod si ob hunc defectum ex illa parte intraverint quiete et sine parcagio refugentur. Et post blada et fena de predicta terra infra predictas divisas omnia asportata averia ipsius Rogeri Mauduyt et heredum suorum et hominum suorum de predictis villis pascentur herbagium infra predictas divisas. Ad predicta autem amerciamenta soluenda et predictas leges faciendas et alias loquelas proseguendas et defendend' moras de predictis boscis per ipsum Rogerum heredes suos et homines suos de predictis villis assignatur locus certus imperpetuum ad predictam villam de Calceta infra cimiterium capellae pro quibus etiam amerciamentis et redditu nucum et gallinarum soluendis et legibus faciendis in forma suprascripta. Licebit ipsum Willelmum et heredes suos vel alios per ipsos ad hoc assignatos distringere per averia et animalia inventa infra predictos boscos. In cuius rei testimonium alter alterius scripto sigillum suum apposuit hiis testibus Dominis Rogero Berthram de Midforde, Johanne filio Simonis, Johanne de Essington, Richardo de Aketon, Willelmo Daubeny, Rogero filio Thome, militibus, Rogero de Shotton, Johanne de Rydale, Ada de Novo Castro, clerico, Ada de Plessio, Roberto de Hardene, et Simone de Hardene et aliis. Datum apud Calcetam die Sabbati proximo post festum sancti Mathei apostoli Anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis vicesimo nono in presencia predictorum testium [1245].

Survey of 1585. Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

¹ Certain lands at Tritlington and Earsdon having been granted to the abbot and convent by Fulk de Tybenham and Dyonia his wife, a confirmation was granted by the said Dyonia on her widowhood. *Newminster Chartulary*, pp. 226, 227.

By another charter, Dyonia de Tritlington, apparently the same lady, granted certain other lands at Tritlington to the abbot and convent, which grant was confirmed by Gerard de Widdrington. *Ibid.* p. 227.

Subsequently Roger, son of Sir Roger Mauduit, and Robert de Harden granted a licence to the abbot and convent to enclose the lands at Tritlington which they held by the gift of Fulk de Tybenham and Dyonia his wife. *Ibid.* p. 228.

² *Ibid.* p. 242.

³ *Ibid.* p. 17.

⁴ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, p. 49.

⁵ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 15.

⁶ Besides their son Roger, Roger and Isabella Mauduit appear to have had a daughter Sibilla, wife of Richard de Hedley, who quitclaimed to the abbot and convent of Newminster all and any claim which they might have on lands at Berwick (on the Hill) granted to the convent from William de St. Peter. *Newminster Chartulary*, pp. 36, 37.

son of Roger Mauduit, concerning a messuage and lands in Earsdon, in which Isabella, mother of the said Roger, is mentioned.¹ By a final concord, made at Newcastle, Roger retained the land and gave Ralph ten marks of silver.² Some small payments made by Roger Mauduit are accounted for in the *Pipe Rolls* between 1272 and 1275.

At the Northumberland assizes of 1279 there was a suit between Roger Maudut and Roger Conyers respecting a fence in 'Hou' which Conyers had removed, to the injury of Maudut's free tenement in Eshot.³

The name of Roger Mauduit II. occurs in the list, returned by the sheriff in a full county court held September 22nd, 1278, of those possessed of lands of the value of £20 per annum, not held in chief, but of a mesne lord.⁴ This was apparently a presentation of those persons who, being qualified, had not, on account of the expense connected with it, taken upon them the order of knighthood. Roger Mauduit evidently submitted, and he is described as a knight in a Brinkburn charter granted in 1296,⁵ and also in the document appointing him to be one of the two collectors for the eleventh and seventh in the county of Northumberland.⁶

ESCHET SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

		£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum Germani de Eschet	...	1	14	5	unde regi	3	1½
.. Willelmi Friday	...	0	13	0	..	1	2
.. Rogeri Spendelowe	...	0	14	0	..	1	3½
.. Ricardi Conyers	...	2	4	4	..	4	0½
Summa hujus villae, £5 5s. 9d. Unde domino regi, 9s. 7½d.							

¹ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, pp. 171, 173.

² *Feet of Fines*, Northumberland, Hen. III. Cf. *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, p. 420.

³ Assisa venit recognitura si Rogerus de Coyners injuste, etc., levavit quoddam fossatum in Hou ad nocumentum liberi tenementi Rogeri Maudut in Escheyette post primum, etc. Et unde dicit quod cum ipse fugare solebat averia sua a domo sua in Eschette directe usque ad Hou, tempore aperto, oportet ipsum modo per levationem praedicti fossati, praedicta averia fugare longius per dimidiam leucam quam prius facere consuevit. Et hoc petit quod inquiratur per assisam. Et Rogerus de Coyners venit et dicit quod injuste tulit assisam istam versus eum, quia dicit quod ipse est modo in seisina habendi fugam suam, et bene concedit ibi fugam suam cum averiis suis tempore aperto, et quod ipse modo est in seisina, ponit et super assisam. Ideo capiatur assisa, etc. Juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod praedictus Rogerus de Coyners levavit praedictum fossatum in Hou ad nocumentum liberi tenementi praedicti Rogeri Maudut in Eschette, injuste, etc., sicut breve dicit. Et ideo consideratum est quod praedictum fossatum prosternatur ad custus ipsius Rogeri de Coyners, ita quod praedictus Rogerus Maudut possit ibi habere chaciam suam cum averiis suis tempore aperto, et praedictus Rogerus de Coyners in mis', etc. Dampna xijd. capto. *Assize Roll*, 7 Edw. I. Surt. Soc. No. 88, p. 225.

⁴ Harl. MS. 1192, fol. 56 b. Cf. Palgrave, *Rolls of Parliament*.

⁵ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 25.

⁶ *Rot. Pat.* 24 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 202.

Roger Mauduit was chosen one of the knights of the shire for Northumberland in 1297,¹ and on March 14th, 1306/7, for his services in Scotland he had a grant of free warren in all his demesne lands of Esshet and Bockinfeld.²

On February 26th, 1308/9, the sheriff of Northumberland was ordered not to put Roger Heyrun in default because he did not appear in the action in the sheriff's court between him and Roger Maudut concerning the cattle of the said Roger Heyrun, unjustly taken and detained, inasmuch as he, being in the king's service on the day appointed for the hearing of the cause, could not appear.³ On July 22nd, 1310, the king, being at Westminster, granted a licence to Roger Mauduit to crenellate his dwelling-house at Eshot (*mansum suum de Esshete*).⁴

At this time he held his manor and lands at Eshet and Bokynfeld of Robert fitz Roger as of the manor of Whalton by the service of one-fourth part of a knight's fee.⁵

ESCHET SUESSIDY ROLL, 1312

		s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa honorum domini Rogeri Mauduth	...	17	18	8 unde regi	35	10½
„ Germani de Wythill...	...	1	7	10 ..	2	9½
„ Walteri procuratoris...	...	2	15	8 ..	5	7
„ Rogeri Spendelove	...	0	12	0 ..	1	2½
„ Ricardi filii Rogeri	...	0	12	0 ..	1	2½
<hr/>						
Summa totius villae de Eschet	...	23	6	2 ..	46	7½

William Mauduyt, Adam Mauduyt, John Fraunceys of Felton, Nicholas Haukeslawe (Hauxley), and others, who had been concerned in an unrecorded outrage, had the king's licence, September 25th, 1318, to go to the papal court at Rome, there to obtain absolution for offences committed on the Scottish marches.⁶

¹ Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, etc. Teste Edwardo, filio nostro, apud Sanctum Paulum, London, 15 die Septembris, anno regni nostri 25. Consimile breve dirigitur vicecomite Northumbr. Dorsq feci eligere pro tota communitate comitatus Northumbriae dominos Rogerum Mauduyt et Nicholaum de Punchardoun; unde manucaptores Rogeri Maudute, Richardus praepositus de Essete, Willelmus de Hoton de eadem, Adam Swaller, Rogerus molendinarius de eadem, manucaptores Nicholai de Punchardoune, Willelmus Brune de Felton, Nicholaus Maufetur de eadem, Willelmus Spare, Adam de Donygton. Istud breve michi venit die Sabbati in vigilia Sancti Michaelis post nonam. Parliamentary Writs and Returns, No. 5.

² *Charter Roll*, 35 Edw. I. No. 32.

³ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1307-1313, p. 102.

⁴ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1307-1313, p. 272. The site of the castle is shown on the ordnance map.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.* Roberti fitz Roger, 3 Edw. III. No. 55.

⁶ *Rot. Pat.* 12 Edw. II. p. 1. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 275.

John de Eschet, with Henry Ogle and other local men, was a squire-at-arms, November 6th, 1319, at the garrison of Berwick-on-Tweed.¹

The date of the decease of Roger Mauduit II. is not known, but it was probably Roger Mauduit III. who married (1325-1327) Eleanor, second wife and widow of Robert de Umframvill, second earl of Angus.² As parcel of her dower she had of her first husband's lands, July 10th, 1325, a moiety of a knight's fee in Netherton in Coquetdale, and lands and a fishery at Ovingham, which she and her second husband, Roger Mauduyt, recovered January 28th, 1327/8, from the keepers of the late earl of Angus's lands in Northumberland.³

On February 20th, 1327/8, a commission of *oyer et terminer* was issued to William de Denum and others on the complaint of Roger Mauduyt, charging John Story and others with having carried away from Redeshead (Redesheved) and Erleside, both in Northumberland, 60 horses, 20 oxen and 20 cows, of the value of £100, together with John, son of Alan, son of Stephen de Kulkas, and William Blaykes, prisoners of war, whereby he lost their ransom of £20.⁴

On May 21st, 1328, Sir Roger Mauduit, knight, and Robert de Tughall were appointed to receive on behalf of Joan, the king's sister, lands of the value of £2,000 per annum, assigned by Robert, king of Scotland, as her dower,⁵ and four days later the keeper of the wardrobe was ordered 'to take an account with them for the expenses they had incurred or were about to incur.'⁶

At the request of Roger Mauduyt an exemplification was granted to him October 3rd, 1331, of letters patent of February 12th, 1326/7, being a pardon to the men of Northumberland for money due to the exchequer.⁷

On the Sunday before the Decollation of St. John Baptist (August 29th), 1332, at Faudon, in the parish of Ingram, William de Tyndale, the sheriff, by the king's brief delivered to Roger Mauduit and Alienor his wife a third part of the manor of Faudon, to hold as dower of Alienor. They had recovered this at Westminster before the king's justices against Archibald de Douglas. There are two seals attached to the document.

¹ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1318-1323, p. 163.

² Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 6.

³ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1327-1330, pp. 259, 260.

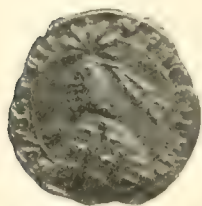
⁴ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1327-1330, p. 283.

⁵ *Ibid.* 1327-1330, p. 272.

⁶ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1327-1330, pp. 291, 294.

⁷ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1330-1334, p. 169.

The first is round, $\frac{7}{8}$ inches diameter. On a shield couché, *ermine*, *two bars*. Crest, a tree on a helmet and lambrequins. S' ROGERI MAUDUYT TCH (*sigillum*



Rogeri Mauduyt tercii). The second seal is round, 1 inch diameter, and has four shields arranged point to point: 1, *semée of crosses*, a *cinquefoil* (Umframvill); 2, *fess between three birds* [*popinjays*] (Lumley or Thweng); 3, *three chevronels*, *over all a label*; 4, arms of Mauduyt. S ALIENORE COMITISSE.¹



As sheriff Roger Mauduyt was appointed, March 20th, 1332/3, with other magnates of the county, to array the men of Northumberland between the ages of sixteen and sixty, both horsemen and footmen, and to lead them to the king for service against the Scots, if required, with power to arrest any found disobedient or in rebellion.²

An inquisition was held at Newcastle, June 25th, 1332, to ascertain whether it would be to the king's damage to grant a licence to Roger Mauduit to found a chantry in St. Michael's church, Felton, and to endow it with 100s. rent in Eshet and Bokynfeld, to maintain a chaplain to say mass daily for his soul and for the souls of his heirs and ancestors. It was stated that the said rent was held of Geoffrey le Escrop as of the barony of Whalton by the service of a penny to be paid yearly; that there was no other mesne lord between the king and Roger Mauduit, except the said Geoffrey, who held of the king in chief by knight's service, and that there remained to Roger in Esshet and Bockynfeld 100s. rent beyond the said gift.³

¹ Deed in the possession of the Rev. William Greenwell.

In the British Museum there is a seal of Sir Roger Mauduyt, chevalier. It is round, $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and has a shield of arms, couché, *ermine two bars*: crest, on a helmet and lambrequins, a tree (?). In the field, on each side, a wavy branch of quatrefoiled flowers springing from a human heart. The legend is uncertain. The date is 1322. *Catalogue of Seals Brit. Mus.* vol. iii. p. 243.

The document to which the seal is attached is a 'Surety in the sum of 1,000 marks given by Roger Mauduyt, John Darcy, John de Caumpton, Philip Iote, John de Halghton, knights, and John Ernold for the good behaviour of Bukes de Knouill, a rebel against the king in the late war, but pardoned on taking an oath of allegiance.' Dated York, July 12th, 1322. *Brit. Mus. Add. Charter* 19,838.

² *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1330-1334, p. 416.

³ *Inquisitio ad quod dampnum*, file 219, No. 1. Writ dated 'xx die Marcii anno regni nostri sexto' (1332). *Inquisicio capta apud Novum Castrum super Tynam*, die Jovis in crastino Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistae anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu sexto, coram Johanne de Louthre escaetore domini Regis citra Trentam, per sacramentum Johannis de Seton, Johannis de Plesceye, Thomae de Sutehop, Roberti de Ryell, Roberti de Biker, Willelmi de Prestwik, Roberti de Milnburn, Johannis de Liham, Johannis de Bacwrth, Roberti de Vescy de Haliwell, Alani de Witton, et Thomae de Wo[t]ton, juratorum. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod non est ad dampnum nec preiudicium domini Regis nec aliorum, si dominus Rex concedat Rogero Maudoit, quod ipse centum solidatos annui redditus cum pertinenciis in Eshet et Bokynfeld dare possit et assignare cuidam capellano, divina pro anima ipsius Rogeri et animabus heredum et antecessorum suorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum in

On January 26th, 1334/5, Roger Maudut was appointed a commissioner of array to see that the men of Northumberland were duly furnished with arms according to the king's proclamation and the statute of Winchester, and to array them for the defence of the realm,¹ a similar appointment being given to John Mauduyt for Wiltshire.² In the following July, Roger Mauduyt and John Mauduyt were appointed to keep the king's peace, the statute of Northampton, and the ordinance of the last parliament at York, in the counties of Northumberland and Wiltshire respectively, after the king should have gone to Scotland.³ This conjunction of names suggests the connection of the Northumberland family of Mauduit with that of Warminster.⁴

Subsequent to the licence to endow the chantry at Felton in 1332, and possibly after 1349, in which year the name of Sir Roger Mauduit is placed before that of the sheriff of the county among the attesting witnesses of two charters in the *Brinkburn Chartulary*,⁵ and before the year 1358, Eshot came into the hands of the Crown through the rebellion of its owner. An entry in the *Patent Rolls* for 1358 records that the king had restored and granted to Roger Mauduit, in fee, the castle, town and manor of Eshete, late his father Roger's, a rebel,⁶ but by a settlement

ecclesia Sancti Michaelis de Felton singulis diebus celebraturo. Habendos et tenendos eidem capellano et successoribus suis, capellanis divina ibidem, sicut praedictum est, singulis diebus celebraturis imperpetuum. Et dicunt quod praedictus redditus tenetur de Galfrido le Escrop ut de baronia de Whalton per servitium unius denarii per annum. Dicunt etiam quod non est aliquis medius inter dominum Regem et dictum Rogerum nisi praedictus Galfridus qui tenet dictam baroniam de Whalton de domino Rege in capite per servitium militare. Dicunt etiam quod remanent praedicto Rogero centum solidati redditus cum pertinentiis in villis de Esshet et Bukynfeld ultra donacionem et assignacionem praedictas, qui tenentur de dicta baronia de Whalton per servitium unius denarii per annum. Dicunt etiam quod terrae et tenementa, dicto Rogero remanentes, ultra donacionem et assignacionem praedictas, sufficient ad consuetudines et servicia, tam de praedicto redditu sic dato quam de aliis terris et tenementis sibi retentis debiter facienda, et ad omnia alia onera quae sustinuit et sustinere consuevit, ut in sectis, visibus franciplegii, auxiliis, vigiliis, tallagiis, finibus, redempcionibus, amerciamentis, contribucionibus, et aliis quibuscunque oneribus emergentibus sustinere. Et quod idem Rogerus in assisis, juratis, et aliis recognitionibus quibuscunque poni possit prout ante donacionem et assignacionem praedictas fieri consuevit. Et dicunt etiam quod patria praedicta per donacionem et assignacionem praedictas in ipsius Rogeri defectu magis solito non oneretur seu gravetur. In cuius rei testimonium huic inquisitioni sigilla praedictorum juratorum sunt appensa. Data apud Novum castrum super Tynam die et anno supradictis.

¹ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1334-1338, p. 139.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.* p. 209.

⁴ Cf. Hoare, *Wilts*, pt. i. vol. iii. pp. 2-10. The Wiltshire Mauduits bore different arms to the Mauduits of Eshot.

⁵ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, pp. 89-90.

⁶ Pro Rogero Mauduyt. Rex omnibus ad quos, etc., salutem. Sciatis quod de gracia nostra speciali dedimus et concessimus dilecto et fideli nostro Rogero Mauduyt castrum, villam et manerium de Esshete et omnia alia terras et tenementa cum pertinentiis in comitatu Northumbrie quae fuerunt Rogeri Mauduyt patris sui defuncti, et quae pro eo quod idem Rogerus pater suus Scotis inimicis et rebellibus nostris et similiter Gilberto de Middleton nuper proditore domini Edwardi nuper Regis Anglie patris nostri adherens fuit, ad manus nostras tanquam nobis forisfacta deueniunt, et quae valorem quinquaginta librarum per annum ut dicitur non excedunt, habenda et tenenda praefato Rogero filio et heredibus suis

made at Eshot on July 7th, 1358, the feoffees of John Mauduit regranted the manor to Sir Roger Mauduit for life, with remainder to John Mauduit, the feoffor, remainder to the feoffor's uncle John, brother of Roger, remainder to the feoffor's right heirs.¹

At Durham on December 14th, 1372, Johanna Mauduit, presumably the widow of John, gave a receipt for £4 of silver to Sir John Heron, knight, for the ferm of lands and tenements in Esshet, held by her in dower,² and in the spring of 1377, Roger, son and heir of John Mauduit of Burton Leonard,³ in the West Riding of Yorkshire, quitclaimed to the said Sir John Heron all his right in the vill of Esshete.⁴

imperpetuum una cum feodis militum et advocacionibus ecclesiarum ac omnibus aliis ad dicta castrum, villam, manerium, terras et tenementa spectantibus, adeo plene et integre sicut ad manus nostras deveniunt de nobis et heredibus nostris ac aliis capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum per eadem servicia per quae praedictus Rogerus pater suus ea tenuit ante adhesionem supradictam. In cujus, etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium x die Maii [1358]: per breue de priuato sigillo. *Pat. Roll*, 32 Edw. III. pt. i. m. 9.

October 20th, 1341. The escheator beyond Trent is ordered to pay to Adam de Esshet ten marks of the king's gift, in aid of his ransom, as he has sought the king's favour, because he was taken in the king's service by certain of the king's enemies of Scotland, and is put at a heavy ransom, which he is unable to pay without assistance. *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1341-1343, p. 298.

¹ Nos Robertus Tatman et Robertus de Thorpe capellani dedimus Rogero Mauduyt militi ad totam vitam suam manerium de Eshett in comitatu Northumbriae quod habuimus ex feoffamento Johannis Mauduyt, Johanni Mauduyt et Johanna[e] [uxori] suae. Remanendum Johanni Mauduyt fratri Rogeri Mauduyt patris nostri feoffatoris, remanendum Roberto Mauduyt filio Rogeri Mauduyt patris Johannis Mauduyt, remanendum Welando Mauduyt filio Rogeri Mauduyt patris Johannis Mauduyt nostri feoffatoris, remanendum Johanni Mauduyt filio Rogeri nostri feoffatoris et rectis heredibus suis. Testibus fratre Waltero, abbate de Novo Monasterio, domino Willelmo de Graystoke, domino Roberto Bertram militibus, Roberto de Ogle, Alano de Strothre tunc vicecomite Northumbriae et aliis. Data in . . . translatione Sancti Thomae Anno Domini m^occc^o quinquagesimo octavo. Out of Mr. Heron of Chipchase's Evidences, August 25th, 1639. Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 39 b.

² Ego Johanna Maudut recepi de Johanne Heron milite 4^{li} argenti de termino Martini in yeme, anno Domini m^occc^olxx^oii^o, pro firma terrarum et tenementorum mihi contingentium nomine dotis in Esshet. Data Dunelm. 14 die Decembris. *Ibid.* fol. 47 b.

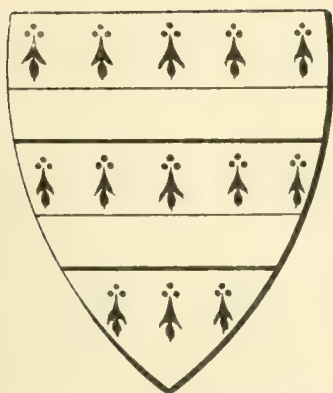
³ John, son of Roger Mauduit, seems to have acquired Burton Leonard as cousin and next heir of John Bekard of that place, as will be seen on the following petition to the king and council by Roger Bertram, to whom Bekard had assigned his life interest:

Petitions to Parliament, 1347. Au' re Seignour le Roy son Consail monstre son lige Bachelor Robert Bertrem q come il fuist seisi du manoir de Burton Leonard en le Counte de Everwyk, en son demeyne come de fee, p. les faites, & le feoffement John Bekard, & cel estat continua tote le vie le dit John; le quel Manoir est tenuz de Madame la Reyne Philip come de son Chastell de Knaresbrugh & Mons. Hugh de Hastings, adonges Senescall ma dite Dame, & seisir le Manoir de Burton avait dite reson del nounage un Johan fitz Roger Maudut, cosyn & heir l'avantdit John Bekard, fi le dit Johan de ceo eust deint seisi, en ostaunt le dit Robert de son frank tenement: p. quoy il ad fuy p. Petition devant le Consail ma dite Dame la Reyne, monstraunt son droit, & priaunt restitutioun de son Manoir avantdit, & il ad este delaye de son droit p. treys aunz passez & ungore est, & ne poet de son dit Manoir nule restitution avoir. De quoi il prie q. Lez et reson luy soient faites.

Responsio. Soit ceste Peticioun maunde en Chancellerie et illeoges appelle le Counsail la Roigne, & oiez les resons d'une part & d'autre soit ent outre fait droit. *Rot. Parl.* vol. ii. p. 192.

⁴ Rogerus filius et heres Johannis Maudute de Burton Leonard remisit et quieteclamavit domino Johanni Heron militi totum jus quod habuit in manerio de Esshete in comitatu Northumbriae, etc. Data apud Felton, 9 Julii, 49 E. 3.

Rogerus filius et heres Johannis Maudute de Burton Leonard quieteclamat domino Johanni Heron totum jus in manerio et villa de Esshete. Data apud Felton 51 E. 3. Testibus domino Johanne de Dichante, domino Roberto de [Umfreville] tunc vicecomite Northumbriae, domino Roberto de Clavering, domino Johanne de Lilleburne, domino Rogero Heron, militibus. Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 49 b.



MAUDUIT OF ESHOT.

ARMS: *Fleur-de-pine, two bars gules*. Seal of Sir Roger Mauduit, 1338.

SIR GODFREY MAUDUIT, knight, purchased Felton (Cal. Chart. fol. 309); was living 27th May, 1224 (*Brinkburn Chart.* p. 60). His name is written in the *Durham Liber Vitæ* (p. 154).

Sir Roger Mauduit I. of Eshot, knight, died before 1244, when he confirmed his father's grant to Tritlington, living 1256, died before 1269 (*Assize Rolls*, pp. 49, 171); her obit was kept at Newminster on the 7th July, the anniversary of her death (*Newminster Chart.* p. 171).

Sir Roger Mauduit II. of Eshot, knight, granted a licence to the abbot and convent of Newminster to enclose their lands at Tritlington (*Newminster Chart.* p. 228); knight of the shire for Northumberland in 1297; had licence to crenellate his house at Eshot in 1316 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1307-1313, p. 272). Sibilla, wife of Richard de Hedby (*Newminster Chart.* pp. 36, 37).

Sir Roger Mauduit III. of Eshot, knight, = Eleanor, widow of Robert de Umframvill, earl of Angus (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1327-1330, p. 259). John Mauduit, living 17th July, 1358. William Mauduit, and Adam Mauduit, had licence, 25th September, 1348, to go to Rome to seek absolution (*Rot. Pat.* 12 Edw. II. pt. i.).

Roger Mauduit, to whom Edward III. in 1358 restored the castle, town, and manor of Eshot, late the property of his father, Roger Mauduit, a rebel (*Pat. Rolls*, 32 Edw. III. pt. i. m. 9). John Mauduit, son of Sir Roger Mauduit, settled the = Joanna, mentioned in deed of 7th July, 1358; (*Lansdowne MS.* 326, fol. 43 b); cousin and next heir of John Bekard of Burton Leonard (*Rot. Parl.* vol. ii. p. 192).

Roger Mauduit of Burton Leonard, son and heir, quit-claimed the manor of Eshot in 1377 to John Heron (*Lansdowne MS.* 326, fol. 49 b).

Robert Mauduit, living 7th July, 1358; to whom John Mauduit of Burton Leonard, in 1374, conveyed certain lands in Eshot (*Dodsworth MS.* 61, fol. 50). Wyland Mauduit, living 7th July, 1358.

Wyland Mauduit, son and heir, succeeded to his father's lands at Eshot, and was seised of the same, 28th August, 1399; sold the said lands, 20th May, 1422, to Edward Bertram (*Dodsworth MS.* 61, fol. 50). John Mauduit, living 28th Aug., 1399. John Mauduit, son of Robert (*Dodsworth MS.* 61, fol. 50).

Agnes, mar. 1st, Richard Parke of Bedlington, and 2nd, John Clough (*Dodsworth MS.* 61, fol. 51). 'This Richard Parke and Agnes his wife released all the right of the sayd Agnes (which was nothing in effecte) to Edward Conyers and Jane his wyef, and to ther heyres for evre.' *Ibid.*

Before the manor and vill of Eshot were sold by Roger Mauduit to Sir John Heron, knight, in 1377, certain lands comprised in a settlement made at Burton Leonard, at Martinmas, 1374, had been given by John Mauduit to Robert Mauduit, son of Sir Roger. A recital of the settlement and the subsequent history of this property is found in a document preserved in the Dodsworth collection in the Bodleian library at Oxford.¹

¹ Dodsworth MS. 61, fol. 50.

First yt appeareth by a dead beaunge date at Burton Leonarde the Sunday next after the feast of Saint Martin in Winter, anno regis Edwardi iii^{ij} xlvijth (1374): That one John Mauduyth of Burton Leonarde, lord of Esheyt, released to one Roberte Mauduyth, sone of Sir Roger Mauduith, knight, all the landes called Jacktaland landes lyinge at th'est ende of the towne of Essheyt in divers places. And also all the landes called Margarete landes lyinge in the said towne of Essheyt in divers places, and one flatte of erable land called Caldwell flatt in the same towne. And a flatte of erable lande called Greneknoll lyinge in the same towne on both sides the waye, with all the medowe of the sayd flatte called Caldwell medowe, and with all the medowe called brode medowe belonging to the sayd flatte, and comune of pasture for all beastes in the demayne landes of Essheyt, with fre entrye and egresse there to pasture, except the parke and close of the scyte of the mannour. And that the foresaid Robert and his heyres and theire tenautes should grynde theire corne growinge on the premisses at his mylne of Essheyt without payement of eny mulcture.

This Robert had two sonnes, Wyland Mauduyth and John Mauduyth; after death of Robert, Wyland entred to the premisses and was therof seased and made a feoffament therof to William Themylby, parson of Bothall, Richarde Marshall and Robert Pacock, which said persons re-infeoffed the sayd Wyland and Isabell his wyef in the premisses to them and to th'eyres of theyr two bodyes lawfully begotten. And for defalt of such issue to the right heyres of the sayd Wyland, which deed bearyth date at Essheyt the xxvijth daye of August in the xxijth yere of Richard the seconde (1399).

The said Wyland Mauduyth, after death of Isabell his wyef, enfeoffed one John Paryse, vicar of Whelpington, and John Whyte, chaplayne, of the premisses, which feoffes by there deed bearinge date the xvjth daye of January, anno domini 1419, anno septimo Henrici quinti, enfeoffed therof Water Darley, parson of Morepeth, Richard Marshall, vicar of Wodborne, and John Steale, chaplain, to them and to ther heyres for evere.

The same Wyland Mauduyth by his wrytinge dated the xxth day of May, in the yere of our Lord God 1422, enfeoffed and sold to Edward Barthram, sonne of Sir John Barthram, knight, all the premisses to him and to his heyres for evere. And the said Darley and other the feoffees before named by there wrytinge bearinge date the xxth day of June anno predicto enfeoffed and released to the sayd Edward Barthram all the premisses to his owne use, to him and to his heyres for evere.

John Horsley by his wrytinge bearinge date at Essheyt the vjth daye of Apr. anno xiiijth Henrici sexti (1435) sold unto the sayd Edward Barthram all his landes (in) Essheyt which was a cotadge and certeyne landes.

This Edward Barthram beyinge seased of these landes emongest other dyed therof seased,¹ after whose death one other Edward Barthram his sonne and heyre entred and was therof seased and had issue a dowghter called Jane, and of suche estate the xxth daye of Aprill, anno xxxviiith Henrici (VI.) 1460² seased, the sayd Jane then beyinge of th'age of viijth yeres² of one Robert Roodes of Newcastle entred and was therof seased² one Edward Conyers of Kyrkby-fletham, who had issue betweene² videlicet Margerye, Jane and Anne. And so the said Jane, the mother, of such estate dyed seased the last day of November, anno xixth Edwardi quarti (1479), after whose death the said Edward Conyers held him in as tenaunt by the curtesy of England duringe his lyef; his dowghters and heyres were maryed, one Margery to William Mansfeld, Jane to Robert Creswell, and Anne, first to John Harbotle of Bitchfield, and after to Wm. Branesby, and had issue as appeareth in the paedegree.

One Richard Parke of Bedlington and Agnes his wief, who was dowghter to John Mauduyth, which Agnes was mother to John Clewgh, of Horsley, by theire wrytinge of date the xth of June, anno xiiith Edwardi iiijth (1473) relea[sed] all there right in the premisses to Edward Conyers and Jane his wyef and the heyres of the said Jane.

Md^t that after the death of Jane, wyef of Edward Conyers, the sayd Conyers did lett the premisses to one John Harbotle, gentleman, for certeyne yeres payinge a certeyne some, and after tooke upon

¹ The following words are written on the margin: 'recepit in bello apud Towton plagam de qua moriebatur infra xiiijth dies postea.'

² Part of leaf torn off.

him a some of money for the same, by the sayd John Harbotle, the said Edward Conyers and his feoffament and livery of possession therof, anno xvith Edwardi iiith 1476, which be a deed bearing date the xxvjth of Aprill, anno supradicto, which was a morgage upon payement of xth poundes; after he claymed to have another deed of the same of Conyers and his wyef, bearinge date the last of August, anno xviiith Edwardi quarti, which if they had bene true had bene no conclusion to the heyres of Jane. And then after death of Jane, videlicet the xxth and xxjth of Edwardi quarti (1480-1481), he claymed by another deed and release made by one Stephenson of Newcastle, who clame[d] to be feoffee with other of the premisses made by Edward Barthram the yonger, all which if they had bene trewe were also to noo purpose.

The said John Harbotle procured for his better interest therto one Clewghe of Horsley to make pretence as heyre to Mauduyt who had never neyther right nor title in the land, and had a conveyance from him of the same, for which he gave him a pasednage (? parsonage) worth xxs., and so by such patchinge and forced deedes the said John Harbotle helde the land from the heyres, beyng then in trowble with one Thwaytes for there other landes tyll he dyed, and his sonne entred, John Harbotle nowe defendant, howe be yt at the death of the said John Harbotle the father, all the sayd heyres were covert baron, and so the sayd heyres were evere since eyther within age or coverte baron tyll the xxxviijth yere of kinge Henry th'eight (1546) and in anno secundo et sexto (1548), the suyte was comenced videlicet a wryte of entry ad comunem legem where the lande was recovered by default, etc.

BERTRAM, CONYERS, CRESSWELL, AND BATES OF ESHOT.

SIR JOHN BERTRAM, knight (a)

Edward Bertram purchas'd lands in Eshot 20th May, 1422 (a), and 6th April, 1435 (c), (heir of Newcastle in 1432-1433; M.P. for Newcastle, 1435) (b).

Edward Bertram, son and heir (a), proprietor of lands in Eshot; slain at the battle of Towton, 1460 (a). =

Jane, daughter and sole heir (a), was 8 years of age at her father's death (a); died 30th November, 1479 (a). = Edward Conyers of Kirkby Fletham (a), North Riding of Yorkshire; held his wife's lands at Eshot by the courtesy of England (a).

Margery Conyers, daughter and co-heir (a).	= William Mansfeld (a).	Jane Conyers, daughter and co-heir (a).	= Robert Cresswell (a).
Mansfeld, dau. = Matthew Metcalfe (a). and co-heir (a).		Jane Cresswell, daughter and heir (a). = Thomas Bates (a).	
Roger Metcalfe (a).		George Thomlingson (a).	

Thomas Bates (a) of Morpeth, sold lands in Eshot and the Heugh in 1561; he died at Prudhoe castle, 31st Aug., 1587, having by a deed made in 1584 entailed his lands on his brother Robert, with successive remainders to his nephews, Cuthbert, Thomas and George.

William Bates (a), killed at Leith or at the battle of Pinkie (a), in 1547. = Margery Holland (a).

Robert Bates = Anthony Bates, (a) of Morpeth and North Sea-son (a). drowned in the Wansbec in 1560 (a).

Eleanor Bates, mar. William Fenwick of Blagdon (a).

Cuthbert Bates (a) of Halliwell (c), mar. Isabella, dau. of John Ogle (a) of Bebside (c).

1. John Harbotle of Bitchfield (a). Anne Conyers, daughter and co-heir (a), died 1572 (a). 2. William Bertram (a).

(a) Dodsworth MS. 61, fol. 55. (b) Well ed., *Newcastle and Gateshead*, vol. 1, pp. 202-203.

(c) Dugdale's *Visitation of Northumberland*, 1666.

Sir John Heron conveyed his estates to Roger de Both al[?] and William de Meryngton, chaplains, who, by a deed dated January 6th, 1384/5, regranted the manor of Eshot and other lands for life, remainder to his son Sir William Heron, knight; remainder to Sir Gerard Heron, knight, brother of the said William; remainder to John Heron, another son of Sir John Heron and brother of William and Gerard; remainder successively to William and Nicholas, brothers of the said Sir John Heron, with divers remainders.¹

Sir John Heron was succeeded by his eldest son, the said Sir William Heron, knight, who died October 20th, 1404, seised of the manor of Esshete, held in fee tail by the grant of William Meryngton and Roger de Bothe[l], clerks. The said manor was held of Sir John Scrope, knight, and Elizabeth his wife, as of the right of the said Elizabeth, by knight's service, as of the barony of Mitford, and was worth twenty marks yearly. Sir John Heron, knight, son of Sir John Heron, knight, and brother of the said Sir William Heron, knight, was the next heir, and was of the age of 23 years and upwards.²

The 'castrum de Eshete' is mentioned in the list of fortalices in 1415; it then belonged to Sir John Heroun, knight.³

One of the frequent controversies between the Herons and the Lises, lords of the adjacent manor of Felton, culminated in an action brought against Sir William Lisle by Roger Heron, in connection with which witnesses were examined at York, August 3rd, 1526. Sir Edward Hutton, the vicar of Felton, John Lisle of Shilbottle-wood and Ralph Lisle of

¹ Nos Rogerus de Both' et Willelmus de Meryngton, capellani, dedimus Johanni Heron, militi, manerium de Esshet, villam de Dudden Est, ac etiam omnia terras, etc., in Clifton et Caldwell cum pertinenciis, cum reversione omnium terrarum in villa de Thornton juxta Hertborn, remanenda Willelmo Heron, militi, filio ejusdem Johannis, remanenda Gerardo Heron, militi, fratri ejusdem Willelmi, remanenda Johanni Heron, filio domini Johannis Heron, fratris eorundem dominorum Gerardi et Willelmi, remanenda Willelmo Heron, fratri ejusdem Johannis, remanenda Nicholao Heron, fratri ejusdem Willelmi, remanenda rectis heredibus praedicti Johannis Heron, militis, patris praedictorum dominorum Gerardi et Willelmi, remanenda Johanni Heron ad vitam, remanenda Willelmo Heron, militi, et heredibus masculis, Gerardo Heron, militi, et heredibus masculis, Johanni Heron, filio domini Johannis Heron, fratris eorundem dominorum Gerardi et Willelmi, et heredibus masculis, remanenda Willelmo Heron, fratri ejusdem Johannis, remanenda Nicholao Heron, fratri ejusdem Willelmi, et heredibus masculis, remanenda rectis heredibus praedicti Johannis Heron, patris praedictorum dominorum Gerardi et Willelmi, in forma praedicta. Testibus, Henrico Percy, comite Northumbriae, Domino Henrico filio suo, Domino Thoma de Percy, filio ejusdem comitis, Roberto Coyngners, Thoma Gray de Heton, Rogero Heron, milite, Johanne de Mitforth, Nicholao Raynes, Johanne Corbet, et aliis. Data sexto Januarii Anno Domini m^{ccc}lxxxiiiⁱⁱ et Regni Regis Ricardi 2. 8. Lansdowne MS. 306, fol. 43 b.

² *Eng. J. Reg. Hen. IV.* No. 21.

³ *Bates, Border Holds*, p. 14.

Causey Park-side severally deposed that, on the Good Friday previous, Sir William Lisle, talking to Roger Heron in the churchyard of Felton after service, desired him to refer the matters in dispute betwixt them to two indifferent persons or else to two men of law, but the deponents did not hear Sir William use any ill words, either of the legate (Wolsey) or of the lord warden. On the other side, John Widdrington of Widdrington, esq., aged 20 years, son-in-law of Sir William Ellerker, deposed that at Asshot field about Whitsuntide, 1525, Sir William Lisle, talking to Ellerker, who as sheriff had awarded a replevy of certain cattle wrongfully taken by Lisle from Roger Heron, said, 'By God's blood there is nother king nor his officers that shall take any distress upon my ground;' and as another witness deposed, 'or have ado within the liberties of Felton but I shall take another for it, if I be as strong as he, and can be able to make my party good.'¹

Sir William Heron of Ford died June 18th, 1535,² seised of the manor of Eschet and many other estates. He was succeeded by his granddaughter Elizabeth, afterwards wife of Thomas Carr, son of John Carr of Hetton. They, on May 16th, 1552, conveyed the manor of Eshot to John Beadnell of Lemington and Thomas Bates of Morpeth,³ apparently to secure a sum of money, the security being afterwards acquired by William, Lord Dacre of Gilsland, to whom certain moneys, for the rents

¹ Court of Wards Misc. Books, No. 199, fol. 45. Cf. *Cal. Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic*, Hen. VIII. vol. iv. p. 1059.

² Inquisition held at the castle of Newcastle, Tuesday, September 6th, 1536, after the death of William Heron, knight. Christopher Hardyng, Oswald Chapman and others were seised to the use of the said William Heron and Agnes his wife and the heirs of William of the manors of Beell, Eschet and Shytlyngton, and 100 messuages, two water-mills, 1,000 acres of land, 2,000 acres of meadow, 4,000 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, 1,000 acres of furze and heath in Beel, Eshet, Shytlyngton, Brom-rygge, Crawley, Branton, Eggeley, Kymerston, Houghton, E-pley, Twysell, Brokeham, Ederley, Ford, Taket, Overton, Tepermore, Hawbarnes, Snardewche, Hexham, 'wodeleve, wayleve, waterleve' and Howtell; and so seised they enfeoffed William and Agnes thereof for life, without impeachment of waste; remainder to the heirs of William. Agnes survives William. The premises are worth yearly, beyond reprises Isabel Courwen [is] seised for life of 6 messuages, 400 acres of [illegible], 400 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, £6 rent in Heshet, Thorneton and Felton, with reversion to the said William, worth yearly £4. John Heron of Thorneton and Margaret his wife, formerly wife of William Heron, son of the said William, are seised for the life of Margaret, of land and rent (in several places), with reversion to the said William Heron, knight, worth yearly beyond reprises £23. The said William Heron, knight, was seised of the castle of Simonburn and the manor of Ford, etc. He died June 18th, 27 Hen. VIII. (1535). His heir is his kinswoman Elizabeth Heron, daughter of William Heron, deceased, his son and heir, aged 3 years and more. *Inq. p.m.* Hen. VIII. C. vol. 58, No. 116.

³ Thomas Bates, eldest son of Jane Cresswell, sold certain lands at Eshot and Heugh in 1561 to Frances Roodes and Robert Fletcher. *Feet of Fines*, Michaelmas Term, 3 Elizabeth (1561).

and profits of Eshot, were due when the inquisition was taken in 1560.¹ Two years later Leonard Dacre of West Harlsey, co. York, and two others were bound over for the payment of £50 'for the arrerages of the manor of Eshet, in the countye of Northumberland, parcel of Thomas Carr landes, chardged uppon William, Lord Dacre of Gillisland.'²

A messuage in Esshet,³ formerly belonging to the dissolved house of Brinkburn, was granted June 29th, 1553, to John, earl of Bedford, and

¹ Inquisition held at the castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 9th, 1559/60, after the death of Elizabeth Carre, late wife of Thomas Carre of Forde, esquire, deceased.

The said Elizabeth was kinswoman and heir of William Heron, late of Forde, knight, viz., daughter of William Heron, esquire, son of the said William, knight. The said Thomas Carre and Elizabeth were seised, in Elizabeth's right, of the manor of Esshet, and by charter shewn to the jury, dated May 16th, 1552, they enfeofed John Beydnell of Lamatton and Thomas Bayttes of Morpethe, gentleman, of the said manor. The said charter follows: 'Sciant praesentes et futuri quod ego Thomas Carre de Forde in comitatu Northumbriae armiger et Elisabethae uxor mea pro et in consideracione cuiusdam pecuniae summae nobis praefatis Thomae et Elisabethae premanibus solutae per Johannem Beydnell de Lamatton et Thomam Bayttes de Morpethe in comitatu Northumbriae generosos, dedisse, concessisse et hac praesenti carta nostra confirmasse dictis Johanni et Thomae omnia et singula illa manerium messuagia terras et tenementa nostra, redditus, reversiones et servicia quae nos praenominati Thomas et Elisabetha jure ipsius Elisabethae consanguinea et heres Willielmi Heron de Ford praedicta militis defuncti habemus in dictis manerio, villata et territorio de Esshet praedicta. Habendam et tenendam omnia et singula manerium mesuagia, terras, tenementa ac cetera praemissa cum pertinentiis sibi pertinentibus, Johanni Beydnell et Thomae Bayttes heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum ad opus et usum predictorum Johannis Beydnell et Thomae Bayttes heredum et assignatorum suorum imperpetuum. Et nos vero praefati Thomas Carre et Elisabetha et heredes nostri omnia et singula manerium, mesuagia, terras et tenementa ac cetera praemissa cum pertinentiis praedictis Johanni Beydnell et Thomae Bayttes heredibus et assignatis suis in forma supradicta contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus per praesentes. Et insuper noveritis me prefatum Thomam Carre et Elisabetham attornasse, deputasse et in loco nostro posuisse dilectos nobis in Christo Willelmum Greyne, Johannem Rogerson et Robertum Carre nostros veros et legitimos attornatos conjunctim et divisim ad intrandum pro nobis vice et nominibus nostris in manerium de Esshet praedictum ac cetera praemissa cum suis pertinentiis ac possessionem inde capiendam et post hujusmodi possessionem ac seisinam tunc inde captam et habitam unde pro nobis vice et nominibus nostris plenam et pacificam possessionem de et in praedicto manerio, omnibus et singulis praemissis dictis Johanni Beydnell et Thomae Bayttes aut eorum certo attornato secundum tenorem, vim formam et effectum hujus presentis cartae nostrae deliberandum et ratum et gratum habemus et habituri firmum et stabile totum et quicquid dicti attornati nostri fecerunt vel aliquis eorum fecerit in praemissis seu aliquo praemissorum per praesentes. In cujus rei testimonium huic praesenti scripto atque cartae nostrae sigilla nostra apposuimus. Datum decimo sexto die maii, 1552.' Since the said enfeoffment, William, Lord Dacre of Gylloslam has taken the issues and profits to £17 yearly. The premisses are held of the manor of Mitforthe by what service the jurors know not.

Elizabeth died January 13th, 1554/5; Thomas Carre died January 26th, 1557/8. William Carre, their son, is Elizabeth's heir, aged nine years at St. Martin's day last. *Inq. p.m.* 2 Eliz. C. vol. 131, No. 159.

² Court of Wards. Miscellaneous Books, No. 199, folio 45.

³ The possession of this tenement was bitterly contested in the year 1531 by two members of the Heron family.

To the Kyng our sovereign Lord.

In most humble wise complaynyth and sheweth to your highnes your poore subjecte James Herne of Esched in your countie of Northumberland, yoman: That whereas the prior and convent of your monasterie called Brynkebourn in your countie aforesaid by there convent seale graunted and lette to ferme by there dede of lesse beryng date the xxjth day of Julie in the xijth yere of your most noble reign [1521] oon tenement with th'appurtenaunces to oon Robert Herne, brother to your said oratour, to have to hym and his assignes duryng the lyffe of the said Robert by vertue wherof the said Robert was therof possessed accordyngly, payng therfore yerelie a certeyn rent in the said lesse, redie to be shewed, conteyned. The which tenement wyth th'appurtenaunces is sett and lying in the town of Esched in the paysshe of Felton in your countie aforesaid, and the said Robert, so seased and possessed of the same tenement, therof made a lease to your said orator to have to hym the same tenement duryng the lyffe of the said Robert. And so it is, good and gracious sovereign lord, that when your orator should have entred

Edward Downinge, gent., in consideration of the past services and counsel of the earl, to be held, with many other lands, of the king, as of the manor of East Greenwich, in common socage and not in chief.¹

In 1568 William Carr was seised of the manor, the castle and vill of Ford, the advowson of the church of Ford and of Esheet, Crawley, Hedgley, Kimmerston, Hetherslaw, Crookham and Broomridge.²

At the muster of the Middle Marches taken at the Moot-law, March 26th, 1580, four of the tenants of Eshett say 'they paid four years' fine to William Carr of Fourde, seven years since, and unless he gets a new gressum he will discharge them; and John Graie, Robert Reade, John Carr and Robert Clarke, with seven others, are so overcharged with carriages by him they cannot keep horses.'³

William Carr of Ford, eldest son of Thomas Carr and Elizabeth Heron his wife, died January 1st, 1588/9, having made his will on the same day, leaving Eshot to his third son, Henry Carr, for his life.⁴ The latter seems to have joined his eldest brother, Thomas Carr of Ford, in

into the said mesuage accordyng to the ryght of (the) seid lease your seid subject in no wyse myght be suffred by reason of oon Roger Herne of the town of Esched foresaid, gentilman, the which Roger, accompayned with other riotous persons to your orator unknowen, dailie lyth in wayte to distroie the same your orator and to expulse hym frome his ryght in so mych, gracious soverain lord, that the said Roger hath dyvers tymes reysed certeyn of his tenautes and he with theym accompayned hath dyvers tymes sett upon your said orator, he beyng in goddes peax and yours, and hath bett certeyn persons being in the company of your subject; and furthermore, good and gracious soverain lord, where the said James, your orator, resortith and comyth to the house of oon Gilbert Rogerson for certeyn busynes bytwyxt hym and your orator, the said Roger Herne percevyng the same of his grett cruell and dampnable mynd, intending to mordre your said orator the sixtene daye of September last past, accompayned with other riotouse persons, that is to saie, Robert Jacson, John Mores, Robert Whyte, Henry Whyte, George White, William White, John Herne, Alexander Herne and other riotous persons to the number of fyve in riotous maner arrayed, that is to say, with bowes and arrowes, speres, swerdes and bokelers, staves and other wepyns invasyue, the day and yere aforesaid, in riotous and forcyble maner not oonlie brake opyn the dores of the said Gilbert, but also with bowes and arowes and speres woundid, hurt and maymed the said Gilbert in dyvers places of his bodye and armys in so moche the said Gilbert is in grett jeobardy of deth, and also your orator was than in jepardie of his lyfe within the said house; and forasmoch as your said orator may not occupie the said mesuage with th'appurtenaunces accordyng to your lawes, ryght and consience for fere of his lyffe, he also cannot lyffe in rest and your peax, he is lyke to be undone onles your highnes provide some remydie. So that he may be example to other lyke offenders according to your lawes for the grete crueltie of the said Roger and his adherentes. In consideracion wherof please it your excelent highness to graunt your severall writtes of sub pena to be direct to the said Roger and other the said riotous persons commaundyng theym strately by the same to appere before your noble grace and the lordes of your most honorable counsell in the Stere Chamber at Westminster at a certeyn day by your grace to be lymytted and upon a certeyn payn there to make aunswer to the premisses, and also ther to stand, abide and obeie all suche ordynaunces, directions and juggementtes as by your most noble grace and your said counsell shalbe thought in of and for the premisses condinge. And your subject shall praye for the preseruacion of your most noble and rioall astate long to endure. Star Chamber Proceedings, 1585.

¹ *Pat. Rolls*, 7 Edw. VI. pt. 13.

² *Liber Feodarii*, 10 Eliz. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. lxiv.

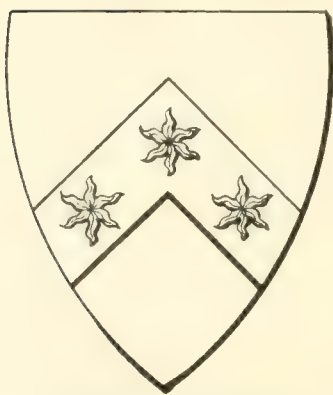
³ *Cal. of Border Papers*, Bain, vol. i. p. 21.

⁴ *Inq. p.m.* William Carr, 32 Eliz. C. vol. 227, No. 195. The inquisition was taken at Alnwick, March 19th, 1558/9.

conveying, the one his life estate and the other the reversionary interest to Michael Sanderson of Berwick, who sold Eshot to their brother-in-law, William Carr of Woodhall, husband of their sister Elizabeth.¹ William Carr, the purchaser, died in 1624, and his grandson of the same name, who is believed to have built the core of the present house, was rated for Eshet in 1663 at £180 per annum.²

¹ Carr, *The Family of Carr*, vol. iii. p. 36.

² Book of Rates; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 280.



CARR OF ESHOT.

ARMS: *On a chevron three estoiles. St. George's Visitation of Northumberland, 1615.*

JOHN CARR of Woodhall (c), neu — Margaret, daughter of Errington of Haydon Bridge, deputy constable of Langley (d). Walwick (c), and heiress of her brother, Roger Errington of the same place (c).

John Carr of Woodhall (c) and Lesbury, = Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Grey son and heir, will dated 17th October, 1587; proved 1588 (c). of Horton, knight (c), named in her husband's will.

William Carr of Woodhall, to whom his father gave his freehold lands at Walwick, Woodhall and Elrington; entered his pedigree and arms at the Visitation of 1615 (c); held Hetton by lease, and is described as of that place when he made his will, 15th November, 1624; to be buried in Chatton church (c); died 17th November, 1624; *Inq. p.m.* 26th October, 1625 (c). Elizabeth, daughter of William Carr of Ford (c), executrix of her husband's will, and named in that of her son William (c). John Carr — Margaret (c) of Le- bury and Ditchburn. *a quo* Carr of Ditchburn.

Roger Carr — Mary (c), of New-moor house and Haun-ley.

a quo Carr of Haunley

James Carr of Hal- ton, named in his father's will; will dated 8th January, 1609; proved 21st March, 1610.

Lancelot (c). Thomas Carr of Abimouth, named in his father's will; will dated 5th April, 1616.

Barbara, married George Middleham of Howick (c). Anne (or Agnes), married Lancelot Manners of Framlington (c). Mary, married 1st, Roger Stok[o]e of Brokenheugh, (c), and 2nd, ... Stanley (c); named in her brother John's will (c). Ursula, named in her father's will (c). Elizabeth, named in her father's will (c).

William Carr of Eshot and Hetton, was 13 = Anne, daughter of John Lisle of Acton, marriage settlement, 7th April, 1629; executrix of her husband's will (c); named in her grandson's marriage settlement, 1682 (g); buried 18th October, 1684 (a); will dated 3rd August, 1681; proved 1684 (c). Thomas (c) (c). John Carr (c) (c), he and his son are named in the will of his brother William.

Ralph (c), dead before the date of his father's will. Lancelot (c) (c), named in the wills of his father and his brother William (c). Edmund, named in his father's will, and in that of his brother William (c).

Anne (c) (or Agnes), named in her father's will; married Henry Ord of Beal (c). Margaret (a), named in her father's will; married Ralph Clavering of Bowsden before 29th March, 1643 (c). Margery, named in her father's will, living unmar. 29th March, 1643 (c).

John Carr -- Mary of Hetton, sole execu- will dated trix of her 27th Dec., husband's 1660; pr. will (c). 1661 (c).	William Carr of Eshot and Hetton, for which place he was assessed in 1663; dead before 1674 (c); will dated 2nd July, 1672; proved 1685 (c).	Jane, dau. of Richard Heron of Bockenfield.	Catherine, unmarried at the date of her father's will (c); married 1st Feb. 1661, and named in the will of her brother John (c); married 2nd, Robert Carr (c), vicar of Edlington. Jane, unmarried at the date of her father's will (c). Margaret, named in her father's will, married 26th February, 1660/1, Robert Lisle of Weldon (a).
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Jane, third daughter of William Strother = of Fowberry; articles before marriage, 30th April and 1st May, 1682 (g) (h); bond of marriage, 7th May, 1682; buried 13th December, 1704 (a).	William Carr of Eshot and Hetton, born 14th August, 1658 (a); sheriff of Northumberland, 1700; party to settlement, 1st and 2nd October, 1736 (c) (g); buried in Chatton church, 13th November, 1738 (h); [will dated 15th March, 1737/8; proved 1739.]	Elizabeth, widow of Porter, mar- ried at Ford, 25th April, 1709; bur. 5th March, 1734/5 (a).
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George Carr, called seventh son in the settlement of 2nd October, 1736 (g), 'eldest son of the second marriage'; to whom his father gave Bowsden; died 26th February, 1767; buried at Lowick.	Barbara, named in her father's will.
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John Carr (c), born 1st Feb., 1659 (a), = named in settlement of 1st May, 1682 (g); died at West Heddon, and buried at Hed- don-on-the-Wall, 20th December, 1738.	Dorothy Hunter, mar. at Heddon- on-the-Wall, 29th March, 1687.	Thomas Carr (c), baptised 22nd July, 1662 (a); named in the settlement of 1st May, 1682 (g).	Anne, born 7th August, 1656 (a), married 1st October, 1674, Trist- ram Fenwick of Ken- ton (a).
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Henry Carr, Ralph, bapt. at Heddon, 28th Dec., 1699, Christopher Carr of Alnwick, will dated 13th April, 1751 (c).	all named in the settlement, 2nd October, 1736 (g).	Thomas, bapt. at Heddon, 22nd Dec., 1692. Robert, baptised at Heddon, 27th Dec., 1697. Jane, baptised at Heddon 17th Oct., 1693. Anne.
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William Carr of Eshot and Het- = ton, son and heir, baptised 17th November, 1685 (a); in 1715 a cornet in General Carpenter's Dragoons (now 10th Hussars); buried 25th April, 1751 (a), s.p.	Catherine, daughter of William Ogle of Causey Park; bond of marriage, 18th Jan., 1723/4; died at Causey Park; buried 14th April, 1769 (a).	John Carr of Eshot-heugh, bap- = tised 30th November, 1691 (a); second son, displaced and placed last in the entail created 2nd Oct., 1736 (g) (c); buried 17th May, 1756 (c).	Elizabeth, daugh- ter of Samuel Sharp of Lutter- worth, buried 25th January, 1768 (a).
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John Carr of Eshot-heugh, voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1774; burned 19th August, 1775 (a); will dated 7th August, 1775; proved 5th October, 1775 (c).	Elizabeth, married George Nichols of Morpeth, and died August, 1764 (a).
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Thomas Carr, third son, baptised = 6th December, 1692 (a); suc- ceeded to Eshot and Hetton at the death of his brother Wil- liam, under the entail of 1736; buried 19th July, 1760 (a); s.p. (c) (g); will dated 8th January, 1754; proved 1762.	Mary, widow of John Hebburn of Norham, married there July, 1749 (d).	Charles Carr, fourth son, bap- = tised 27th November, 1698 (a); succeeded to Eshot and Hetton on the death of his brother Thomas; died s.p. (g); buried 25th February, 1768 (a); will dated 16th Nov., 1761; proved 1768 (c).	Margaret, daughter of (Alexander) Brown of (Doxford), married at Ellingham, 23rd April, 1752; she remarried at St. Andrew's, Newcastle, 28th July, 1768, John Storey of Learchild.
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Mark Carr, fifth son, baptised = 20th March, 1701/2 (a); appren- ticed 1st April, 1718, to John Kelly of Newcastle, boothman; admitted to Merchants' Com- pany, 11th February, 1734 (f); died at Turtle River, Georgia, circa 9th December, 1767; of the parish of St. Patrick, Georgia, when he made his will, 8th June, 1767; proved 4th December, 1767 (c).	Jane, dau. of Roger Perkins of Brampton, Yorkshire; 'married at Doncaster in 1729.'	Henry, bapt. 9th December, 1704 (a), buried 20th December, 1704 (a). Robert Carr, sixth son, named in the settlement of 2nd Oct., 1736 (g). Mary, married first, 2nd November, 1698, William Carr of Etal (a), and second, William Ogle of Causey Park. Anne, baptised 26th May, 1688 (a), married William Cooper of Berwick, M.D. (c). Elizabeth, baptised 19th September, 1689 (a), married Richard Wilson of Ulgham (h). Ursula, baptised 17th July, 1695 (a). Frances, baptised 5th November, 1696 (a), buried 16th November, 1775 (a). Jane, buried 2nd December, 1721 (a).
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William Carr of Frederica, = Grace succeeded his uncle, released her Charles Carr, in Eshot dower, 6th (g), 'and died soon after- Jan., 1773 wards without issue male, (g), reman- but leaving four daugh- ried July, ter heirs surviving' (g), 1787, James administration to per- Belcher of sonal estate, 4th Decem- Liberty Co. ber, 1770 (e); <i>s.p.m.</i> (g). Georgia (e).	Thomas Carr of Frederica, collector of Customs at Sunbury; bapt. at Treeton, Yorks, 14th Jan., 1733/4; admitted free of Merchant Adventurers' Company by patrimony, 9th Oct., 1776 (f); succeeded to Eshot under the settlement of 2nd Oct., 1736, at the death of his brother William (g); high sheriff of Northumberland, 1778; sold Eshot in 1792; died at Brinkheugh; bur. 16th Dec., 1793 (a); will dated at Brinkheugh, 24th June, 1793; proved 30th Dec., 1793 (e).*	Judith, baptised at Treeton, Yorks, 5th December, 1732, and regis- tered under the name of Edith; residuary lega- tee and execu- trix of her father's will (e); married before January 25th, 1769, John Polson, Georgia.
Mary, bapt. at Medway, Georgia, 26th July, 1759 (e); mar. at the same place, 1782, John Lines (e).	Jane. Two other daughters.	
(a) <i>Felton Register</i> . (b) <i>Chatton Register</i> . (c) <i>St. George's Visitation of Northumberland</i> . (d) <i>Newcastle Courant</i> , 8th July, 1749.	(e) Wills and administrations abstracted and documents quoted in <i>The Family of Carr</i> , vol. iii. pp. 131-159. (f) <i>Newcastle Merchant Adventurers</i> , Dendy, vol. ii. (g) Abstract of title in the possession of Mr. Robert Middlemas. (h) <i>Newcastle Courant</i> , 16th August, 1764.	

* This pedigree has not been carried down beyond the sale of Eshot, as exhaustive genealogies of the numerous descendants of Thomas Carr may be found in the Rev. T. W. Carr's munimental *History of the Family of Carr*, vol. iii.; privately printed, London, 1899.

EVIDENCES TO CARR PEDIGREE.

1643, 29th March. Will of William Carr of Eshett, esq. To be buried in Chatton church. I have by my indenture bearing date 29th March, 1643, conveyed to my friends Thomas Lorayne and Robert Lisley of Felton-hall, esquires, the lordship of Hetton and the tythe corn of Ewert, for the payment of debts and to the uses in the said deed declared. And by another deed bearing date 29th March, 1623 (? 1643), I have conveyed to the said Thomas Lorayne and Robert Lisley the moiety of the lordship of Eshett in trust for my wife, Ann Carr. I confirm the settlement dated 7th April, 5 Chas. (1629), of certain lands to the use of the said Ann Carr to secure her jointure. To my second daughter, Jane Carr, £200; to my brother, Edmond Carr, £20 and a horse; to my brother, Lancelot Carr, £5 and a nag or mare; to William Carr, the eldest son of my brother, John Carr, 20 marks to be paid at the age of 14; to my mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Carr, a piece of gould in value twentie and two shillings, and to my sister, Margery Carr, a piece of gould of the value of 11s.; to my sister, Margaret Clavering, a piece of gould of the value of 20s.; to James Carr, son of Thomas Carr of Hedlauslaw (?); to each of the sons of my cousin, William Carr of Crookham, 10s. The silver basen and ure, the gift of the countess of Roxburgh, to be left as an heirloom in the house. To my godson, the son of Thomas Carr of Lesburie, one quy; to my two daughters, Katherine Carr and Margaret Carr, £400 to be divided between them. My son William Carr. My wife, Anne Carr, sole executrix. 'Most humbly entreating the Rt. Hon. Robert, earle of Roxburgh, within the kingdom of Scotland, and the right worshipful Sir William Widdrington of Widdrington, knight and baronet, that as they have been late friendes to me in my life tyme, soe they would bee as a father to my wife and children after my departure out of this life.' Proved 1663.¹

Inventory of William Carr of Eshett, exhibited 11th May, 1643. 57 kine and 26 kalves, £133; 20 stirkes, £13; 24 oxen, £60; 33 stotts and quis, elder sort, £66; 41 of younger sort, £61 10s.; 18 koltes and fillies, £36; 9 horses and maires, £28; 40 boles of oates, £10; 12 boles of wheate, £7 2s.; 12 boles of pees, £4; 30 boles of bigge, £18; 12 boles of rye, £7 4s.; 12 boles of malt, £6. Sowen—14 boles of hard corne, £8 8s.; 40 boles of oates, £10; 7 boles of pees, £2 6s. 8d. 100 yewes and lambes, £30; 40 kebs and yeld yewes, £8; 69 hoggs, 20 dinmonds, 3 tuppes, £12 5s.; 38 beasts, ii years old, £45 12s.; long waines, short waines, plowes, plow irons, 'yokestons,' with all other furniture thereunto belonging, £6 15s.; 2 swine hoggs, 3 sows and 8 shotts, £3; milk vessel, wood vessel, and all other things in the corn loft, £3 10s.; 2 bedsteads, 3 chaires, a chist, a table, a presser, with other things, £1; 5 suites of apparelle, with boots, shoes and all things necessary, £50; 107 yards unbleached cloth, £5 7s.; 16 paire linen sheets, £8; 10 paire strakin sheets, £2; 21 paire harn sheets, £2; 30 paire linen pillowes, £1 10s.; 2 dozen table clothes, 10s.; 2 linen table clothes, 8s.; 2 strakin table clothes, 6s.; 21 dozen napkins, 11s.; 3 duzin linen napkins, 15s.; 4 duzin strakin napkins, 13s. 4d.; 1 long dip[er] towell, 4s.; 3 long linen towells and 5 short towells, 12s.; 16 strakin towells and a cupboarde cloth, 10s.; 3 duzen napkins and 13 towells, 9s. 6d.; 11 spindle of linen, £1;

¹ Abridged from *The Family of Carr*, vol. iii. p. 130.

3 spindle harn and straking, 3s.; 7 quarters of woollen yaine, 16s.; 10 featherbeds, 1 flock bedde, 4 mattresses, 30 coverlets and pladds, 4 rugs, £13 0. 8d.; imbrodered work and needle work, £8 13. 4d.; 1 bed cubert, 1 courtaines, £1 15s.; 1 bed with furniture, £1 13s. 4d.; Turki worke seat and back for 12 chaire and 8 chaires, £3 3s.; 3 paire of courtaines and valents, 2 webbs of half drist, 1 webb of lumbrie, and 9 yarles mull curtin, £4 17s.; 1 bedstead, 1 court cubert, 1 livra cubert, £5; 4 bedsteads, £2; 1 rund bedd, 1 trundle bedd, 1 livra cubert, and 1 drawer, £2; 3 litle beds in the p[ar]lar, 15s.; 10 chists, trunks and coffers, £1 13s.; 7 tables, 1 cubert, 6 chaires, 6 stooles, 1 furme, 5s.; 3 big brass potts, 2 lesser potts, 3 posnet potts, 1 iron pott, 5 big ketles, 4 litle ketles, and 4 pans, £7 10s.; 2 paire of racks, 7 speets, 3 paire tongs, 3 pores, 4 fire shovle, 1 paire of jibbs, 2 tossinge irons, 1 bill knife, 2 brass laddells, 1 minishinge knife, 1 mortar, 1 pestell, 3 smoothing irons, 1 grat, 1 warming pan, 4 iron crooks, 1 dripping pan, 2 frie pans, £3; 10 pece of puder, 1 bazon, 4 sausers, 2 potting dishes, 2 puder candlesticks, 6 spoons, 3 brass candlesticks, 16s.; 19 short codd, 3 cirdle bedds, 17 boulsters, 18 paire of duble blankets, £4 17s.; 4 tubbs, 2 litle barrels, a wide scene, a small scene, 1 bread bricke with tongue and pin, and 1 hay spade, 5s. 6d.; 2 stone of tallow, 3 paire of yarn windles, 4 bakin flicks, 3 barrelles, 1 tub, 2 spinning wheels, 1 iron chimney, 6 tubbs, 1 pair of teames, £1; 7 rundells, 5 great long barrelles, 2 standing barrelles, £2 3s.; 1 beef tub, 1 gyle fatt, 1 bra, 1 litle table, 2 litle skeppes, 16s.; 4 dozen of trenshers, 1 trensher kase, 3 dozen of cheese trenshers, 6 iron ketles, 1 posset cup, 1 glass bottell, 6s. 6d.; 21 pece of puder, 8 susers, 5 flatt dishes, 1 big plate, 2 hand basons, 6 chamber potts, 2 flaggons, 2 three pint potts, 1 quart pott, 1 tanket, 1 salt fatt, £2; 34 yardes of tweld sacking, 17s.; 10 sceles, 1 chaire, 2 credles, 1 credle rugg, 1 spinning linen wheele, £1; 2 seing glasses, 2 basons and ures of puder, 13s.; 2 silver boules, 1 double salt, 1 wine boule, 2 silver tumlers, 1 taister, 16 silver spoons, 1 litle wine boule, 1 bason and ure, £23; bridles, sadles and other furniture, 1 black bagg, 4 peake manby, 1 stable chist, 1 lanterne, 16s.; books in the study, 1 chaire, £4; 3 carpen clothes, 12s.¹

1672, 2nd July. Will of William Carr of Eshett, esq. I give my mannor of Eshett and my mannor of Hetton, my tenement in the Hugh, my tythes in Ewart, my tenement called the Firth, etc., to the Rt. Hon. William Lord Widdrington, Edward Widdrington of Felton, esq., Humphrey Mitford of Mitford, esq., and William Carr of Eatall, esq., in trust for the raising of portions for my younger children, Anne, John and Thomas, and for the payment of my debts. The residue to my eldest son, William Carr. Proved 1685.

1681, 3rd August. Will of Ann Carr of Eshett, widow. I give and bequeath all my personal estate, etc., unto my grandchildren, Anne Faukener, widow, Charles Lisle, Mary Lisle, Barbary Dawson, Magdalen Lisle, and Katherine Lisle, and to Ann Lisle, eldest daughter of my grandson, John Lisle, to be equally divided among them. I give to my daughter, Margaret Lisle of Weldon, widow, £5. My nephew, William Orde of Beall, executor. Proved 1684.

Thomas Carr, having ruined himself by his extravagant expenditure, conveyed Eshot on February 8th, 1792, to Thomas Adams of Alnwick, for the sum of £34,000. The latter died unmarried and was succeeded by his brother, Alexander Adams of Newcastle and Acton, who by will dated May 12th, 1815, gave his real estate and great wealth to his natural son, William Adams, M.D., of Calcutta. Dr. Adams died in 1818, intestate as to his real estate, whereupon Eshot escheated to the Crown.¹ By an order under the sign manual, dated May 14th, 1822, the estates were sold, about 1823, and the proceeds divided amongst the children of Robert Adams of Long Houghton, Alexander Adams's heir-at-law. Eshot was purchased by John Brewis of Swarland, the husband of one of Robert Adams's daughters, and was sold in 1877 by their son, Mr. Thomas Brewis of Edinburgh, to the late Mr. Emerson Bainbridge of Newcastle, the father of Mr. Thomas H. Bainbridge, the present proprietor.

¹ From the original preserved in the *Probate Registry at Durham*.

Inq. f.m. taken 23rd and 24th August, 59 George III. 1819.

ESHOT HEUGH.

The Heugh, a small estate of 220 acres lying on the east side of the burn dividing the township of Eshot from that of Bockenfield, seems to represent the place called Hou, near Eshot, mentioned in the Assize Rolls of 1279.¹ The name does not occur again until January 26th, 1568/9,² when Thomas Bates of Morpeth conveyed two messuages or tenements in the Hughe to William Robinson of Swarland. The property so conveyed is now represented by the same estate of the Heugh, comprising about 220 acres, lying on the east side of the burn which divides the township of Eshot from that of Bockenfield. Thomas Robinson and Frances his wife, 1st January, 1666, conveyed the Heugh to William Carr of Eshot for the sum of £100.³ William Carr, the purchaser, died about 1674, being succeeded by his son of the same name. The latter, by a deed dated October 2nd, 1736, settled his estates at Eshot and Hetton, on the failure of issue of his eldest son William (which event happened), upon his third son Thomas in tail male, with remainder to other sons, to the

¹ Assisa venit recognitura si Rogerus de Coyners injuste, etc., levavit quoddam fossatum in Hou ad nocumentum liberi tenementi Rogeri Maudut in Escheyette post primum, etc. Et unde dicit quod cum ipse fugare solebat averia sua a domo sua in Eschette directe usque ad Hou, tempore aperto, oportet ipsum modo per levationem praedicti fossati, praedicta averia fugare longius per dimidiam leucam quam prius facere consuevit. *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, 7 Edw. I. Surt. Soc. No. 88, p. 225.

² Omnibus Christi fidelibus, ad quos hoc praesens scriptum peruenerit, Thomas Baites de Morpeth, in comitatu Northumbriae, generosus, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noueritis me, praefatum Thomam Baites, dedisse, concessisse, et hoc praesenti scripto meo confirmasse, Willelmo Robinson de Swarland, in comitatu praedicto, husbandman, duo messuagia siue tenementa, cum suis pertinenciis, jacentia et existentia in Hughe, in praedicto comitatu Northumbriae, modo vel nuper in separabilibus tenuris siue occupationibus Roberti Robinson et Georgij Wright, ac etiam omnia alia messuagia, cotagia, terras, tenementa, prata, pascua, pastura, boscos, subboscos, redditus, reuersiones, et seruicia, ac omnia alia hereditamenta mea, quaecumque, cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinenciis in Hughe praedicto. Habenda et tenenda praedicta messuagia, terras, tenementa, redditus, reuersiones, et seruicia, ac omnia alia praemissa, cum suis pertinenciis, in Hughe praedicto, praefato Willelmo Robinson, heredibus et assignatis suis, ad solum et proprium opus et usum praedicti Willelmi Robinson, heredum et assignatorum suorum imperpetuum, tenenda de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per seruicia, inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero, praefatus Thomas Baites, et heredes mei, praedicta messuagia ac omnia et singula praemissa cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinenciis, praefato Willelmo Robinson, heredibus et assignatis suis, ad opus et usum supradictum, contra omnes gentes warantzabimus et imperpetuum defendemus per praesentes. Et insuper noueritis me, praefatum Thomam Baites, fecisse, ordinasse, constituisse, et in loco meo posuisse, dilectos mihi in Christo, Johannem Bilton et Johannem Cowman, meos veros et legitimos attornatos, coniunctim et diuisim, ad intrandum pro me vice et nomine meo, in omnia et singula praemissa et quaelibet inde parcella, ac plenam et pacificam possessionem et seisinam inde capiendam, et post huiusmodi possessionem et seisinam sic inde captam, ad deliberandam plenam et pacificam possessionem et seisinam de et in omnibus praemissis cum suis pertinenciis, praefato Willelmo Robinson, heredibus, et assignatis suis, secundum vim, formam, et effectum huius praesentis cartae. In cuius rei testimonium huic praesenti scripto meo sigillum meum apposui. Datum vicesimo sexto die Januarij anno regni Elizabethae Dei gratia Angliae Franciae et Hiberniae reginae fidei defensoris, etc., undecimo 1568/9.

Sigillatum in praesentia Thomae Husband, clerici, Roberti Felton, Jacobi Watson, et Christofori Mylbourne cum alijs: Thomas Bates.

From the original in the possession of Mr. Cuthbert Riddell.

³ Schedule of deeds, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection. Cf. *The History of the Family of Carr*, vol. iii. p. 41.

exclusion of his second son John. The deed of entail having been found to be defective so far as it related to Eshot Heugh and the manorial rights of Hetton, the disinherited but lineal heir male, John Carr, succeeded to these properties. He died in 1756, and was succeeded by his only son, also named John. The latter died unmarried in 1775, having by will dated August 7th, 1775, made his young kinsman, 'Thomas (William) Carr, an infant son of Thomas Carr, esq.,' his sole heir,¹ who entered into possession on his majority in 1791.

¹ Carr, *The Family of Carr*, vol. iii. pp. 80, 158-159.

CARR OF ESHOT HEUGH.*

THOMAS WILLIAM CARR of Eshot Heugh, F.R.S., F.G.S., born at Savannah in Georgia, 19th March, 1770; in 1775 sole heir by the will of John Carr of Eshot Heugh; educated at Edinburgh University; admitted to Gray's Inn, 10th November, 1791; H.M. solicitor of excise, 1805-1829; died at Frognaal, 27th May, 1829; buried at Hampstead.

Frances, daughter of Andrew Morton of Ouseburn, married at All Saints', Newcastle, 1st January, 1794; died 12th February, 1836; buried at Hampstead.

Andrew Morton Carr of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, baptised at St. Pancras, London, 17th August, 1799; solicitor of excise of Scotland, 1827, of England and Scotland, 1844-1849; died 18th September, 1852; buried at Teddington.	Susan, daughter of Richard Woodward, D.D., rector of Glanworth, co. Cork, and widow of J. L. Hamilton, rector of Ellesborough, Bucks; married at St. Stoneham, 9th September, 1829; died 8th July, 1834; buried at Teddington.	Thomas William Carr, clerk in orders, baptised at St. George's, Bloomsbury, 6th July, 1801; educated at Eton and Brasenose College, Oxon.; admitted to Gray's Inn, 8th November, 1820; incumbent of Southborough, 1836; died 21st August, 1840; buried at Southborough.	Joanna, daughter of Colonel J. W. Childers, 11th Light Dragoons, married at Brighton, 6th April, 1837; died 13th January, 1887; buried at Southborough, &c.
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Sir William Ogle Carr, knight, baptised at St. George's, Bloomsbury, 13th December, 1802; admitted to Gray's Inn, 8th November, 1820; puisne judge and chief justice of Ceylon; knighted 1854; died 24th April, 1856; buried at Colombo.	Sarah Grace, born 6th December, 1794, married Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, judge of the Admiralty and Consistory Courts. Frances Rebecca, born 8th June, 1796, died unmarried 10th April, 1880. Anne Margaret, born 13th December, 1797, died unmarried 9th March, 1872. Isabella, born 20th November, 1804, married Sir Culling Eardley Smith (afterwards Eardley). Laura, born 30th March, 1807, married Sir Robert M. Rolfe, afterwards Lord Cranworth, Lord Chancellor.
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Harriet, daughter of = John Deacon of Mabledon, Kent, married at Southborough, 9th February, 1858; died 21st February, 1889; buried at Barming.	Thomas William Carr, clerk in orders, baptised at St. Michael's, Bristol, 14th July, 1830; of Wadham College, Oxon.; B.A. 1853, M.A. 1854; rector of Barming, Kent; to whom Sir Culling Eardley devised Eshot Heugh in 1863.	Mary, daughter of Lieut.-col. R. M. Oakes, 1st Life Guards, and widow of R. W. Hewlett, M.D., married at Christ church, Lancaster Gate, 2nd July, 1891.	Francis Culling Carr of the Chase, Farnham Royal, born 25th June, 1834; of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law; assumed the name of Carr Gomme by royal licence, 9th March, 1878.	Lucy Emily, baptised at Teddington, 25th March, 1832; died 30th Jan., 1888; buried at Southborough.
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Thomas William Carr, baptised at Loddington, 17th March, 1861; of Corpus Christi College, Oxon.; matriculated 24th January, 1880; exhibitioner 1881; B.A. 1883.	Alured John D. Carr, baptised at Barming 30th September, 1866, died 28th December, 1888; buried at Barming.	Mary, married at Barming 13th May, 1886, Walter H. M. Fitzherbert of Somersal.
Robert Lancelot Carr of Virden, Manitoba, baptised at Loddington 19th April, 1863; of Trinity College, Cambridge.	Frank Collet Carr, clerk in orders, baptised at Barming 24th August, 1870; of Wadham Coll., Oxon.; in West Australia.	Laura, married at Barming 19th Oct., 1893, William L. Wigan of Clare Park, Kent.
		Margaret Lucy, baptised at Barming 29th Sept., 1871.

* This pedigree is taken, with some additions, from *The Family of Carr*, vol. iii. privately printed, London, 1864.

Thomas William Carr, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and solicitor of excise, died 1829, leaving the Heugh to his eight children, who sold their respective shares to their brother-in-law, Sir Culling Eardley, who, by will, gave it in 1863 to his wife's nephew, the Rev. Thomas William Carr, rector of Barming, the present owner.¹

HELM-ON-THE-HILL.

The homestead of Helm-on-the-Hill, with some adjoining land, occupying an elevated situation of 300 feet and more above sea-level, formed an *enclave* or detached portion of the township of Eshot until 1887, when for poor-law purposes it was united to Bockenfield. By a charter given at Mitford on the Thursday before midsummer day, 1254, Roger Bertram of Mitford gave to William Heron, with other places, all the lands called Heyrun and woods called Helme and Elstrother. The charter is attested by Sir Nicholas de Aketon, Sir Roger Mauduit, Sir Hugh de Haysand, Sir Robert de Gamelthorp, knights, and others, and was confirmed by the king, April 23rd, 1256.²

On March 8th, 1551/2, a messuage by Causekirke, 5½ acres of arable land, 4 acres of meadow, 1 close of land lately enclosed within Bokenfeld Leez containing about 2 acres, and common of pasture in Felton, Causefeld and Helme, then in the occupation of Robert Lisle; the messuage called Helme, 4 acres of arable land, 3 acres of meadow and common of pasture within the lordship of Felton, in Causefelde and Helme, then in the occupation of Gilbert Rede, all formerly belonging to the late monastery of Brinkburn; the chapel or hermitage and parcel of land adjoining it in Causefelde and Helme, then in the occupation of William Atkynson and his wife, were, with other places, granted to Sir John Horsley of Horsley, knight.³

A messuage at the Helm was included in the parcels of Eshot, conveyed February 7th and 8th, 1792, by Thomas Carr to Alexander Adams, and continued to form part of that estate until 1878, when it was purchased by Mr. J. G. Riddell, to whose son, Mr. Cuthbert Riddell, it now belongs.

¹ Full particulars of the descent of Eshot Heugh and of the descendants of T. W. Carr may be found in the *History of the Family of Carr*, vol. iii.

² *Cal. Charter Rolls*, 1226-1257, p. 444.

³ *Pat. Rolls*, 6 Edw. VI. pt. 7.

BOCKENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The township of Bockenfield is very irregular, with an area of 2,465 acres, touching at its north-west angle the river Coquet, and bounded on the south by the chapelry of Hebburn and the parish of Long Horsley. In 1901 there was a population of 69,¹ dwelling for the most part in the scattered homesteads of Burgham, Bywell, North High Moor, South High Moor, and at Bockenfield itself.

As has been already stated in the account of Eshot, a detached portion of that township at or near Helm-on-the-Hill was added to Bockenfield in 1888. Near that place the old North Road was diverted in 1817² by a new loop road constructed on the more level ground on the west of the hill, up which the old road ascends. In the enclosure so formed, and very near to the old road, is a mound apparently artificial and probably sepulchral, of which nothing seems to be known.³

Like many of the adjoining townships Bockenfield was a member of the barony of Mitford,⁴ under which it appears to have been held in early times by local proprietors. On the morrow of St. Lawrence (August 11th), 1206, a final concord was made in the king's court at Newcastle, between William, son of Osof, and Robert de Granteleia (? Glantlees) concerning eight bovates and seventy-two acres of land in Bokinfeld. William quit-claimed all his right in the land, for which Robert granted him sixty acres of the same land, paying yearly therefor one pound of pepper on St. Cuthbert's day, for all services save foreign service.⁵ On November 20th, 1208, Alice and Agnes, daughters of Elstan, acknowledged five bovates of land in Bokenfeld to be the right of Godfrey Mauduit, who for a final concord granted them two acres of the same land.⁶ Sir Godfrey Mauduit, his

¹ The Census Returns are: 1801, 130; 1811, 113; 1821, 107; 1831, 144; 1841, 127; 1851, 116; 1861, 127; 1871, 113; 1881, 90; 1891, 85; 1901, 69.

² Newcastle papers, June 18th, 1817.

³ Sir David Smith's Collections, *Castles and Camps*.

⁴ *Testa de Nevill*. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 207.

⁵ *Feet of Fines*, John, No. 24.

⁶ Final concord made in, etc., on St. Edmund's day, 10 John, before, etc. Plaintiffs—Alice and Agnes, daughters of Elstan; Tenant—Godfrey Mauduit. 5 oxgangs of land in Bokenfeld.

⁷ Unde recognicio mortis antecessoris summonita fuit. . . . Scilicet illas duas acras terrae cum pert., quarum una est ex orientali parte villae de Bokenfeld, proxima eidem villae, quae remanet ipsi Agneti, et altera ex occidentali parte ejusdem villae, proxima eidem villae, quae remanet ipsi Aliciae, et ij tofta cum pert. in eadem villa, scilicet, illa duo tofta cum pert., quorum unum est inter toftum Ulkil et toftum Willelmi filii Roberti, molendinarii, quod remanet ipsi Aliciae, et alterum inter toftum Laurentii fratris Gilleberti et toftum Willelmi filii Arkel, quod remanet ipsi Agneti, cum crofto adjacente quod continet unam rodam terrae,⁷ paying to Robert and his heirs free service of 11d. yearly on St. Cuthbert's day in September. *Feet of Fines*, John, No. 10

son Roger, and their tenants in Bokenfield were benefactors of the prior and convent of Brinkburn. As is more fully mentioned in the account of Eshot, Godfrey granted them a toft in his vill of Bokenfeld, the grant being attested by William de Blumville, then sheriff of Northumberland.¹ This grant was confirmed in December, 1244, by Godfrey's son Roger.² It is more than probable that for some of these grants the prior and convent paid adequate sums of money, for a dispute having arisen between the prior and Sir Godfrey respecting the tithes of Bockenfield and Eshot, the matter was referred to arbitrators, who gave their award 6 Kal. June (May 26th), 1224.³ In 1244 William Blumville gave three acres and a half, lying in the same place, to the prior and convent.⁴

Half a plough land in Bokenfeld worth 50s. a year, and a cottage worth 2d. were held of Sir Roger Mauduit by William Heron, lord of Hadston, who about 1257 was succeeded by his son William, aged 18 years.⁵

The Helm is first mentioned in 1256, in a final concord made at Newcastle between William Heron, plaintiff, and Adam de Plesset (Plessey) and Aline his wife, deforciant.⁶

¹ 'Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, etc. unum toftum in villa mea de Bokenfeld in occidentali parte ejusdem villae, per easdem devisas per quas ego, ipse et Willelmus de Blunvilla et Willelmus de Coniers et Robertus de Glanteley perambulavimus. Hiis testibus, Willelmo de Blunvilla tunc vicecomite, Jordano Heron, Willelmo de Coniers, Ranulfo Bron', Gerardo de Wuderington, Roberto de Glanteley, Rogero Albo de Bokenfeld. Ricardo filio Rocelini, Willelmo filio ejus, Roberto filio Ricardi, et multis aliis.' *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 59.

² *Ibid.* p. 60.

³ *Ibid.* p. 61.

⁴ 'Omnibus, etc. Noverit universitas vestra me divinae caritatis intuitu dedisse, concessisse, et praesenti carta confirmasse priori et conventui de Brinkburne tres acras et dimidiam terrae arabilis in campo de Bokenfelde, videlicet, ij acras et dimidiam quae jacent in cultura quae appellatur Cokerig, et unam acram quae jacet in cultura quae dicitur Laytholse. . . . Et in hujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui, anno graciae mcccxlvi, mense Februarii. Hiis testibus, Roberto de Camhou tunc vicecomite, Johanne de Eslington, Nicholao de Aketon, Petro vicario de Felton, Ada de Plessez, Ada Maufetur, Roberto de Alneham, Huctredo de Eslington, Ricardo de Craucroke, Ranulfo de Merlay, Willelmo filio Rogeri, David le Walays, Willelmo fabro de Eschet, et aliis.' *Ibid.* p. 55.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 42 Hen. III. No. 24. Cf. vol. v. of this work, p. 408.

⁶ Final concord made in the King's Court at Newcastle-on-Tyne, three weeks from Easter, 40 Henry III. [1256].

⁷ 'Inter Willelmum Heyrun, querentem, et Adam de Plesset' et Alinam, uxorem ejus, deforciantes, de communia pasturae in Helm'. Unde placitum convencionis summonitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia. Scilicet quod praedicti Adam et Alina concesserunt pro se et heredibus ipsius Alinae, quod praedictus Willelmus et heredes sui decetero habeant et teneant tres pecias pasturae in Helm', scilicet unam peciam quae jacet inter Fisheresforde et quarreriam de Calceto versus occidentem, et aliam peciam quae vocabatur Yetes inter rivulum de Bocstaneburne et rivulum de Smaleburne, usque ad fossatum de Bokenefeud, et terciam partem pasturae quae vocatur Farcereslegh, quae se extendit de cornera aquilonari de Wulteres Wyk' usque ad introitum villae de Bokenefeud ex parte orientali, per novum fossatum ibi factum, sicut predictae peciae fossato et haya includebantur die quo haec concessio facta fuit, ita quod liceat eidem Willelmo et heredibus suis praedictas pecias pasturae assartare, excolere, et proficuum suum pro voluntate sua inde facere, absque aliqua communia quam iidem Adam et Alina, vel heredes ipsius Alinae, in eisdem peciis pasturae exigere vel habere possint imperpetuum, praeterquam post fena leuata et blada asportata salvis et eisdem Adae et Alinae, et heredibus ipsius Alinae, libero introitu et exitu cum omnibus averiis suis ad alias pasturas suas de Ellestrother. Et pro hac concessione, fine, et concordia idem Willelmus dedit praedictis Adae et Alinae unum spauarium sorum.' *Feet of Fines*, Henry III. Cf. *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, p. 408.

At the Northumberland assizes of 1256, there was a presentment that some evildoers had entered and robbed the house of Robert, pistor, of Bokenfeud of 10s.¹

William de Bokenfeld was an attesting witness to two undated charters printed in the *Brinkburn Chartulary*,² and his son William and his wife Alice, whose maiden name appears to have been Hirning, entered into an agreement in 1264 with the prior and convent, respecting pasture in Linchewode and West Rimside;³ he also granted them certain lands in Framlington.⁴

William Frankelayne, son of Osolf de Bokenfeld, not later than 1266, granted an acre and a rood of land in Bokenfelde to the prior and canons of Brinkburn,⁵ who also obtained a rent charge of 2s., arising from William de Togston's lands in the place.⁶

At the assizes in 1269, Roger Maudut claimed Ralph le lorimer as his nief, born on his lands; unfortunately the lands are not particularly named, but they were probably at Bockenfield or Eshot.⁷ At the same assizes William de Blumvill brought an action to recover from Roger Maudut and Adam de Blumvill sixty acres of land, etc., in Bokenfeud, formerly belonging to Agnes de Bokenfeld.⁸ In another suit in which Master Adam de Bokenfeud was plaintiff and Walter Heyrun, defendant, respecting common of pasture in Bokenfeld, it is stated that Master Adam was son of Robert de Graunteleye (Glantlees).⁹

In 1269 Master Adam de Bokingfuld granted certain lands in Thirston to the same prior and convent,¹⁰ and in Michaelmas term, 1278, his attorney, Nicholas de Togston, brought an action against Walter Heron for common

¹ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, p. 96. Surt. Soc. No. 88.

² *Brinkburn Chartulary*, pp. 47, 54.

³ *Ibid.* p. 15.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 71.

⁵ Sciant omnes tam praesentes quam futuri quod ego Willelmus Frankelayne, filius Olsofy de Bokenfeld, dedi . . . unam acram terrae et unam rodam in campo de Bokenfelde, scilicet, dimidiam acram in Smalburneside, et dimidiam acram super Nepheretofes, et unam rodam super Banecrofte, cum libero introitu et exitu, et cum communi pastura et focalio, et cum omnibus libertatibus et aysiamenis ad eandem villam pertinentibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, modis omnibus profuturam. Hiis testibus, Rogero Bertram, Roger de Merlay, Godfrido Mauduth, Willelmo Pigace, Ricardo de Aketon, Ada Hirnyng, Willelmo Rocel, Willelmo filio Alani, Ada de Fenwyc, Rogero Albo, Rogero de Gyseburne, et aliis. *Ibid.* p. 56.

⁶ 'Sciant praesentes et futuri quod ego, Willelmus de Toggesden dedi . . . duos solidos annui redditus . . . de me et heredibus meis de terra mea de Bokenfeld. . . . Hiis testibus domino Rogero Mauduth, Henrico vicario de Felton, Ricardo de Aketon, Rogero tannar' de Bokenfeld', et multis aliis.' *Ibid.* pp. 55, 56.

⁷ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, p. 159.

⁸ *Ibid.* pp. 165, 168.

⁹ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, pp. 178, 265.

¹⁰ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, pp. 40, 41.

of pasture, apparently in Bockenfield.¹ There are also entries in the *Patent Rolls* of similar actions between 1282 and 1284, brought by William de Togesdon and Roger Coyners against the said Walter Heron.²

BOKENFELD SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

					l.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum	Adae filii Andree	...	...	...	0	14	0	unde regi	1	3½
„	Thomae Bel	...	...	...	1	9	2	„	2	8
„	Rogeri tannatoris	...	...	...	2	11	6	„	4	8
„	Johannis Bel	...	...	...	2	8	6	„	4	5
Summa hujus villae, £7 3s. 3d. Unde regi, 13s. 0½d.										

This second William Heron of Hadston, who succeeded his father in 1257, died at Newcastle on Sunday, December 16th, 1296,³ his son Walter having died in his lifetime. Although the latter was defendant in the suits of 1278, 1282 and 1284, the inquisition taken on his death states that at that time he held no lands in Northumberland.⁴ His daughter Emeline, a child of six or seven years of age, was her grandfather's heir, it being expressly stated that 'neither William nor Walter have any other heir than Emeline while she is living.'⁵ In addition to Hadston and other estates, William Heron at the time of his death was seised of four acres of land in Bokinfeld worth 6d. an acre and also a waste place in Bokinfeld called Elstrother and Helme worth 12d. a year.⁶ Emeline Heron became the wife of John Darcy of Knayth.⁷

Edward I. being at Carlisle March 14th, 1306/7, granted to Roger Mauduyt for his services in Scotland free warren in all his demesne lands in Bockenfeld and Eshot.⁸ It is stated in an inquisition taken at Newcastle on Friday, May 15th, 1310, that Robert fitz Roger had died seised of the manor of Whalton, and that of the said manor Sir Roger Mauduyt held his manor and lands of Eshet and Bokynfeld by the service of a fourth part of a knight's fee.⁹ This finding is of course inaccurate so far as it is stated that Eshot and Bockenfield were held of the barony of Whalton.¹⁰

¹ *De Banco Roll*, 6 and 7 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 389.

² *Pat. Rolls*, 11 Edw. I. and 12 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, pp. 128, 240.

³ *Inq. p.m.* Walteri Heron, 25 Edw. I. No. 25.

⁴ *Inq. p.m.* Walteri Heron et Aliciae uxoris ejus, 25 Edw. I. No. 25.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Inq. p.m.* Willelmi Heron, 25 Edw. I. No. 25.

⁷ See vol. v. of this work, pp. 410-411.

⁸ *Charter Roll*, 35 Edw. I. No. 32.

⁹ *Inq. p.m.* 3 Edw. II. No. 55.

¹⁰ *Cf. Testa de Nevill*. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 207.

BOKENFELD SUBSIDY ROLL, 1312.

				<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Summa bonorum	Rogeri Barker	...	...	2	16	0	unde regi	5	7½
"	Thomae Bell	...	...	1	12	8	"	3	3½
"	Adae filii Andrei	...	...	1	0	0	"	2	0
"	Johannis Bell	...	...	1	11	4	"	3	1½
"	Rogeri tannatoris	...	...	0	18	2	"	1	10
Summa totius villae de Bokenfeld	¹	...	...	7	18	2		15	10

By a deed dated at Morpeth on the Wednesday after March 12th, 1313/4, Richard Freman of Whalton quitclaimed to the prior and convent of Brinkburn all right and claim to a toft and five acres of land with the appurtenances in the vill of Bokenfelde.²

As has been already said in the account of Felton church, an inquiry was held at Newcastle, June 25th, 1332, whether it would be to the king's damage or prejudice if he were to grant a licence to Roger Maudoit to give 100s. rent in Eshet and Bokynfeld to a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in the church of St. Michael of Felton, for his soul and for the souls of his heirs and ancestors and of all the faithful departed. It was stated that the rent was held of Geoffrey le Escrop as of the barony of Whalton by the service of 1d. yearly. There was no mesne lord between the king and the said Roger, except the said Geoffrey who holds the barony in chief by knight service, and there remains to Roger in Esshet and Bokynfeud 100s. rent besides the said gift.³

BOKENFELD SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Rogerus Mauduyt, 6s. 8d.; Johannes Grene, 3s. 4d.; Johannes Bred, 2s.; Johannes Barker, 4s.; Robertus de Meldon, 2s. 8d.

It is not known in what way Bockenfield passed from the possession of the Mauduits to the powerful local family of Heron of Simonburn and Ford, but on April 21st, 1340, William Heron, who is described as 'dilectus vallettus,' for his services in Scotland and elsewhere, obtained a grant of free warren in all his demesne lands at 'Bokenfeld and Heyroun,' Ford, Crookham, Kimmerston, Hethpool, Espley and Fenrother, together with licence to crenellate his dwelling-house or castle at Ford.⁴

¹ There is a grant in the *Patent Rolls*, June 16th, 1306, to Thomas de Caunvill of the manor of Bokyngefeud to hold for the term of his life, at the rent of 100s., as the mother of the said Thomas held it. *Rot. Pat.* 34 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 425. Cf. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1301-1307, p. 443. This evidently applies to some other place of the name.

² *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 57.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 6 Edw. III. second numbers, No. 1.

⁴ *Charter Roll*, 14 Edw. III. No. 29. The grant is recited and confirmed in *Pat. Rolls*, 36 Edw. III. pt. ii. memb. 11.

During the course of the fourteenth century Bockenfield seems to have been given as a provision for a younger son of the Herons of Ford, whose descendants may possibly have also owned Meldon. The pedigree of Heron of Meldon is not well ascertained,¹ but Nicholas Heron owned a tower there in 1415.² He may perhaps be identified with the 'Nicholas Heron, lord of Bokenfeld,' of whom William Mitford, who died March 7th, 1422/3, held in Bokenfeld in socage three messuages, eighty acres of land, and one acre of meadow.³ John Mitford, son of the said William Mitford, was born April 8th, 1402, and about the year 1423⁴ delivered to Nicholas Heron, esq., of Meldon, in the presence of the abbot of Newminster, certain writings respecting Meldon, Riplington, Bockenfield, etc.⁵ Lionel Heron, who in 1422 presented the following petition to the king, has not been identified.

A tresreuerent pier en Dieu et tresgracious seigneur leuesque de Duresme Chaunceller Dengleterre (1422).

Supplie tres humblement un pouere liege du Roy, vostre oratour, Lyel Heron, del countee de Northumbrie, que come par xvi ans passez et puis il fuist seisi et en possession de son droiturell enheritaunce de certaines terres et tenementz en Bokynghfeld, [et] continue paisiblement sa possession tanque al fest de seint Martyn en iverne darrein passe, qun Nicholas Heron de Meldon, en le countee suisdit, venoit oue xxx persones en faire de guerre, et fist une forsible entree en lez terres . . . et toutz sez biens et chateux la trouez torenousement prist et asporta, et sibien sez chualx et bestes, come lez bestes de sez tenauntez, et illeques fuz, et unqore tient les auaunt ditz chualx, biens, chatelx, et bestes, auxi le monee del ferme du dit [an] darrein passe. Le dit Nicholas ad ouste lez femme et enfauntz de le dit suppliant hors de chacun parcelle de lez terres et tenementz auaunt ditz, et eux ad despoille de chacune parcelle de lour biens, a grand damage et finalle destruccion du dit s[uppliant], a vostre tresreuerente paternitee et tresgracious seigneurie, les premisses desuis ditz gracieusement considerer, et sur ceo de vostre grace grauntier celle partie brief nostre souerain seigneur le Roy, direct a le dit Nicholas, luy chargeantz et commandantz, de c[erteine] jour, et sur certeine peine, par vous a limitiers, pur y monstrier et declarer la cause, pour quoy le dit suppliant ne serra restitut a sez terres et tenementz suisditz, et sez damages ewez en celle partie, et oultre ceo de faire et resceiuer ceo que [pour] Dieu et en oeure de charitee. Eiant consideracion, tresgracious seigneur, que le dit Nicholas est si grand extorcionier et oppressour de le people en la dite paiis, que lauaunt dit suppliant saunz vostre tresnoble eide ne poet de luy aucun droit [avoir].⁶

A messuage and lands in Bokenfeld and Longraw formerly belonging to the monastery of Brinkburn were granted June 29th, 1541, for a sum of money to Robert Thornehill of Walkingham, Notts, esq., and Leonard Warcopp, *alias* Carthill, to hold of the king as of the manor of Epworth in Lincolnshire by fealty in free socage, paying yearly for the premises together with other premises at Hartford Bridge and at 'Keyme field' 3s. 2d.⁷

¹ Cf. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 16.

Bates, *Border Holds*, p. 16.

Imp. f.m. 1 Hen. VI. No. 40.

² *Ex Cartis Mitford*. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'Y,' 453*.

³ *Ibid.*

⁶ Endorsed: 'xviii die Julii anno x' concessum est per consilium quod dirigatur breve infrascriptum Nicholao de essendo in Cancellario Regis in xv^a Michaelis proxima, responsurus hiis que ei obiciuntur ibidem etc. sub pena c^{li}. *Early Chancery Proceedings*, 57.

⁷ *Pat. Rolls*, 33 Hen. VIII. pt. 3.

The Knights Hospitallers also held a parcel of land in Bockenfield, which in 1550, after the dissolution of the religious houses, was stated to produce 12d. a year.¹ These lands were mentioned in the letters patent of Philip and Mary reconstituting the order in 1558.²

In 1552 John Heron of Bockenfield was appointed one of the commissioners for enclosures upon the middle marches for the district 'from the sea to the streyte between Cokett and Wandesbeck.'³

Four tenants from Bockenfield presented themselves at the muster taken on the Moot-law, March 26th, 1580.⁴

As has been already explained in the account of Thirston, the tract of open ground called Bockenfield moor was intercommoned by the tenants of Bockenfield, Thirston, Felton, and some other places. Before its enclosure it was a fertile source of dissension and acrimonious quarrels amongst the intercommoners.

On June 14th, 1592, John Heron of Bokenfield entered into a bond with Henry, earl of Northumberland, under a penalty of £80, that 'the above abounden John Heron his heirs and assigns att all tymes hereafter shall and wyll without any willinge or wyttinge disturbance permitt and suffer all and everye the nowte tenantes of the said earle in Thirston in the countye of Northumberland and such as shalbe tenentes hereafter to the said earle his heirs or assigns there to have use and take comon of pasture for all maner of catle which theye and everye of them shall kepe and susteyn in or upon theire tenements and landes in Thirstone aforesaid parcell of th'enherytaunce of the said earle in and upon the moore called Bokenfield moore and the ground called Elstrother, nere Thirstone aforesaid.'⁵

The earl writing from Petworth on the following July 31st, says :

My good Coosen, I have recevid your letters, by the concideration whearof I understand your kynd care of my affayrs in those partes, for which I geve you right hartie thankes and will your continuance theiroyf accordingly. Touchinge Heron, I will advise with my counsayle, and heareafter asserten you. Touchinge my determynation therein for my tenantes of Newburne, I meane to further and countenance them accordinge to equitie to my uttermost. The injuries offred me and my tenantes bie Heron of Bockinfelde I will accordinge to law reforme, and requit to the exampell of others my oppressors. The want of apparance of my freehowlders att my knight courts I will bothe loock unto and reforme as it behoweth me.⁶

John Heron, died at Bockenfield, February 6th, 1607, seised of the manor of Bockenfield, of the hamlets of Bridgam and Wintrigg ; his heir

¹ Ministers' Accounts. Cf. *Arch. Ael.* vol. xvii. p. 278.

² *Pat. Rolls*, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, pt. 14, memb. 1.

³ Nicolson, *Border Laws*, p. 222.

⁴ *Cal. Border Papers*, Bain, vol. i. p. 21.

⁵ Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

⁶ *Ibid.*

was his son Richard Heron, then thirty-six years of age. Bockenfield was alleged to be held of the king *in capite* by knight's service, but it was pleaded in chancery that it was held of the castle and manor of Mitford by fealty and a cornage rent.

On May 21st, 1639, the army of Charles I., on its way to Berwick, rested for the night 'on a moore neere Felton called Bockingfeild moore.' The disposition of the troops on that occasion is shown in Hollar's print, reproduced in the first volume of this work (p. 400). Leslie's troops seem to have rested at the same place in the middle of August, 1640.¹

On the 29th January, 1660/1, there was a muster on Bockenfield moor of 'one hundred and twenty-six gentlemen volunteieres (besides their servants) all bravely armed and hors'd, led by the Right Honourable and truly loyal William Lord Widdrington, governor of Berwick.'²

In 1663 Bokenfeld was rated to Richard Hearon, esq., at £200 per annum.³

¹ Cf. Terry, *Life and Campaigns of Alexander Leslie*, pp. 102, 104.

² There were present: Thomas Haggerston of Haggerston, corporal; Sir Thomas Haggerston of Haggerston, bart.; Sir Edward Widdrington, bart.; Sir Edward Charleton, bart.; Francis Ratcliffe of Dilston, esq.; Sir Robert Collingwood, knight; Sir Thomas Horsley, knight; Charles Brandling of Alnwick, esq.; William Strother of Grindon Rigg, esq.; Thomas Forster of Adderston, esq.; Ralph Clavering of Callaly, esq.; George Collingwood of Eslington, esq.; Thomas Carr of Ford, esq.; John Salkeld of Rock, esq.; Ralph Grey of Bradford, esq.; Philip Grey of Howick, esq.; Francis Riddle of Bamburgh, esq.; William Orde of Newbiggin, esq.; Ralph Bradford of Hetherslaw, esq.; William Selby of Twizel, esq.; John Roddam of Little Houghton, esq.; William Read of Titlington, esq.; James Wallace of Coupland, esq.; Charles Heron of Chipchase, esq.; Gilbert Swinhoe of Berrington, esq.; George 'Connocke' of Berwick, esq.; John Forster of Adderston, gent.; Robert Brandling of (Alnwick) White-house, gent.; Francis Brandling of Hoppen, gent.; Thomas Brandling of Alnwick, gent.; Lancelot Ord of Weedwood, gent.; William Ord of Horton, gent.; James Swinhoe of Chatton, gent.; William Selby of Pauston, gent.; John Reed of Howtell, gent.; William Clavering of Duddoe, gent.; John Grey of Murton, gent.; Ralph Ord of Birks, gent.; John Forster of Cornhill, gent.; Thomas Swinhoe of Mousen, gent.; John Strother of Grindon Rigg, gent.; Nicholas Whitehead of Boulmer, gent.; Edmond Thorold of Berwick, gent.; Francis Ord of Felkington, gent.; William Armorer of Middleton, gent.; Thomas Wood of Detchent, gent.; Thomas Carr of Ford, gent.; Charles Selby of Biddleston, gent.; Roger Widdrington of Biddleston, gent.; Francis Widdrington of Cartington, gent.; George Alder of Prendwick, gent.; Edward Potts of Farnham, gent.; James Potts of Farnham; George Ilderton of Ilderton, esq.; Roger Huntridge of Abberwick, gent.; Edward Huntridge of Abberwick, gent.; Thomas Hall of Shittleheugh, gent.; Fergus Story of Beanley, gent.; James Richardson of Ford, gent.; William Clennel of Rothbury, gent.; ... Hall of Munkridge, gent.; Edward Hall of Woodhall, gent.; Clement Forster, gent.; Edward Strother of Alnwick, doctor; Henry Ord, esq.; Daniel Ord, gent.; Luke Collingwood, gent.; Edward Grey, gent.; Robert Grey, gent.; Robert Moor, gent.; John Strangeways, gent.; Edward Moor, gent.; John Hall of Whittingham, John Chesmond of Abberwick, Richard Harrison of Alnwick, William Widdrington of Morpeth, Edward Smith of Alnwick, Richard Charlton of Alnwick, Robert Pemberton of Alnwick, Cuthbert Chesmond of Alnwick, John Williamson of Howick, Thomas Forster of Alnwick, John Forster of Alnwick, Thomas Midcalf of Alnwick, William Brandling of Alnwick, Robert Collingwood of Great Ryle, Mr. Forster of Buston, Cuthbert Collingwood of Ingram, Martin and George Collingwood of Shipley, Matthew Forster of (Bamburgh) Friars, gent.; Matthew Forster of Fleetham, gent.; Alexander Forster of Beadnell, gent.; John Forster of Beadnell, gent.; Richard Forster of Newham, George Clavering, Anthony Cotton of Ancroft, Robert Grey of Turvilaws, Capt. Dixon at Shawdon, William 'Aspell,' Matthew Forster of Easington, George Ord and Thomas Ord of Ross, Henry Morton of Doddington, Mr. Andrew Carr of Earle, Mr. Oliver Carr of Ford, Mr. William Selby of Beal. *Proc. Soc. of Antiq. of N.C.* vol. v. p. 162.

³ Book of Rates. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 279.



HERON OF BOCKENFIELD.

ARMS: *Gules a chevron between three herons argent.* Dugdale's *Visitation of Northumberland*, 1606.

JOHN HERON of Bockenfield (*b*).

John Heron of Bockenfield (*b*), in 1552 was one of the commissioners for enclosures upon the middle marches (*k*); living 1575 (*b*).

Margery, daughter of Sir William Lisle, knight (*b*) (*a*).

Humphrey Heron (*b*), of Wintrick, = Elizabeth, dau. of parcel of the manor of Bockenfield, living 1st December, 1582 (*a*); died about 1585 (*f*).

Sir Thomas Grey of Horton, knight (*a*) (*b*).

Ronian (or Ninian), second son (*b*) [was 50 years of age in 1586 (*f*)].

Lionel Heron of East Thickleý, co. Durham, third son, entered his pedigree at Flowers' Visitation of Durham in 1575 (*b*) (*a*).

= Isabel, daughter and heir of Ralph Pente of East Thickleý (*b*).

George Heron, fourth son (*b*), = Jane, dau. of Sir William Bulmer, knight, and widow of William Wren (a Warren) (*b*).

Margaret, was living in 1586 (*f*). [Isabel, wife of Robt. Wetwang of Dunston (*a*).]

John Heron (*b*) of Bockenfield, son and heir, was 22 years of age in 1586 (*f*); died at Bockenfield, 6th February, 1607, seised of the manor of Bockenfield, the hamlets of Birgham, Wintrick, etc.; *Inq. p.m.* taken at Morpeth, 15th August, 1622.

Jane, dau. of Thos. Norton (*a*) of Skirningham, co. Durham (*a*).

William (*b*) (*a*). Lionel (*b*) (*a*), was living in 1586 (*f*). James (*b*).

1, Margaret, dau. = Richard Heron of Bockenfield, was 36 years of age at the date of his father's inquisition; died Sept., 1665 (*a*); will dated 18th May, 1665; proved at Durham the same year (*f*).

2, Jane, daughter of Anthony Felton of Old Felton and Acton (*a*), mar. at Jarrow, 26th July, 1608; buried there 22nd March, 1611.

3, Anne, dau. of William Bane of Darlington (*a*). Arthur (*a*). John (*a*). Robert (*a*).

1, Jane, dau. = John Heron of Bockenfield, was aged 52 years when he entered his pedigree, 27th Aug., 1660, at Dugdale's *Visitation of Northumberland* (*a*); high sheriff of Northumberland, 1669; sold Bockenfield in 1672 (*g*); died 18th August, 1678; buried in Beverley Minster (*a*).

2, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Matthew Boynton, bart., of Barmston, co. York (*a*) (*a*).

Thomas (*a*). Barbara (*a*).

Barbara, married Ralph Mitford of Seghill (*a*), and secondly, Robert Johnson of Newcastle (*f*).

Anne, mar. Nelson, a Scotsman (*a*).

Jane (*a*), mar. at Earsdon, 10th July, 1655, William Carr of E-bot (*a*).

Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress, aged 7 years in 1666 (*a*), married George Dawnay, eldest son of Viscount Downe (*c*). Catherine, daughter and co-heiress, aged 6 years in 1666 (*a*), married first at St. John's, Beverley, 5th February, 1678/9, Sir John Hotham, bart., who died *s.p.*, and second, at Kilnwick, 26th August, 1692, John Moyser of Beverley. She was buried at Beverley Minster, 5th January, 1727/8 (*c*). ↓

Thomas Heron of Stirrup, parish of Blyth, Notts (*a*), major of horse; killed at Marston-moor, July 2nd, 1644; his commission is printed in Hasted's *Kent*, vol. iii. p. 134.

Ellen, daughter of Elliot of Bradley, Derbyshire (*a*).

Humphrey (*a*). Bryan (*a*).

Elizabeth (*a*). Anne (*a*). Fortune (*a*).

Robert Heron of Newark-on-Trent, was 26 years of age in 1666 (*a*); admitted to Lincoln's Inn, 11 March, 1687, 8; died, aged 68, 16th May, 1700; M.I. Newark (*e*); will dated 27th September, 1707; proved at York, 1713 (*h*).

Mary, daughter of William Hoburn of Newark (*d*) (*e*).

Thomas Heron, 25 years of age in 1666 (*e*).

Mary (*a*), will dated 4th January, 1663, proved at York, 3rd March of same year (*h*).

Elizabeth, married George Campsall of Dinnington, co. York (*a*).

John Heron of Newark-on-Trent, was 3 years of age in 1666 (*a*); of Magdalen Hall, Oxon.; matriculated 10th April, 1680, aged 16; died, aged 63, 8th Dec., 1727; M.I. Newark (*e*).

Jane, daughter of Daniel Crayle of Newark, a woman 'who not only manifested a pious and charitable disposition throughout her life, but did extend the influence of it to posterity by settling an annual charity for ever,' died, aged 78, 14th November, 1742; M.I. Newark (*d*) (*e*); will dated 15th August, 1741; proved at York, 8th April, 1743 (*h*).

Thomas Heron, was 1 year old in 1666 (*a*); died February, 1675 (*a*).

Elizabeth, married Thomas Clark [of Oakley, Surrey]; named in her father's will (*h*) (*e*).

Robert Heron of Newark-on-Trent, son = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Brecknock and heir, lord of the manors of Westborough and Stubton, co. Lincoln; born at Newark, Dec. 9th, 1686; d. 10th Aug. 1753, bur. at Westborough (*a*) (*e*); will dated 1st Feb., 1753; pr. at York (*h*).

Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Brecknock of Thorney Abbey, Cambridgeshire (*a*); died 1st Dec., 1764; bur. at Westborough (*d*); will dated 13th Jan., 1764; proved at York, 4th June, 1765 (*h*).

..... wife of Taylor (*h*),
 wife of Foster (*h*),
 wife of Bradenoch (*h*),
 wife of Stowe (*h*).
 all named in their mother's will.

John Heron of Newark-on-Trent = Margaret, dau. and sole and Stubton, son and heir; recorder of Newark; died at Ville-neuve St. George, near Paris, 8th Sept., 1753, *ob. m.* (*e*).

heir of John Green of Sutton-on-Lound, Notts (*d*); named in her father-in-law's will (*h*).

Thomas Heron of Chilham castle, = Anne, daughter Kent, admitted to Lincoln's Inn, 23rd Jan., 1754; succeeded his brother as recorder of Newark; died at Chilham castle, 28th Apr., 1794; bur. at Westborough (*a*) (*m*).

of Sir Edward Wilmot of Chaddesdon, bart., d. 30th April, 1767; bur. at Westborough (*d*) (*e*).

Elizabeth, named in her grandmother's will, married, 1776, Benjamin Fearnley of Oakwell-hall.

Margaret, named in her grandmother's will.

1. Anne, = Robert Heron, = 2. ... died daughter some time rector of Shawell, shortly of co. Leicester, after her Reachell, and vicar of husband died 22nd Bassingthorpe, (*e*). Novem- co. Lincoln; ber, 1786; died at Grant- ham, 19th Jan., 1813 (*e*).

Sir Richard Heron, bart., born ... = Jane, widow of 1726; admitted to Lincoln's Inn, S. ... Thomp- 30th Jan., 1748/9; Lord Treas- son (*e*), died urer's Remembrancer, 1754; Chief at Grosvenor Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant Sq., London, of Ireland, 1777; created a 8th October, 1814, aged 91 Jane, married Joseph Sykes, mar. articles 30th Sept., 1751; died July, 1779 (*d*).

(*l*).

Edward, died in infancy (*d*).

Thomas, died in infancy (*d*).

Sir Robert Heron of Stubton, bart., born at Newark = Amelia, daughter of Sir Horace Mann, bart., married at Cottesmore, Rutland, 9th January, 1792 (*e*); died 12th December, 1847; M.I. Stubton.

Anne, died unmarried at Montague Square, London, 4th April, 1846, aged 84; M.I. Kensal Green.

Elizabeth, died unmarried 28th June, 1849, aged 84; M.I. Kensal Green.

(*a*) Dugdale's *Visitation of Northumberland*, 1666.

(*b*) *Flowers' Visitation of Durham*, 1573.

(*c*) Oliver, *Beverley*, pp. 340-341.

(*d*) Sir Robert Heron's *Genealogical Tables*, published 1797.

(*e*) *Dictionary of National Biography*.

(*f*) Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

(*g*) Mr. Cuthbert Riddell's muniments.

(*h*) Raine, *Test. Ebor.*

(*i*) *Gent.'s Mag.*, 1753, p. 393.

(*k*) Nicolson, *Leges Marchiarum*, p. 222.

(*l*) *Gent.'s Mag.*, 1814, pt. ii. p. 51.

(*m*) *Ibid.*, 1794, p. 484.

(*n*) *Ibid.*, 1805, p. 93.

(*o*) Hasted, *Hist. of Kent*, vol. iii. p. 134.

EVIDENCES TO HERON PEDIGREE.

1549, 6th October. Will of Margaret Heron of Bokynfeld. To be buried in the churchyard of Felton. My four children, John Heron, Margaret Atkynson, Elenor Atkynson and Esotel Heron. My son John Heron to be in custody of his uncle Anthony Heron. John Heron of Bokynfeld, esq., supervisor. *Raine, Test. Dunelm.*

1610, 30th March. Administration of the personal estate of John Hearon of Winteridg, parish of Felton, granted to Frances, his wife. John, Robert, Thomas, Humphrey, Brian and Jane Hearon, the children, being under age. *Ibid.*

1665, 18th May. Will of Richard Heron of Bockenfield, esq. My eldest daughter Barbara, now wife of Mr. Robert Johnson of Newcastle, £100. My second daughter Jane, wife to William Carr of Eshett, esq. My son John executor. Proved 1665. *Ibid.*

1707, 27th September. Will of Robert Heron of Newark-on-Trent, gent. Although I am the lineal heire male of the family of the Herons of Bockenfield in Northumberland, I mention not this of any ostentation, but that my deare son may understand that in case my Lady Hotham or Madam Dawney, the two only daughters and children of John Heron, esq., of Bockenfield, and after of Beverley, where he dyed, shall dye without issue, that he is the next heir after me (the said John Heron and me being brother's sons) to all such estates as descended to the said Lady Hotham and her sister from their said father as by many letters from them, their father, my uncle, and others may appear, which are in a bundle in my desk and worthy to be carefully preserved; and also by the Heralds' Office, for when the said John Heron was High Sheriffe of Northumberland issued out his patent, etc., and being with him at Newcastle, he introduced me to Norroy King-at-Arms, he then keeping his office there, he caused my name and my son's, being then an infant, to be entered in the said office and paid the fees. Yet I desire no sutchens or any great pomp or ceremonies to be used at my obsequies, for great charges upon such occasion can be no benefit to the dead but an injury to the living, therefore to be avoided. I declare myself to be a true member of the Protestant Reformed Religion, looking upon it to be the soundest in its doctrines, and the most innocent in its discipline and ceremonies of any religion in the world and the freest from all error, heresy and hypocrisy of any other whatsoever, therefore I do earnestly exhort my deare children and others that may be influenced by my counsell never to desert it for any persecution or extremity whatsoever, either in the public profession or private practice thereof: and I take monarchy to be the best government and that this nation will never be happy or easy under any other, as hath been sufficiently experienced. My lands, etc., in Newark, Farndon, Fledbro', Woodcoates, Stirrup Norney and Oldwater (?), to my son John Heron for life, then to Robert his son and his heirs male. Elizabeth and Jane, my son's daughters, £50 each, and to the two younger £40 each. My daughter Clarke and Mr. Thomas Clarke her husband and their children Charles, Mary, Robert and Anne. My son, my grandson and Mr. John Hobman, executors. My nephew Roger Molineux the mute. Proved 1st May, 1713. *Raine, Test. Ebor.*

1731, 24th December. Will of John Heron of Newark-upon-Trent, gentleman. My messuages, etc., in Newark and all my lands, etc., to my sister Hynde and my nephew John Heron, son of my brother Mr. Thomas Heron, deceased. My personal estate to my brother and sister Hynde, my nephew Mr. Edmund Hynde and my cousin Mr. Robert Heron in trust for my daughter (a minor). My brother's children, my mother, Mrs. Mary Pocklington. Proved 12th September, 1732. *Ibid.*

1741, 15th August. Will of Jane Heron of Newark-upon-Trent, widow and executrix of John Heron of Newark, esq. To be buried in Newark church in the grave of my husband. My daughter Tayler. My son Robert Heron and his wife. My son Heron's six children, John, Thomas, Robert, Elizabeth and Jane. I give my son the pictures of his grandfather, father and brother Crayle. My daughter Foster £1,800. My daughters Brachnoch and Stow. My son executor. Proved 8th April, 1743. *Ibid.*

1753, 1st February. Will of Robert Heron of Newark-on-Trent, esq. My house in Newark to my wife, with use of furniture, plate, etc., remainder to my eldest son, John Heron, esq. My manors, etc., to the use of my son John Heron and his heirs male, remainder to my son Thomas, remainder to my son Robert, remainder to my son Richard. Margaret, my son John's wife. My daughters Rastall and Sykes. Residue to my son John, he executor. Mr. Joseph Sykes, who married my daughter Jane, their marriage articles dated 30th September, 1751. *Ibid.*

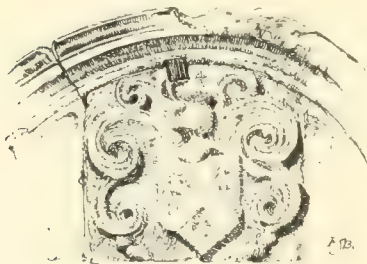
1764, 13th January. Will of Elizabeth Heron of Newark-upon-Trent, widow. To my son Robert Heron, clerk, £40. To my son Richard Heron, esq., £40. My son and daughter Rastall; my son and daughter Sikes; my granddaughters Elizabeth and Margaret Heron, daughters of my late son John Heron, esq., deceased. My nieces Mrs. Brechnoch Freeman and Miss Ann Brechnoch. I desire to be buried in the parish church of Westborough near unto my late husband, Robert Heron, esq., and that my corpse may be carried by six of mine, or my son's tenants. Residue to my son Thomas Heron, esq., he executor. Proved 4th June, 1765. *Ibid.*

The small but extremely quaint seventeenth-century manor house of the Herons is a narrow building with a frontage of sixty feet to the south, and has a central doorway with two three-light windows on either side. Between



BOOKINGFIELD.

the windows and on the external angles of the house are flat pilasters of V jointed ashlar courses, which terminate above a cable moulding in a carved finial. The doorway is flanked by columns worked in spiral form, which support a curved pediment enclosing a shield, helmet and mantling,



PANEL OVER THE DOOR.

the former bearing the arms of Heron: *gules, a chevron between three herons argent*. All the windows were originally of the same design, being of three lights with transoms, and enclosed by an architrave formed of an unusual bobbin-like ornament. In the interior is a spacious staircase, with turned wood balusters, but there is little else of interest. The surface of the adjoining land

is very uneven, and indicates buried foundations of considerable buildings.

On August 8th, 1672, John Heron, then residing at Beverley, for the sum of £4,500 conveyed to Edward Widdrington of Felton-hall, esq.,

the manor of Bokenfield, the messuages called Wintricke, Burgham, East and West Bywell, Pigdon's Close, Helmeside, the Heugh¹ and the water corn-mill there, Gillpeth and Pages Crooke.² As has been already stated in the account of Felton, Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Horsley, married for her second husband Edward Widdrington; their grandson, Edward Horsley Widdrington, September 3rd, 1717, being then residing at Long Horsley, as a Roman Catholic registered his estate at Bockenfield: Bockenfield demesne and the Long Close, £120 per annum; Wintrick, £35 per annum; Heugh mill, £26 per annum; Bywell, £70 per annum; Burgham, £45 per annum; the High moor, Bywell field and the North close, partly in Felton and partly in Bockenfield, £110; a messuage or tenement called Helm-on-the-Hill, £25; Tods-loning-end, £15.³

Mr. Widdrington subsequently, on May 18th, 1737, mortgaged Bokenfield, Long Close, Bywell, Burgham, Wintrick, Heugh, etc., to William Bacon of Newton Cap, to secure £4,000.⁴

The estate for over two hundred years has followed the devolution of Felton and now belongs to Mr. Cuthbert Riddell.

ACTON AND OLD FELTON TOWNSHIP.

The combined townships of Acton and Old Felton comprise 1,400 acres, and to this two detached portions of Felton township, containing 127 acres, were added in 1888. Acton abuts on the river Coquet, opposite Acklington Park, and contains two mansion houses called Acton hall and Acton house, and the homesteads, etc., of Low Acton, Old Felton, Lanehead and Rushycap. The population in 1901 was 76.⁵

A member of the barony of Mitford, Acton was acquired apparently in the twelfth century by the family of Morwick of Morwick, barons of Chevington, who seem to have held, not immediately of the lord of the fee, but as socage tenants of the Herons of Hadston.

¹ This is not the place now called Eshot Heugh, but the Heugh mill on the Bockenfield side of the burn.

² *Ex Cartis Riddell*. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, MS. Mat. 1834-1840, pp. 27-29.

³ *Roman Catholic Register* with the Clerk of the Peace.

⁴ Enrolments with the Clerk of the Peace.

⁵ The Census Returns are: 1801, 113; 1811, 81; 1821, 91; 1831, 101; 1841, 111; 1851, 94; 1861, 93; 1871, 101; 1881, 106; 1891, 87; 1901, 76.

Richard de Morwyk, in the early part of the thirteenth century, confirmed to the convent of Brinkburn all the land in Aketon field held by the canons of that house in the time of his father and ancestors.¹

His son Sir Nicholas de Aketon, knight, whose name occurs in *Testa de Nevill* as holding Acton² in socage of the barony of Mitford, granted to the prior and canons of Brinkburn in December, 1242, half an acre of land in his 'culture' or flat in Aketon field on the east side of the well (of Upper Felton) and next to the land granted them by his father; he also gave them another half-acre in the lower part of the field lying between his 'culture' and the spring.³ This Nicholas de Acton is mentioned in an inquisition taken in 1258 at Causey Park on the death of William Heron of Hadston as holding the vill of Aketon by the service of 13s. 4d. yearly.⁴

Apparently he died before 1279, when Richard de Aketon⁵ was presented at the Northumberland assizes because, being in the possession of land worth £20 per annum, he had not taken upon himself the rank or dignity of knighthood.⁶ Although not mentioned in the Subsidy Roll of 1296 under Acton, possibly because he had migrated to Newcastle, in an

¹ Sciant, etc. Ego Ricardus de Morwyk concessi et hac mea praesenti carta confirmavi Deo et Beato Petro de Brinkburne, et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, totam terram in campo de Aketon, quam praedicti canonici de Brinkburne in tempore patris mei et antecessorum meorum tenuerunt. Insuper dedi et concessi praedictis canonicis pro salute animae meae et antecessorum et successorum meorum unam acram terrae in eodem campo de Aketon, illam, scilicet, quae jacet proxima fonti de Superiori Feltona in orientali parte ejusdem fontis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, etc. . . . Hiis testibus, Hugone de Morwyc, Germano Tysun, Bernardo de Araneis, Willelmo Mautalent, Willelmo de Eslington, Willelmo Pigace, Radulpho de Scaucebi, etc. *Brinkburn Chartulary*, Page, p. 33. Surt. Soc. No. 90.

² *Testa de Nevill*. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 216.

³ Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Nicholaus de Aketon miles, salutem. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse, et hac praesenti carta mea confirmasse, pro salute animae meae, heredum meorum, et antecessorum nostrorum, Deo et Sancto Petro de Brinkburne et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, unam acram terrae arabilis in campo de Aketon, videlicet, dimidiam acram in cultura mea quae jacet ex orientali parte fontis, propinquiorem terrae suae quam pater meus dedit eis, et dimidiam acram in eodem campo inferius jacentem inter culturam suam et cursum fontis. Tenendum, etc. Concessi etiam et quietum clamavi dictis canonicis totum jus et clamium, quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potui, in illa placia subtus fontem, ubi jam aedificare coeperunt, dans eis licentiam ad claudendum illam cum praedicta dimidia acra, quae jacet ex orientali parte fontis, et cum terra sua ibidem adjacente, muro vel fosseto vel quacunque clausura voluerint, et ad faciendum inde omnimodum proficuum suum, prout eis placuerit, et ad claudendum similiter ex occidentali parte ejusdem fontis de terra sua, quantum voluerint. (Warranty.) Hiis testibus, Roberto de Camhou, tunc vicecomite, Johanne filio Symonis, Rogero Maudit, Nicholao de Farindun, Johanne de Whitwurht, Willelmo de Horseley, Willelmo de Latur, Roberto de Alneham, Ada de Plessey, Nicholao de Craucroke, et aliis. Actum anno gratiae mcccxlii mense Decembris. *Brinkburn Chartulary*, Page, pp. 33, 34. Surt. Soc. No. 90.

⁴ *Inq. p.m.* 42 Hen. III. No. 24.

⁵ For biographies of Richard, William and Laurence Acton, see Welford, *Men of Mark twixt Tyne and Tweed*, vol. i.

⁶ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, Page, p. 325. Surt. Soc. No. 88.

inquisition taken at Newcastle, January 13th, 1296/7, after the death of William Heron, it is stated that the latter died seised, amongst other things, of one mark of silver for the service of Richard de Aketon for his tenement of Aketon.¹

AKETON SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

			℥	s	d			℥
Summa honorum Radulphi Feryham	...	...	1	0	4	unde regi	1	19½
" Henrici filii Willelmi	...	...	1	4	6	"	2	2½
" Lyolfte	...	...	6	19	2	"	1	9
Summa hujus villae, 64s. Unde domino regi, 5s. 9½d.								

Henry de Haketon, Hugh and William of Hazon (an adjoining township), and certain other persons were accused in 1312 by the prior of Tynemouth of having entered his liberty of Bewick and of carrying off and impounding at Alnwick 440 wethers.² Seven years later Henry de Acton was at law with Hugh of Hazon respecting lands at Hazon.³

Henry de Acton was succeeded by Nicholas, who in one of the Brinkburn charters expressly styles himself his son and heir.⁴ He was appointed comptroller of customs at Berwick and of the Exchange by letters patent, June 12th, 1315.⁵

A pardon was granted February 20th, 1333/4, on the petition of Richard de Acton of Newcastle, to Hugh de Carliol and John de Stannington, chaplains, for entering without licence upon the manor of Whittington, said to be held in chief, whereof the said Richard had enfeoffed them that they should regrant the same to him to hold for his life, with successive remainders to Nicholas his son and Alice, daughter of Thomas de Carliol, and the heirs of their bodies, to Matilda, daughter of Richard de Emeldon, and the heirs begotten of the body of Richard, son of Richard de Acton, etc.⁶

ACTON SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Nicholaus de Acton, 5s. Summa patet.

By a charter given at Felton, June 11th, 1347, in the presence of Henry Percy, second baron of Alnwick, Robert de Tuggal, Thomas de Eslington and Edmund de Eshot, Nicholas de Acton inspected and confirmed the

¹ *Inq. p.m.* 25 Edw. I. No. 25.

² *Cal. Pat. Roll*, 1307-1313, p. 475.

³ *Rot. Pat.* 13 Edw. II. memb. 31. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 318.

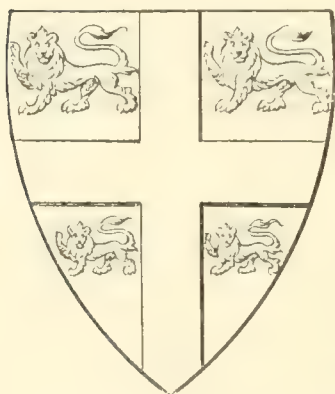
⁴ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 35. Surt. Soc. No. 90.

⁵ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1313-1317, p. 209.

⁶ *Ibid.* 1330-1334, p. 516; *ibid.* 1334-1338, p. 572.

grants made by his ancestors Richard and Nicholas. Both charters are recited in the inspeximus, the first having a highly important clause, in which the founder of the family is styled 'Ricardus de Aketon vel de Morwyc.'¹

¹ Omnis hoc scriptum visuris vel auditis, Nicholaus de Aketon, filius et heres Henrici de Aketon, salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me inspexisse cartas Ricardi et Nicholai, filii sui, militis, antecessorum meorum, in haec verba. 'Sciant omnes, tam praesentes quam futuri, quod ego, Ricardus de Aketon vel de Morwyc, concessi,' etc. (Recitation of the charters of Richard and Nicholas.) Et ego Nicholaus omnes praedictas donationes et libertates, quas praedicti Ricardus et Nicholaus, antecessores mei, dictis canonicis dederunt, sicut in cartis eorum continetur, dono et praesenti scripto confirmo pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum. Et similiter do et quietum clamo, pro salute animae meae, et uxoris meae, et pro animabus antecessorum et heredum meorum, totum jus et clameum, quod habeo vel habui in illa parte maresiae juxta terram suam, de qua orta fuit contentio inter priorem et conventum, ex una parte, et me, ex altera, ex orientali cursum fontis versus austrum usque ad finem terrae suae, quam habent in campo de Aketon de dono antecessorum meorum. In cujus rei testimonium, praesenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, domino Henrico de Percy, Roberto de Tuggale, Thoma de Eslington et Edmundo de Eschet, et aliis. Datum apud Felton, die sancti Barnabae Apostoli, anno Domini millesimo ccc quadragesimo septimo. *Brinkburn Chartulary*, Page, p. 35. Surt. Soc. No. 90.



ACTON OF ACTON.

ARMS: *A cross between four lions passant guardant.* Sigillum Willelmi filii Willelmi de Acton, 1345. *Dodsworth MS.* 45, fol. 141-148. Vol. iv. of this work, p. 276 n.

RICHARD 'DE AKETON vel de Morwyc' (assumed to be the second son of Hugh de = Morwick II., who died before 1242); gave land at Acton to the prior and convent of Brinkburn (*Brinkburn Chart.* pp. 33, 35. Cf. *Northumberland*, vol. v. p. 350).

Sir Nicholas de Aketon, knight, held Acton in socage of the barony of Mitford early in the thirteenth century (*Iesta de Nevill*, p. 216), and High Leam of the Lady Sibilla de Morwick by the twentieth part of a knight's fee (Hodgson, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 164); in December, 1242, gave lands in Acton to the prior and convent of Brinkburn (*Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 341; mentioned in *P. & R.* in 1237 and 1250 (Hodgson, pt. iii. vol. iii. pp. 181, 184, 236); living, 1256 (*Assize Rolls*, p. 66).

Richard de Aketon, a witness to Adam de Bockenfield's charter in 1269 (*Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 41); presented in 1279 for not taking upon him the order of knighthood (*Assize Rolls*, p. 325); did service for Acton in 1297 to William Heron (*Inq. p.m.* 25 Edw. I. No. 25), and was an attesting witness in 1296 to an Evenwood charter (*Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 25).

Roger de Aketon, a monk at Newminster in 1279 (*Assize Rolls*, p. 220).

Henry de Huketon was accused by the prior of Tynemouth, in 1312, of having ruled his land at Bewick (*Northumberland*, vol. v. p. 462), and was party to suits in 1319-1320 (*ibid.* p. 462).

Nicholas de Aketon, son and heir of Henry de Aketon, in 1347 confirmed the grants made to the prior and convent of Brinkburn by his ancestors Richard (de Aketon) and Nicholas, his son (*Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 35); appointed comptroller of Berwick in 1315 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1313-1317, p. 299); owner of lands in Acton in 1336 (*Subsidy Roll*).

Richard de Acton, bailiff of Newcastle, 1307, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1321; an adherent of the earl of = [Maud].† de = Lancaster; pardoned 1313 for his participation in the death of Gaveston (*Parl. Writs*, vol. ii. p. 70); living February, 1333/4 (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1333-1337, p. 293; *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1334-1338, p. 573); died before 17th May, 1342, seised of the manor of Whittington, and of 220½ acres of land in Thirston (*Cal. Close Rolls*, 1341-1343, p. 417).

Nicholas de Acton of Newcastle, upon whom his father, February, 1333-4, settled Whittington and lands at Thirston (<i>Cal. Close Rolls</i> , 1333-1337, p. 293, and <i>Cal. Pat. Rolls</i> , 1334-1338, p. 573); M.P. for Newcastle, 1339; died <i>s.p.</i> before 17th May, 1342 (<i>Cal. Close Rolls</i> , 1341-1343, p. 417).	Mice, dau. of Thomas de Carhol (<i>Cal. Pat. Rolls</i> , 1334-1338, p. 573; <i>Cal. Close Rolls</i> , 1333-1337, p. 293.)	Sir Richard de Acton of Newcastle, knight, = called Richard, son of Richard in <i>Close Roll</i> of 1342; second in the entail of Whittington and Thirston; died before 17th May, 1342 (<i>Cal. Close Rolls</i> , 1341-1343, p. 417); he had licence, 23rd September, 1334, to settle his wife's purparty of Jesmond on their daughter Elizabeth and her husband, Roger de Widdrington, and the heirs of their bodies (British Museum, <i>Wolley Charter</i> , vol. viii., and <i>Cal. Pat. Rolls</i> , 1334, pp. 42, 99).	Matilda, daughter and co-heir of Richard Fitzbald (<i>Cal. Patent Rolls</i> , 1334-1338, p. 573); was 23 years of age in 1333 (<i>Northumberland</i> , vol. v. pp. 445, 446).	Sa. Vex. ander de Hilton, knight.
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Elizabeth, married *circa* 23rd September, 1334, Roger de Widdrington (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1334-1338, p. 42).

William de Acton of Newcastle, bailiff of Newcastle, 1336, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, = Isolda 1351; M.P. 1346, 1348; called senior in 1347; had grant of lands in West Swinburne in 1330 (*Northumberland*, vol. iv. pp. 278, 279; *Inq. p.m.* 28 Edw. III. No. 17).

Sir William Acton, knight, called junior in 1352 when he was bailiff of Newcastle; again bailiff, 1355, = Mary, daughter of 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1363, 1364, 1365; mayor, 1366, 1373; M.P. for Newcastle, 1365, 1366; 27th May, 1360, founded the Wall Knoll hospital, Newcastle, for his own soul and for the souls of his wife Mary, his father and mother, William and Isolda, and of many kinsfolk named in the charter, which is set out in Bourne, *Newcastle*, appendix.

Adam de Acton. = Agnes, daughter of Thomas Fossar of Thockrington, married 1342 (*Northumberland*, vol. iv. pp. 279, 400-401).

Katherine, married Sir John Widdrington, knight, to whom his father gave, in 1367, the manor of Denton and Lanton in Gilsland (Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 156); died *s.p.*

Lawrence de Acton, bailiff of Newcastle, 1376-1378; in 1352 was kinsman and heir of William Thorold (Hodgson, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 322); purchased the manor of Hazon in 1380 (*Northumberland*, vol. v. p. 463); M.P. for Newcastle, 1372, 1373, 1376; had a licence, 12th March, 1377/8, to alienate certain lands in mortmain to the master of Wall Knoll hospital for the souls of his brother William, their father and mother, brothers and sisters (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1377-1381, p. 145); apparently dead before 15th January, 1386/7 (*Arch. Ael.* vol. i. new series, p. 30).

Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of Sir William Sturmyrn, knight; she married, 2nd, William Kingsman (Glover's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1584).

Other brothers and sisters (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1377-1381, p. 145).

Lawrence de Acton, bailiff of Newcastle, 1382-1399; M.P. for Newcastle, 1386, 1391, 1397, 1399; called = Matilda (*Northumberland*, vol. v. p. 467). junior in a deed dated 15th January, 1386/7, by which the feoffees convey to him lands in Newcastle, Jesmond, Elswick, Cramlington, Blagdon, and Hazon, and which had belonged to Lawrence de Acton, senior (*Arch. Ael.* vol. i. new series, p. 30); called senior in 1397.

Lawrence de Acton of Newcastle, mayor 1432, 1433, 1437; M.P. for Newcastle, 1431, 1432, 1437. =

Eleanor, daughter and heir, married, 1st, Sir Ralph Percy (born 1425, died 1464), and 2nd, John Carlyle (died before 1486), son of John Carlyle, who died in 1461 (appendix to 44th *Report of Dept. Keeper of Pub. Rec.* p. 349); *cf.* Surtees, *Durham*, vol. i. pp. 196-197; *Northumberland*, vol. v. p. 467.

* The seal of William Acton of Newcastle, 1342, is round, 1 inch diameter; enclosed within a circle, not on a shield, a cross between four lions rampant. ✠ S' WILLELMI DE ACTON. It is attached to a deed in the possession of the Rev. William Greenwell, printed in vol. iv. of this work, pp. 401-402. These arms suggest a connection with the family of Carliol, who bore *argent a cross between four lions rampant gules* (Papworth). According to the Carr MS. (Tong's *Visitation*, Surt. Soc. No. 41, p. lv.) the arms of Laurence Acton, mayor of Newcastle, in 1432 were *argent, asaltire gules, and a chief sable, charged with three bezants*. The *saltire* suggests a comparison with the arms of Morwick of Morwick, from whom the Actons descend (*cf.* vol. v. of this work, p. 350).

† Maud, widow of Richard de Acton, and her second husband, Edmund de Selby, were both living February 18th, 1345/6. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1345-1348, p. 106.

After this period little is known of Acton. The service of 13s. 4d. rendered to the Herons in 1258 and 1297 was still paid to their successor, John Darcy of Knayth, in 1373.¹ The Actons in the direct line probably either failed or ended in an heiress, but a branch, or cadet line, having accumulated great wealth by trading in Newcastle and having obtained extensive estates in the county either by purchase or marriage, carried on the name until the middle of the fifteenth century, when Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Lawrence de Acton, became wife of Sir Ralph Percy, slain at the battle of Hedgely moor in 1464. Her Northumberland estates appear to have come to Johanna, wife of Thomas Rokeby, *circa* 3 Henry V.² Christopher Rokeby sold Acton, February 26th, 1579/80, to the earl of Northumberland.³

Four tenants of Actown town appeared at a muster taken on the Moot-law, March 26th, 1580,⁴ and a survey made about 1585 mentions that the old bastle house was ruinous or ruined.⁵

SURVEY OF 1585.

Acton Vill. The towne of Acton was late in the possessions of Xpofer Rookeby, esquire, and of him purchased by my lorde about the . . . yere of Elizabethe, the quenes majestie that now is, and bycause it was soe nighe adjoyninge to his lordship's parke of Acklington and that the deare of the said parke did commonly lye in the said groundes in the woodde called middle woodd, and for that also ther is upon the groundes of the same towneshippe very good stoare of wooddes and underwooddes wherof his lordship and his tenauntes had great neede, it is also envyroned and joyned to his lordship on thre partes, for which causes yt was thought so necessary to be purchased and adjoynd to his lands of the lordship of Alnewick and Warkworthe, and not to be severed from the same. It is holden of the castle of Metforde and hathe libertie of commone of the waistes and commons of that lordship with the townshippes of bothe Feltons, Swarland, Framlington, Ousgarthes, the Frythe, Glantleys and the Grenes, even to the west syde of Newton Dykes.

There is the scyte of a mannor where the mannor house hathe bene in auntyente tyme, but now it is devyded in closes emongest the tenauntes, and the demayne landes not knownen in any parte, but all occupied in tenementes as followeth :⁶

ACTON. TENANTS AT WILL, 1585.

Name of tenant	Holdn.	Pasturage in several tenements	Rent, s. d.	Fine, 1285, s. d.
Thomas Hudson	1 tenement and garden ($\frac{1}{2}$ rood), close (1 acre 1 rood) and small toft, 30 acres arable land, 4 acres meadow	8 oxen, 8 cows, 6 calves, 2 horses and 40 sheep	31 5	10 0 0
Humfrey Anderson	1 tenement with garden $\frac{1}{2}$ rood, croft ($\frac{1}{2}$ rood), close (1 acre), 30 acres arable land, 4 acres meadow	<i>ibid.</i>	32 8	10 0 0

¹ *Inq. p.m.* John, son and heir of John Darcy, the filz of Knayth, 47 Edw. III. first numbers, No. 11.

² Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 144 b.

³ Lambert MS.

⁴ *Cal. Border Papers*, Bain, vol. i. p. 21.

⁵ Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

⁶ *Ibid.*

ACTON. TENANTS AT WILL, 1585 *continued*.

Name of tenant.	Holding.	Pasturage in several pieces for	Rent s. d.	Fine s. d.
John Anderson ...	1 tenement with croft $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, close 3 roods), another close ($\frac{1}{2}$ rood), 30 acres arable land, 4 acres meadow	8 oxen, 8 cows, 6 calves, 2 horses and 40 sheep	31 5	10 0 0
Humfrey Dobsonne ...	1 tenement with croft (1 rood), close ($\frac{1}{2}$ acre), 30 acres arable land, 4 acres meadow	<i>ibid.</i>	31 5	10 0 0
Humfrey Milne, jun. ...	1 tenement with croft ($\frac{1}{2}$ acre), close (3 roods), 30 acres arable land, 4 acres meadow	<i>ibid.</i>	31 5	10 0 0
George Killingworth ¹ ...	1 tenement with garden 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ roods, close (1 acre), 30 acres arable land, 4 acres meadow	<i>ibid.</i>	31 5	10 0 0
Humfrey Milne, sen. ...	1 tenement with croft (1 acre), close ($\frac{1}{2}$ acre), 30 acres arable land, 4 acres meadow	<i>ibid.</i>	31 5	10 0 0
Est ibidem in villa una domus constructa propter defensionem contra inimicos vocata le Bastle modo ruinosa. Et reddit per annum nil nil				

By indenture dated July 2nd, 1588, Henry, earl of Northumberland, conveyed the manor of Acton and all his lands there with all the lands at Little Felton and Thirston, which his father had purchased from Christopher Rookeby and John Rookeby his son, to Anthony Felton, who is described as of Great Felton, gent.² On January 31st, 1589/90, Anthony Felton conveyed the north part or moiety of Acton to John Lisle, who is described as 'of Acton, gent.'³

The latter held the rectory of Kirkharle either in fee or in lease; at a visitation held at Morpeth, June 17th, 1607, he was presented, because the church and chancel were in utter ruin.⁴ He continued on ill terms with the ecclesiastical authorities and proceedings in the chancery (at Durham) were in 1614 promoted against him by John Cradock, archdeacon of Northumberland, for 'complotteinge' with other persons and 'by speeches

¹ 1580. Bond by which Robert Killingworth of Acton, co. Northumberland, gent., binds himself to Thomas Sotherne of West Chevington in £40. The condition of this obligation is such that if the within bounden Robert Killingworth do permit and suffer George Killingworth, his son, quietly without trouble or any vexation to enter, occupy and enjoy the tenement or farmhold with all and every the comodities thereunto belonging in Acton which the said Robert now occupieth to the only use and profit of the said George, his heirs, executors and assigns for ever; also if the said Robert in his life time or during his natural life do not bargain, sell or make any alienation of any part or parcel of the lordship or land of Killingworth within the county of Northumberland, but after the natural death of the said Robert the said George and his heirs lawfully begotten may peaceably and quietly enter, occupy and enjoy the said land; after the natural death of the said Robert that then this present obligation to be void and of none effect or else the same to abide and remain in full force and strength. (Signed) Robert Killingworth. Witnesses: Thomas Clerk, vicar of Felton, etc. (Seal of plain wax.) Mr. Richard Welford's Collection.

² Duke of Northumberland's MSS. A pedigree of Rokeby may be found in *The Visitation of York-shire*, ed. Norcliffe; Harl. Soc. No. xvi. p. 268.

³ Lambert MS.

⁴ Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'V,' p. 292.

depraving the jurisdiction of the archdeacon's courts which were used to be held weeklie or once everie fourteene daies or thereabouts . . . in Morpeth or Alnwick churches or some other convenient place.' The respondent filed his reply July 8th, and stated he 'did at noe time saie, give forth in speaches, devise or complott any matter or thing which might impeach, impugne or detract from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon.'¹

By a settlement dated August 8th, 1629, on the occasion of his son Edward's marriage with Mary, daughter of Sir Matthew Forster of Adderston, John Lisle limited Acton to his said son and his heirs. The estate comprised 328 acres. Edward Lisle² had no sons, but left three daughters his co-heiresses: Katherine, wife of Thomas Ogle, Jane, wife of Robert Manners of Framlington, and Dorothy, wife of John Grey of Howick.³ He was rated for Acton and Old Felton in 1663 at £160 per annum.⁴

The information of Robert Richardson of Acton, yeoman, taken before William Ogle of Causey Park, esq., one of His Majestie's justices of the peace for the county (of Northumberland) at this present Easter Sessions, A.D. 1681.

This informant saith that upon 2 Feb. last past in the afternoon, Mr. Justice Collingwood of Little Ryell, together with John Lisle of Leamenton-hill-head, in the aforesaid county, gentleman; Robert Unthank of Unthank, gent.; William Unthank of the same place, gent.; and William Lysle of Elyhaugh, in the aforesaid county, gent., came into the house of this informant and called for ale as soon as they sat downe; and a little while after the aforesaid John Lisle desired Mr. Justice Collingwood to take notice he was in possession of this informant's house before sunsett, and that he would keep it till Whitsuntide, swearing by several prostrations (*sic*) that he, the above-named John Lisle, would drive away all this informant's goods the next morning, and that this informant should not have the libertie to go to the doore, and in the presence of Mr. Justice Collingwood the above-mentioned John Lisle [laid] his hand upon his sword and declared he could with that sword cleave a man from 'head to breeches.' Towards the evening Mr. Justice Collingwood went away, leaving the aforesaid John Lisle, Robert Unthank and William Lisle in this informant's house. Mrs. Katherine Ogle, wife of Thomas Ogle of Old Felton, gent., a little after Mr. Collingwood was gone, being about the hours of 7 or 8 by the clocke att night, came into this informant's house, where she found John Lisle's sword lying on the table, demanding the reason of the sword lying there, upon which Robert Unthank in a great fury rose upp and drew his sword and swore he would runn her throu (*sic*) and made two passes att her, and she going aside this informant runns and grasped the said Robert Unthank in his armes and endeavoured to secure the sword to prevent danger that might happen to Mrs. Ogle, and by that means this informant gott three of his fingers cutt, then this informant and the said Robert Unthank went to the door together, whereupon they were both shutt out of doors; John Lisle, coming out of the stable, swore in the presence of Robert Unthank that if they would not lett them both in to the house again he would fire the house of this informant.

Warrants were issued for the apprehension of John Lisle of Leamenton-hill-head and Robert Unthank of Unthank.'

¹ P.R.O. Chancery Bills and Answers. *Ex* Woodman Collection.

² The name of Edward Lisle of Acton, gent., appears in the Freeholders' Lists of 1628 and 1638. *Arch. Acl.* vol. ii. quarto series, pp. 319, 324.

³ Lambert MS. and Mr. Beresford Lisle's muniments.

⁴ Book of Rates. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 261.

⁵ Bell Collection, vol. 384.

By a settlement dated March 9th, 1660, Edward Lisle limited North Acton and lands in Old Felton to his daughter Jane, wife of Robert Manners. Her son Edward Manners¹ died July 19th, 1726, and his son John Manners, who died June 30th, 1739, left four daughters only, with much debt. A decree of the Court of Chancery ordered his estate to be sold, and an Act of Parliament, 19 Geo. II., was obtained to give a valid conveyance.² The estate of North Acton and part of Old Felton, consisting of 430 acres, was purchased by Edward Archbold of Cawledge park, Alnwick, for £5,000, and was conveyed to him by deed dated June 3rd, 1746.

On October 6th, 1780, John Archbold³ conveyed his estate to trustees for sale, and they, in 1781, sold it to Robert Lisle of Weldon for £9,420 and an annuity of £60 per annum, payable to John Archbold and his wife. The mansion of North Acton, or Acton house, as it is now called, was considerably enlarged by the purchaser, who made it his chief residence. It now belongs to his descendant, Mr. Beresford Lisle.

¹ Edward Manners of Acton voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1710 and 1715 and his name appears in the Freeholders' Lists for 1721. *Poll Books*.

² 'An Act for vesting divers lands and tenements in the county of Northumberland, late the estate of John Manners, gentlemen, deceased, in trustees, to enable them to make an effectual conveyance thereof to the purchasers under a decree of the Court of Chancery for the purposes therein mentioned.'

³ John Archbold, esq., of Acton, voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1774. *Poll Book*.

ARCHBOLD OF ALNWICK AND ACTON.

ARMS: *A lion rampant between six fleurs-de-lis.* Monument in Alnwick church, 1700.

Joanna died —	WILLIAM ARCHBOLD, 4th August, 1649, took a 21 years' lease of Cawledge	Margaret 2nd wife,
6th April, 1651	Park, Alnwick, and a similar lease 7th August, 1693; died 14th July,	died 14th February,
(<i>b</i>).	1700, aged 82 (<i>a</i>) (<i>b</i>).	1675 6 (<i>b</i>) (<i>a</i>).

Ralph Archbold, baptised	Dorothy, died 19th	John Archbold of Cawledge Park, =	Isabel Mary, died
4th August, 1650 (<i>a</i>);	Oct., 1676 (<i>b</i>).	voted at the election of knights	buried 1st September
bond of marriage, Elizabeth, buried	21st Oct., 1659	of the shire in 1722 for a free-	December, 7th, 1675
1678, Ralph Archbold of	(<i>a</i>).	hold in Alnwick; died 31st May,	1734, aged 81 (<i>b</i>) (<i>a</i>).
Berwick, and Jane Selby.		1730, aged 76 (<i>b</i>) (<i>a</i>).	

William, bapt.	Edward Archbold of Cawledge Park, baptised 22nd May, 1685 (<i>a</i>); =	Dorothy Lisle of Newton-
Sept. 16th	was lessee in 1727 of Shillbottle colliery; voted at the election of	on-the-moor, married
1678 (<i>a</i>); d.	knights of the shire in 1748 for a freehold at Alnwick; purchased North	October 12th, 1719 (<i>m</i>);
November	Acton and Old Felton in 1746 (<i>t</i>), and in 1752 conveyed the same to	died 27th, buried 30th
20th, 1693	his son John in consideration of an annuity for himself and wife, and	April, 1760, aged 68 (<i>b</i>)
(<i>b</i>).	portion for their younger children (<i>f</i>) (<i>t</i>); died at Bondgate, Alnwick,	(<i>a</i>).
	22nd, buried 25th September, 1764, aged 79 (<i>b</i>) (<i>a</i>) (<i>b</i>).	

A

B

<p>John Archbold of Cawledge Park, baptised Sept. 25th, 1690 (a).</p>	<p>Barbara Cook of the parish of Warkworth; bond of mar. 15th February, 1714.</p>	<p>Jane, daughter of Adam Thompson of Alnwick, attorney, and Barbara Salkeld, his wife, died 6th August, 1737 (b) (a).</p>	<p>Ralph Archbold, captain R.N., = Elizabeth Lister of Berwick, bonded 12th Apr. 1746; buried May 24th, 1754 (b).</p>
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William, baptised 8th November 1694 (a), youngest son, died 27th March, 1712 (b) (a).

Margaret, baptised 29th January, 1696/7 (c).

Isabella, baptised 3rd October, 1686 (a).

Jane, baptised 3rd January, 1682/3 (a), died 25th September, 1698 (b) (a).

Elizabeth, 6th December, 1687 (a).

George, baptised 12th December, 1724 (a), died 14th December, 1729 (b) (a).

William, baptised 31st May, 1732 (a); died March 17th, 1732/3 (b) (a).

Elizabeth, baptised 8th September, 1722 (a).

Jane, baptised 28th May, 1729 (a), died 31st October, 1732 (b) (a).

Margaret, baptised 6th December, 1730 (a), buried 16th April, 1764 (a).

John Archbold of Acton, bapt. 18th Apr., 1722 (a); to whom his father gave Acton on his marriage (i); was living at Boulmer 30th August 1764 (i); which estate he conveyed to trustees, 7th October, 1780 (i); voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1774 for Acton; died 22nd June, buried 25th June, 1805, aged 83 (b) (a).

Jane, daughter of Joshua Whitehead of Boulmer, baptised June, 1732 (e); married April, 1752 (e); died 2nd October, buried 5th October, 1803, aged 71 (b) (a).

Thomas, baptised 16th March, 1723/4 (a); apprenticed 17th March, 1740, to Cuthbert Collingwood of Newcastle, boothman, but was struck off the books for absence from his master, 21st July, 1742; dead before 1752 (i).

Edward, of full age 13th August, 1757 (i).

George, of full age 29th October, 1760 (i); a lieutenant in the Northumberland Militia; died at Alnwick, 1st January, 1778 (f) (a).

Robert, of full age 17th June, 1762 (i).

Samuel, baptised 22nd October, 1746 (a); dead before 1752 (i).

Jane, baptised 2nd August 1720 (a); died Dec. 9th, 1727, aged 7 years (b).

Elizabeth, buried 10th December, 1727 (a).

Ann, baptised 10th March, 1725/6 (a); living 1752 (i); married 23rd April, 1759, Adam Walker of Wooler (i).

Isabel, baptised 20th March, 1727/8 (a); living 1752 (i).

Jane, living 1752 (i); of full age May 7th, 1763 (i); baptised 31st Jan., 1729/30 (a).

Edward Archbold, son and heir.

John Archbold, baptised 5th September, 1773 (c).

Elizabeth, baptised 15th November, 1753 (c); married, 8th January, 1778 (c), Edward Cook of Togston; articles before marriage, 7th January, 1778.

Dorothy, baptised 2nd August, 1756 (c); died at Boulmer 16th March, 1770, aged 14 years (d) (c).

Jane, baptised 18th April, 1758 (c); died at Boulmer, 14th October, 1766, aged 8 years (d) (c).

Margaret, died 16th June, 1780, aged 19 (d) (c).

Harriet, died at Espley 11th May, 1782, aged 19 years (d) (c).

Jane, died at Boulmer 25th May, 1769, aged 8 months (d) (c).

Dorothy, born at Boulmer, baptised 1770 (e); buried 15th April, 1779, aged 8 years (d) (c).

William Archbold of Acton (k), = Eleanor, daughter of Ancrum of Wooler, 'an agreeable young lady with and of the parcel of Long- a handsome fortune,' married at Wooler, 3rd June, 1765 (k) (u).
houghton (u).

Edward, baptised 13th August, 1766 (a), buried 20th March, 1769 (c).

William, baptised 12th July, 1768 (c).
Robert, baptised 8th May, 1770 (c).

(a) *Alnwick Register*.

(b) *Monumental Inscriptions, Alnwick*.

(c) *Felton Register*.

(d) *Monumental Inscriptions, Felton*.

(e) *Long Houghton Register*.

(f) Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, *Felton Guard Book*.

(a) *Nicholas Brown's Diary*.

(i) Mr. Beresford Lisle's muniments.

(k) *Newcastle Courant*, June, 1765.

(l) *Eggingham Register*.

(m) *Shillottle Register*.

(u) *Wooler Register*.

The other moiety, or south part, of the town and manor of Acton was conveyed May 12th, 1600, by Anthony Felton and Margaret his wife and John Felton their son and heir-apparent, to the above-named Edward Lisle. He by deed dated March 20th, 1665, limited the same to his daughter Dorothy, wife of John Grey of Howick. On August 6th, 1682, Dorothy Grey, being then a widow, in consideration of £1,500, conveyed all her lands in Acton to Edward Adams¹ of Longhoughton, gent. They descended to his son Benjamin Adams,² whose son Alexander Adams of Newcastle, by his will dated May 12th, 1815, devised his great estates to his natural son, Dr. William Adams, then in the province of Bengal, who having died October 24th, 1818, unmarried and, so far as his realty was concerned, intestate, the property became an escheat to the Crown.³

The king, by warrant, granted South Acton, or Acton hall, as it is now generally called, to Thomas Adams of Longhoughton, who was heir-at-law of Alexander Adams.⁴ He was killed by a fall from his horse, June 19th, 1822, and the property devolved upon his brother William Adams, whose granddaughter, Mrs. Robert S. Douglas, is the present proprietress.⁵

OLD FELTON.

The hamlet of Old Felton, now a single homestead, lies a few yards east of the north post road, which divides its lands into two portions, that lying to the west side of the road belonging to Mr. Cuthbert Riddell of Felton, and that to the east side to Mr. Beresford Lisle.

A church and vill had probably existed on the north bank of the Coquet at Felton from soon after, if not before, the Norman Conquest, and it may be inferred that the vill lying over a mile to the north of the church town, called in the records Upper Felton, Little Felton, but more generally Old Felton, is of yet earlier origin.

¹ Edward Adams of Acton voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1710 and 1715. *Poll Book*. Joseph Adams, son of Edward Adams of Acton, was apprenticed, February 2nd, 1703, to George Dover of Newcastle, draper. *Newcastle Merchants Company*, Dendy, vol. ii. p. 337. Surt. Soc. No. 101.

² The name of Benjamin Adams of Acton appears in the Freeholders' Lists of 1721. *Poll Book*.

³ All from Lambert MS. The *inquisitio post mortem* was taken 23rd and 24th August, 1819.

⁴ For a pedigree of Adams of Acton and Longhoughton, see vol. ii. of this work, pp. 388-389.

⁵ In 1886, in deepening a pond at Acton, a flanged axe with a side loop was found. It is 6¾ inches long and 2 inches wide at the cutting edge. It is unfinished from the mould and has never been sharpened or had the lines caused by the metal running into the joinings of the two sides of the mould removed. It is now in the possession of the Rev. William Greenwell.

The priory of Brinkburn, founded in the reign of Henry I. (1100-1135) by William Bertram I. of Mitford, was enriched by the gift, from his grandson, Sir William Bertram II., of a moiety of a land once held by Eudo de Scauceby in *Uner* Felton, and in the same charter William confirmed a grant of four acres of land in the same place made by the said Eudo de Scauceby.¹

Although the editor of the *Brinkburn Chartulary*, in which the charter is printed, has read the qualifying 'Uner' as signifying 'Under' Felton, that is, the church-town, or Great Felton, it is evident that the correct rendering is 'Uver,' 'Over' or 'Upper,' for in the charter of confirmation granted by Henry II. (1154-1191), amongst the donations made by the Bertrams, and set out in the text, is that described as thirty-two acres of land in Upper Felton,² and also in the confirmation granted by King John at Hexham, February 19th, 1200/1, in which a parcel of the land is described as a moiety of the land held by Eudo de Scauceby³ in tofts and crofts in Upper Felton and another parcel as land in Upper Felton given by Ralph de Scauceby.⁴

By a series of four undated charters, probably of the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, Ralph de Scauceby granted to the prior and convent or to the 'domus' of Brinkburn, certain parcels of land in Over or Upper Felton. He was also a witness to other charters.⁵

¹ 'Etiam medietatem terrae, quam Eudo de Scauceby in Uner (? Uver) Felton olim tenuit, cum toftis et croftis, et communi pastura et caeteris pertinentiis; . . . et iiij^{or} acras terrae in Uner (? Uver) Felton, quas Eudo de Scauceby dedit eis in perpetuam elemosinam.' *Brinkburn Chartulary*, Page, p. 3.

² 'Et de triginta duabus acris terrae in Superiori Felton, cum communi pastura sicut carta, quam inde habent, testatur.' *Ibid.* p. 192.

³ The name read by the editor of the *Brinkburn Chartulary* as 'Stancebi' should be 'Scaucebi,' from Scawsby, formerly Scauceby, near Doncaster. The spelling, accordingly, has been altered in this and in the other passages where it occurs.

⁴ 'Concedimus etiam eis et confirmamus rationabilem donationem, quam Rogerus Bertram eis fecit de medietate terrae, quam Eudo de Scauceby tenuit in toftis et croftis in Superiori Felton, et communem pasturam ab Houepeth usque ad Fildersdene, et commune focalium, et unum pratum, quod est ad capud de Glanteleia versus Rimsyde; . . . de dono Eudonis de Scalceby iiij^{or} acras terrae in Superiori Felton; . . . de dono Radulpho de Scaucebi, quandam terram in Superiori Felton.' *Ibid.* p. 186.

⁵ 'Omnibus, etc. . . . Radulpho de Scauceby salutem. Noverit, etc. . . . terram illam, quae juris mei fuit in Over Felton, ab oriente domus praedictorum canonicorum usque ad sepem illorum, et sicut eadem sepes descendit versus meridianem usque in fossam, et sicut eadem fossa vadit versus occidentem, tenendam de me et heredibus meis libere, et quiete, et pure, absque omni exactione et seculari consuetudine, modis omnibus profuturam. Insuper concedo et confirmo quatuor acras terrae, quas pater meus et mater mea eisdem canonicis dederunt in puram elemosinam. . . . Hiis testibus, Thoraldo presbitero, Ricardo persona, Ricardo filio Rocelini, Rogero filio Pagani, Roberto praeposito, Reginaldo fabro, Radulpho de Swarland, Alano filio Ricardi, Willelmo, Joie, Edwardo, Radulpho, clericis, et Willelmo cementario.' *Ibid.* p. 29.

⁶ 'Omnibus, etc. . . . Radulphus de Scauceby salutem. Noverit, etc. . . . unum toftum in Superiori Felton, illum, scilicet, quem Radulphus filius Arkilli tenuit, et tres acras terrae et dimidium in campo ejusdem villae, scilicet, unam acram et dimidium ad capud praedicti tofti versus austrum, et duas acras, quae jacent proximae juxta culturam eorundem canonicorum, quae vocatur Langleis, in

A carucate of land in Upper (*Superior*) Felton was given to the prior and convent by William Bertram;¹ and Godfrey Mauduit, by a charter executed in the presence of Philip, bishop of Durham, Robert fitz Roger, Eustace de Vescy, Roger Bertram and many others, granted them land in Upper (*Superior*) Felton, with the crofts and tofts thereto pertaining,² the grant being confirmed by Godfrey's son Roger Mauduit in December, 1244.³ About 1240 the prior and convent held the whole vill of Little Felton, except 40 acres, in alms and did no service.⁴

William Scauceby, in March, 1242, granted to the prior and convent a marsh below the spring at Upper Felton,⁵ and at the same time William, son of Roger, son of Pagan, made a similar grant.⁶ The services of these two men, who were called his freemen, were excepted when Roger Bertram granted all his land in the vill of Little Felton to the prior and convent.⁷

In an agreement made on the Tuesday after May 6th, 1256, between the prior and convent of Brinkburn on the one part and Roger Bertram of Mitford and Robert de Gamelthorpe on the other part respecting common of pasture in the park of Felton and other matters in dispute, Roger Bertram's tenants in Great and Little Felton are expressly mentioned.⁸ The spring at Upper Felton is mentioned in a charter of 1347.⁹

orientali parte ejusdem culturae, tenendas, etc. . . . Hiis testibus, Rogero Bertram, Henrico decano, Gilberto de Novo Castro, Johanne et Ricardo personis de Mitford, Willelmo de Tamtona tunc senescallo de Mitford, Barnardo de Areneis, Godfrido Mauduyt, Willelmo de Eslinton, Willelmo Pigace, Ricardo de Morewyc, Thoma de Gisborne, Roberto Bonefant, et aliis.' *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 30.

'Omnibus, etc. . . . Radulphus de Scauceby salutem. Noverit, etc. . . . tres acras terrae in campo Superioris Feltone, scilicet, unam acram quae jacet juxta Thipelthirne, et unam acram quae jacet in occidentali parte domus praedictorum canonicorum, et unam acram quae jacet in occidentali parte domus Thurgile, tenendas de me, etc. . . . Hiis testibus, Gilberto officiali, Henrico decano, Johanne persona de Mitford, Stephano persona de Werkeworth, Duncano de Merlay persona de Morpath, Henrico de Ferlington, Barnardo de Areines et aliis.' *Ibid.* pp. 30-31.

'Omnibus, etc. . . . Radulphus de Scauceby salutem. Noverit . . . duas acras terrae in campo Superioris Feltone, illas, scilicet, quae jacent proximae juxta culturam eorundem canonicorum, quae vocatur Langleis, in occidentali parte ejusdem culturae, tenendas de me et heredibus meis, etc. . . . Hiis testibus, Gilberto officiali, Henrico decano, Johanne et Ricardo personis de Mitford, Willelmo de Tamtona, qui fuit senescallus de Mitford, Godfrido Mauduit, Willelmo de Eslinton, Willelmo Pigace, Thoma de Gysborne, Roberto Bonfant, Ricardo de Aketon, Ricardo filio Rocelini, Willelmo filio ejus, et multis aliis.' *Ibid.* pp. 31-32, 33.

¹ *Ibid.* p. 41.

² 'Noverit, etc. Godfridus Mauduit . . . in Superiori Felton terram cum toftis et croftis eidem terrae pertinentibus, quam habui de Rogero filio Pagani pro xx acris, et Turgisium, hominem meum, cum secta sua et cum omnibus ad se pertinentibus.' *Brinkburn Chartulary*, Page, p. 58.

³ *Ibid.* p. 60.

⁴ *Testa de Nevill.* Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 216.

⁵ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, pp. 27-28. 'Hiis testibus, Johanne de Eslinton, Rogero Mauduyt, Nicholao de Aketon, Petro vicario de Felton,' etc.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 27. 'Hiis testibus, Johanne de Eslinton, Rogero Mauduyt, Nicholao de Aketon, Petro vicario de Felton,' etc.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 26. 'Hiis testibus, Rogero de Merlay, Gilberto de Umframvill, Hugone de Bolebec, Henrico de Ferlyngton, Henrico filio ejus, Willelmo Corbet, Ricardo Mautalent,' etc.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 18.

⁹ *Ibid.* p. 36.

About the 15th October, 1537, John Patenson of Old Felton (who is called a suspicious vagabond) came to St. Robert's, near Knaresborough, and began to disclose such seditious reports that the 'minister of the house' there caused him to be brought before the President and Council of the North, sitting at York.

Patenson confessed or deposed that friar Robert Ashton was lodged at his father's house on Tuesday last and other divers nights, and desired him to commend him to the brethren of St. Robert's: that my lord Lumley lies at Hull Park at the Friars and the said friar Ashton is his chaplain, and sometimes is in harness and rides to baron Hilton's, and two or three men of Beverley wait on him. Also that many of them that were fled to Scotland had returned, and lay about Hull Park and Alnwick. That one Arthur Percy came from France to Berwick with seven ships and is now with lord Lumley at Hull Park. That the commons of Scotland had risen with the outlaws of England against their king, and had driven him to a hold and intended to "pyne" him. That one Dixon, a Scotchman dwelling in England near the borders, having a coll blakk here (coal black hair), of the age of forty, with a white face, met him at Alnwick, in the house of one Strother, on Monday fortnight, gave him a groat and desired him to bruit the premises abroad in England.¹ Patenson's story was discredited, and his malice being proved, 'he was committed to prison and afterwards at the *oyer terminer* was indicted, arraigned, and executed for treason.'¹

OULD FELTON. SURVEY OF 1585.²

John Browne holds at will of the lord one messuage with garden and small close of 1 rood, one croft adjoining the said messuage, not enclosed, of 3 acres, lands in the fields, of 4 acres arable land in various places, and several pasture for [blank] beasts, with common of pasture belonging to the said messuage. Rent, 5s. Fine in 1585, 40s.

At the muster taken on Clifton field, November 24th, 1595, for Castle and Morpeth wards, Robert Carr of Old Failton was scheduled as being present but as defective.³

A 'messuage and tenement called Felton Parva within the parish of Felton Nova,' belonging to the dissolved monastery of Brinkburn, with all the lands belonging to and leased with the tenement to James Carr, of the clear yearly value of 40s., were granted January 26th, 1544/5, to Sir William Eure, knight, Lord Eure, to hold in tail male of the king in chief by the service of a tenth part of a knight's fee and paying yearly 4s.⁴

The premises seem to have reverted to the Crown, for by letters patent issued July 1st, 1615, after reciting the grant to Lord Eure in 1545, they were given to Sir James Stonehowse, knight, and William Jorden, both of Wandsworth, Surrey, to hold of the king in chief by the services due and accustomed and paying yearly 4s.⁵

¹ *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic*, Hen. VIII. vol. xii. pt. ii. p. 322.

² Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

³ *Cal. Border Papers*, Bain, vol. ii. p. 78.

⁴ *Pat. Rolls*, 36 Hen. VIII. pt. 26.

⁵ *Pat. Rolls*, 13 Jas. I. pt. 22.

The later descent of Old Felton cannot be traced with the same precision as that of Acton. It was the portion of Edward Acton's estates allocated to his third daughter, Katherine, wife of Thomas Ogle. Thomas Ogle of Old Felton voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1715, but before April 18th, 1720, it had come, in whole or in part, into the hands of John Lisle of Elyhaugh, who by his will of that date limits his lands at Elyhaugh and Old Felton to his daughter Elizabeth, with remainders over. Under these provisions it descended to Robert Lisle of Newcastle, who in 1766 suffered a recovery; he voted for Old Felton at the election of knights of the shire in 1774. In 1798 Old Felton was sold by the above-named Robert Lisle or by another of the same name, the portion west of the turnpike, comprising 215 acres, being conveyed to Alexander Davison of Swarland, and that to the east to Robert Lisle of Acton,¹ since which time these parcels have been merged in the Swarland and Acton estates respectively.

¹ Mr. Beresford Lisle's farm of Old Felton comprises about 243 acres.

OGLE OF OLD FELTON.

THOMAS OGLE of Old Felton, *per uxoris*, party = Katherine, daughter and co-heir of Edward Lisle of Acton, upon to deeds, 1691 and 1694 (*b*); died at Old Felton; buried 3rd August, 1704 (*a*). whom her father, by deed dated 19th April, 1675, settled Old Felton (*b*); died at Old Felton; buried 19th March, 1692 3 (*a*).

[Sarah (<i>b</i>), Mr. Thos. Ogle, jun.'s wife of Old Felton, buried 4th April, 1699 (<i>a</i>).	Thomas Ogle of Old Felton, son and heir, exhibited a bill in Chancery in Trinity Term, 1711 (<i>b</i>); voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1715; sold Old Felton, before 18th April, 1720 (<i>b</i>).	— Sarah Knewstob, widow, bond of marriage, 6th May, 1709; married at Durham cathedral same day.	— Henry, born at Acton, baptised 30th January, 1654/5 (<i>a</i>). Robert, born at Acton, baptised 4th November, 1662 (<i>a</i>); died at Old Felton, buried 15th August, 1696 (<i>a</i>). Ralph, born at Acton, baptised 10th May, 1672 (<i>a</i>). Maudlen, died at Acton, 8th November, 1661 (<i>a</i>). Elizabeth, born at Old Felton, baptised 27th August, 1674 (<i>a</i>).
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8th July, 1710. Mrs. Appolina Ogle of Old Felton, buried. *Felton Register*.

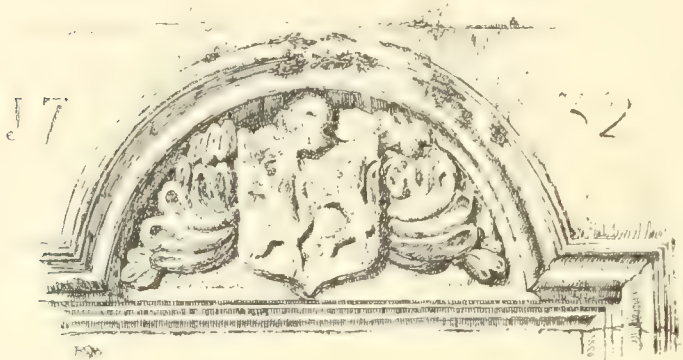
(*a*) *Felton Register*.

(*b*) Mr. Beresford Lisle's muniments.

ELYHAUGH TOWNSHIP.

The township of Elyhaugh, comprising 281 acres, is divided into two unequal parts by the Coquet, the larger portion with the homestead lying on the left or northern bank of the river. There is an interesting old mansion house, built in 1737 by Thomas and Elizabeth Lisle, protected by

well-grown forest trees. The windows are enriched with moulding and over the door is a shield armorial, Lisle impaling Lisle. In 1901 there was a population of nineteen.¹



PANEL OVER THE DOOR AT ELYHAUGH.

The township of Elyhaugh probably owes its existence to the operation of the Poor Law Act of Charles II., previous to which it may have been comprised in Felton, for it is unnoticed in the early records.

A cadet branch of the Lisles was seated at Elyhaugh as far back as 1549, when Thomas Lisle of Elyhaugh purchased lands in Hazon from Roger Tocket of Tocket.²

From the torn and mutilated records of a suit in chancery in 1595 concerning Elyhaugh, the following details can be gleaned. Robert Lysley of Felton, the complainant, stated that as son and heir of his father he was seised of a mansion house, messuage or tenement called Ileyhaughe, when, about the year 1572-1573, being in service at court and attendant on the earl of Sussex, then lord president of the North, and being young and in need of money, he granted a lease for twenty-one years to his cousin-german, Robert Lisley of Haysande, who had 'repaired to London and with offers of money earnestly entreated' for the same. The lease, dated July 10th, 15 Eliz. [1573], was granted to Lancelot Lisley of Hasande, brother of the said Robert Lyle of Hasand, 'because himself then stood in some danger about the suspicion of killing one Heron.' Robert Lisle of Felton seems to have been unable to recover possession of the demised premises on the expiration of the lease, although he desired to grant them to his own brother, John Lisle, for the term of his life.³ Robert Lisle of Felton was ultimately successful, for Elyhaugh is included in the settlement of his estates, made January 17th, 1595/6.⁴

¹ The Census Returns are: 1801, 34; 1811, 27; 1821, 13; 1831, 19; 1841, 27; 1851, 15; 1861, 21; 1871, 21; 1881, 12; 1891, 14; 1901, 19.

Miss Bacon Grey's abstract of title to Hazon. Cf. vol. x. of this work, p. 466.

² Chancery Proceedings, series 2, bundle 244, No. 42.

³ Lambert MS.

LISLE OF ELYHAUGH.

JOHN LISLE of Elyhaugh, query third and youngest son of Robert Lisle of Felton, and Catherine Carnaby, his wife, who was a remainder man in a settlement of Acton made 15th August, 1639 (*b*); was rated for Elyhaugh, in 1662, at £25 per annum; buried 19th December, 1672 (*a*).

William Lisle of Elyhaugh, only son and heir (*b*), buried 3rd September, 1683 (*a*).

..... [? Mrs Jane Lisle of Elyhaugh, buried 20th February, 1710'1 (*a*).

Frances Lisle of Elyhaugh, married 1st October, 1662, Thomas Kerr of Ancrum (*a*). Elizabeth, 'daughter of Mr. John Lisle of Elyhaugh,' buried 30th June, 1657 (*a*).

Elizabeth, widow of Robert Lisle of Hazon, and daughter of William Wallas of Newcastle, sole executrix to her husband's will; had the mansion of Old Felton for her dower house by deed dated 26th April, 1726 (*b*), and died there; buried 25th May, 1733 (*a*).

John Lisle of Elyhaugh, baptised 4th July, 1675 (*a*), son and heir; buried 28th June, 1721 (*a*); will dated 18th April, 1720 (*b*) (*b*).

Dorothy [dau. of Robert] Lisle of Hazon, to whom John Lisle, in 1720, gave £10 per annum for her life (*e*).

Robert, baptised 18th, buried 23rd April, 1681 (*a*). Robert, baptised 22nd May, 1683 (*a*) [bur. 19th April, 1700 (*a*)].

Elizabeth, bapt. 27th June, 1678 (*a*); mar. 12th July, 1705 (*a*), Thomas Lisle of Weldon; heir-at-law to her niece, Elizabeth Lisle, at whose death, in 1723, she succeeded to Elyhaugh (*b*), died s.p.; bur. 20th March, 1737/8 (*a*). He was bur. Sept. 4th, 1748 (*a*).

Elizabeth Lisle of Elyhaugh, daughter and sole heir, died unmarried (*b*); buried in Felton church, 5th April, 1723 (*a*).

John Lisle, took part of Old Felton and the reversion of Elyhaugh by a settlement made by Thomas and Elizabeth Lisle, dated 31st January, 1737/8 (*b*) (*b*); resided at Morpeth and was buried there, 24th August, 1759 (*c*); will dated 7th December, 1756 (*b*).

Margaret, widow of Wolstan Paston of Newcastle, and dau. of Proctor (*d*); living in Morpeth, a widow, 4th March, 1762 (*f*).

Katherine, married about 1737 Robert Laing (of Long Framlington); filed a bill in Chancery, 12th May, 1747 (*b*) (*b*). Anne, married 5th June, 1733, Edward Manner of Long Framlington (*a*) (*b*).

John Lisle, bapt. May 11th, 1742 (*c*); named in the will of his half-brother, William Paston of Morpeth, 26th Oct., 1754 (*d*); bur. Jan. 7th, 1756 (*c*). James, bapt. Sept. 5th, 1743 (*c*); bur. Oct. 5th, 1746 (*c*).

Robert Lisle of Elyhaugh and Old Felton, bapt. Jan. 13th, 1744/5, named in the will of his half-brother, William Paston, 26th Oct., 1754 (*d*); apprenticed 4th March, 1762, to Thomas Aney of Newcastle, hostman (*f*); voted for Old Felton at the election of knights of the shire in 1774; resided at West Denton, near Newcastle; died v.p.; buried at Morpeth, 30th August, 1797 (*c*); will dated 12th May, 1792; proved 13th November, 1797 (*b*).

Sarah, dau. of Doctor Richardson of Alnwick, articles before mar., 13th & 14th Jan., 1760 (*b*); mar. May 28th, 1769 (*g*).

William, baptised June 23rd, 1746 (*c*); buried August 30th, 1746 (*c*). Mary, bapt. Aug. 6th, 1747 (*c*); named in the will of her half-brother, William Paston, 26th October, 1754 (*d*); married 13th October, 1772, William Coulson of Newcastle (*c*).

(*a*) *Felton Register*.

(*b*) Mr. Beresford Lisle's deeds.

(*c*) *Morpeth Register*.

(*d*) Abstract of title with Mr. Richard Wellford.

(*e*) Lambert MS.

(*f*) *Newcastle Hostmen's Company*, Dendy, p. 2 *b*.

(*g*) Nicholas Brown's *Diary*.

(*h*) Mr. John Tate's deeds.

EVIDENCE TO LISLE PEDIGREE.

7th December, 1756. Will of John Lisle of Morpeth. I give my dwelling-house at Morpeth to my wife Elizabeth Lisle for life, and after her death I give the same to my son Robert Lisle. To my daughter Mary Lisle £1,000. Proved at Durham, 1760. Mr. John Tate's Abstract of Title.

12th May, 1792. Will of Robert Lisle of Newcastle, at present residing at West Denton. I give my household goods to my wife, except my bookcase and library, which I give to my nephew Robert Lisle Coulson. I give all my lands, etc., to my friends, Robert Carr of Elyhaugh, esq., Thomas Youngusband of Tuggal Hall, esq., and William Row of Newcastle, merchant, in trust to pay the income of the estate to my wife for her life and then to be equally divided amongst my nephews and nieces, Robert Lisle Coulson, William Coulson, Jane Coulson and Margaret Coulson, share and share alike. My nephew John Blenkinsop Coulson is already amply provided for by his late uncle, John Blenkinsop Coulson of Jesmond, esq., deceased. *Ibid.*

In 1663 John Lisle was rated for Elyhaugh at £25 per annum,¹ and the place is described by Warburton, about 1715, as 'the seat of Lisle, gent., pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river Coquet in a vale surrounded by a thick wodd.'²

18 April, 1729. Will of John Lisle of Elyhaugh, gent. I give my messuages, lands, etc., at Elihaugh, Old Felton and New Felton to my daughter Elizabeth Lisle for life, subject to the payment of my debts, annuities and legacies; and because I am extremely desirous that the estates should continue in the family of Lisle, who have for many generations enjoyed the same, I injoin and earnestly entreat my said daughter to marry and take to husband Robert, the eldest son of my late friend, Robert Lisle of Weldon, esq., or any other son of the said Robert Lisle; remainder to her issue. Remainder to the sons of my sister Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Lisle of Weldon; remainder to my natural son John Lisle and his issue; remainder to my natural daughters Katherine Lisle and Ann Lisle; remainder to Robert Lisle, eldest son and heir of Robert Lisle, late of Weldon, esq., deceased, and his heirs male; remainder to William, second son of the said Robert Lisle, deceased, and his heirs male; remainder to George Lisle, youngest son of Robert Lisle, deceased; remainder to Robert Lisle, son of Thomas Lisle, late of Newton-on-the-Moor, gent., deceased; remainder to John Lisle, son of William Lisle, late of Long Framlington, gent., deceased. I give to my wife £10 per annum over and above her jointure. I give 20s. per annum to my sister Elizabeth Lisle. I give £10 per annum to Dorothy Lisle of Hazon, the mother of my three natural children. I give 40s. per annum to Frances Lisle of Weldon and 40s. per annum to Dorothy Lisle of Long Horsley. I give to my natural son John Lisle £200, and to my natural daughters Katherine and Ann Lisle £150 apiece. To Ann, one of the daughters of Robert Lisle of Weldon, £40.³

Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Lisle, died unmarried in 1723, and possession of the estate was obtained by her father's sister Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Lisle of Weldon, who alleged the invalidity of the will.⁴ The matter was compromised, and a deed dated January 31st, 1737/8, secured Elyhaugh and part of Old Felton to Thomas⁵ and Elizabeth for their joint lives and the life of the longer liver, the reversion of these lands with immediate possession of the other part of Old Felton being given to John Lisle, natural son and devisee of John Lisle, the testator of 1720.⁶

Robert Lisle of Newcastle, hostman, and of West Denton, having sold Old Felton in 1798 to Robert Lisle of Acton and Weldon and to Alexander Davison of Swarland, by his will dated May 12th, 1792, gave Elyhaugh to his wife for her life and then to his nephew and nieces.

The estate was sold under a decree of the Court of Chancery, made May 31st, 1816,⁷ and was then acquired by Nicholas Temperley of

¹ Book of Rates. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 261.

² Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

³ Lambert MS.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Thomas Lisle voted for Elyhaugh at the election of knights of the shire in 1734 and 1748. *Poll Book*.

⁶ Mr. Beresford Lisle's deeds.

⁷ To be sold under a decree of the Court of Chancery, made 31st May, 1816, *W. Balleny v. Palfrey Geo. Burrell*, Elyhaugh, 264 acres, rent £370. *Newcastle Courant*, February 1st, 1817.

Newcastle, afterwards of Wanstead, Essex, who died in 1823.¹ His sons, John Temperley of Villa Place, Newcastle, and George Carr Temperley of Gateshead, and his son-in-law, Edward Blanchard Stamp of Low Elswick, voted as freeholders in Elyhaugh at the election of knights of the shire in 1841.²

Elyhaugh was purchased in 1846 from the devisees of Nicholas Temperley by Mr. George Tate of Guyzance East-house, to whose eldest son, Mr. John Tate of Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, it now belongs.

SWARLAND TOWNSHIP.

The township of Swarland comprises 2,211 acres, to which in 1888 were added, under the provisions of the Local Government Act of that year, two detached portions of the township of Felton containing 236 acres. It contains the homesteads of Overgrass, Swarland-dean, Swarland East-house, Swarland-fence, Swarland-moor, Swarland mill and Overgrass mill, besides the old mansion of the Heselrigs at Swarland hall and the more modern residence formerly called Swarland house and now Swarland park. The population in 1901 was 106.³

The only recorded vestiges of the prehistoric inhabitants of the place were found in the early part of the nineteenth century by some workmen while 'digging gravel for the walks at Swarland house out of a hill side in a field called Harry's Chair, on the north-west side of Swarland old hall. They came to a kind of kist vaen in which was the remains of a human body of large size, the teeth and cheek bones were pretty perfect.' The kist also contained an urn of coarse pottery, apparently filled with an oily fat or unctuous substance. There was also found near it another similar kist, but without any remains.⁴

Swarland, a member of the barony of Mitford, was in the early part of the thirteenth century held in part of the lords of the fee by socage tenants, some of whom took their name from the place; one was

¹ 1823, August 26th, Nicholas Temperley, grocer, Sandhill, aged 53. Matthew Forster's *Obituary*.

² *Poll Book*.

1847, September 9th. At Hamburg, Edward Blanchard Stamp, of Brighton, formerly agent in Low Elswick lead-works, aged near 43. Matthew Forster's *Obituary*.

³ The Census Returns are: 1801, 207; 1811, 195; 1821, 211; 1831, 210; 1841, 194; 1851, 174; 1861, 164; 1871, 128; 1881, 140; 1891, 132; 1901, 106.

⁴ The Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'R,' p. 73.

called the cook. It is stated in *Testa de Nevill* that 'Willelmus filius coci' held half a curacate of land of Roger Bertram and paid 6d. yearly.¹ His name appears as an attesting witness to several of the Brinkburn charters,² and Christiana, daughter of William le Keu, in or before 1294, recovered her seisin against Hugh de Carliol and others.³

The name of Richard de Swarland appears as a witness to a grant made to the prior and convent of Brinkburn by Adam Maufetur in 1253,⁴ to a confirmation granted to the same house about 1266,⁵ and to several others of the Brinkburn charters.⁶ He was defendant in an action in 1272 brought by Robert de Nevill and Ida his wife for a third part of one messuage and four bovates of land in Swarland which they claimed as of her dower from her former husband, Roger Bertram IV.⁷ About the same time Richard de Swarland, called the forestar, confirmed by a charter attested by Guichard de Charron, the sheriff of Northumberland,⁸ certain wastes, etc., at Lythacksyde granted by his son William to Thomas de Carliolo.⁹

Roger of Swarland held two messuages and four bovates of land there.		William, brother of Roger of Swarland, uncle and heir of Christiana.	
<hr/>			
Robert of Swarland, son and heir, to whom the fee descended; died s.p.	Adam of Swarland, to whom his brother's fee descended; died s.p.	Christiana, sister and heiress, died s.p. before 1269.	Ralph of Swarland, son and heir, — | Adam of Swarland, son and heir. —
<hr/>			
Roger, son and heir of Adam of Swarland.		Agnes, daughter and heiress, in 1269 brought an action at the assizes against Agnes Coldecine.	

In 1269 Agnes, daughter of Adam de Swarland, claimed two messuages and four bovates of land in Swarland, alleging that she had been unjustly

¹ *Testa de Nevill*. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. pp. 207, 216.

² *Brinkburn Chartulary*, pp. 39, 40, 47.

³ *Originalia*, rot. 24, 22 Edw. I. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 288.

⁴ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 46.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 12.

⁶ *Ibid.* pp. 8, 21, 22, 40, 46, 53, 74.

⁷ *De Banco Roll*, 1 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 91.

⁸ Guichard de Charron was sheriff from November 23rd, 1267, to (*circa*) November 5th, 1272. Lists of Sheriffs, p. 97. P.R.O. Lists and Indexes, No. ix.

⁹ Omnibus, etc., Richardus de Swarland forestarius salutem in Domino. Noveritis me ratam et gratam habere donacionem, etc., quam Richardus filius meus fecit Thomae de Karliolo, burgensi de Novo Castro, domino de Swarland, de toto illo wasto cum pertinentiis in Lythacksyde, in Putyngsted, et Hyndstroth, per devisas contentas in charta quam dictus Thomas habet de dicto Richardo, filio meo: ita quod nec ego, Richardus, nec aliquis ex parte mea, in dicto wasto aliquod jus vel clameum de cetero exigere vel vindicare poterimus. In cujus, etc. Testibus, domino Gwycharde de Charron tunc vicecomite Northumbriae, domino Johanne de Halton, Willelmo filio suo, Hugone le Wygrus, Radulfo Huthom, Willelmo filio Willelmi coco de Swarland, et multis aliis. *Ex Cartis Hesselrigg*, Lansdowne MS. 326. fol. 105.

disseised by Roger Bertram of Mitford of the said lands, which had belonged to her ancestors; she was non-suited.¹

An entry in the *Patent Rolls* of 1254 seems to indicate that Agnes Bertram, daughter of Roger Bertram III., had been married or contracted in marriage to a son of Peter de Montford before her marriage with Thomas fitz William, and that, as a marriage portion, he was to have from her father the mill and ten librates of land in Swarland.²

The only son of Roger Bertram III. died in his father's lifetime, leaving a widow, Ida, who remarried Robert de Nevill, and an only child, Agnes Bertram, who succeeded to Mitford castle. Roger Bertram having incurred a heavy debt in the Barons' war largely dismembered his estate. About the year 1266 he granted Swarland to Agnes, sometimes called Agnes Cousdene, one of the children of his daughter Agnes by her husband Thomas fitz William, variously described as of Sprotborough, Emley or Woodhall. The charter³ was attested by John de Halton, then sheriff of Northumberland.⁴

¹ Agnes, filia Adae de Swarlaund, petit versus Agnetem Coldecine duo messuagia et quatuor bovatas terrae cum pertinentiis in Swarlaund, quae clamat esse jus et hereditatem suam. Et in quae eadem Agnes Coldecyne non habet ingressum nisi per Rogerum Bertram de Mitforth, qui inde injuste et sine judicio disseisivit Rogerum de Swarlaund, consanguineum praedictae Agnetis, filiae Adae, cujus heres ipsa est, post primum, etc. Et unde dicit quod praedictus Rogerus, consanguineus suus, fuit seysitus, in dominico suo ut de feodo, de praedictis tenementis tempore domini Regis nunc, capiendo inde expletia ad valentiam, etc., et de ipso Rogero, descendit feodum illud cuidam Roberto, ut filio et heredi, et de ipso Roberto cuidam Adae, ut fratri et heredi et de ipso Ada cuidam Cristiana, ut sorori et heredi, et de ipsa Cristiana, quia obiit sine herede de se, revertebatur feodum illud cuidam Willelmo, fratri praedicti Rogeri, ut avunculo et heredi, et de ipso Willelmo cuidam Radulpho, ut filio et heredi, et de ipso Radulpho cuidam Adae, ut fratri et heredi, et de ipso Ada isti Agneti, qui nunc petit, ut filia et heres, etc. *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, pp. 177, 178. Surt. Soc.

² (Pro Petro de Monte Forti.) Rex omnibus, etc., salutem. Dimissionem quam Rogerus Bertram de Mitford fecit Petro de Monte Forti de manerio de Trekelawe cum una marcata annui redditus de Milneburn de le North, percipienda per manum Simonis de Dyveliston et heredum suorum, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et omnimodis escaetis suis quae infra septem annos in dicto manerio acciderint, sine aliquo retinemento. Habendam et tenendam eidem Petro et heredibus vel assignatis suis a festo Sancti Martini in yeme anno graciae m.c.c.l quinto usque ad finem septem annorum proximo sequentium. Salvis Johanni filio Simonis molendino de Trekelawe, cum secta ejusdem villae et omnibus pertinentiis suis, quod habet de dono Rogeri Bertram, patris praedicti Rogeri, et decem libratibus terrae in villa de Swarland, illis, scilicet quas praedictus Rogerus dedit in liberum maritagium cum Agnete, filia sua, uni filiorum dicti Petri; ratam habentes et gratam eam, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, dicto Petro concedimus et confirmamus sicut scriptum convencionale inde inter eos confectum rationabiliter testatur. Ita tamen quod dictus Rogerus manerium praedictum dicto Petro vel alio in feodo non dimittat, nec idem Petrus illud sibi retinendum in feodo recipiat, super forisfacturam ejusdem manerii, si contra hanc inhibitionem nostram aliquid attemptare praesumpserint sine licencia nostra speciali. In cujus, etc. Teste Rege apud Dunelm' xxvj die Septembris. *Pat. Rolls*, 39 Hen. III. memb. i.

³ Ego, Rogerus de Bertram, dominus de Mitford, dedi Agneti, filiae domini Thomae filii Willelmi, et heredibus suis, communam herbagii in bosco qui vocatur Ledefens, etc. Et similiter de omnibus tenentibus praedictae Agnetis, dominae de Swarland, tam liberis quam nativis, de eadem villa eandem communam, etc. Testibus, Johanne de Hawelton, tunc vicecomite Northumbriae, Johanne de Plesseto, Willelmo Heyrun, Rogero Mauduth, Waltero de Camhow, Gerardo de Wodrington, militibus, Johanne de Woddyngton, Rogero fratre suo, Hugone Vigerus, Richardo de Swarland, Willelmo filio Willelmi coci de eadem, et aliis. *Ex Cartis Hesselrigg*, Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 102 b.

⁴ John de Haulton was sheriff from November 26th, 1265, to (circa) November 23rd, 1267. *Lists of Sheriffs*, p. 97. P.R.O. Lists and Indexes, No. ix.

As Agnes fitz William sold the vill¹ within four years² to Thomas, son of Thomas de Carliolo, a wealthy burgess of Newcastle, a sale confirmed by her grandfather,³ it is possible that she had no beneficial ownership and that her name was lent and used to strengthen the title. A few years afterwards, Roger Bertram, in a charter attested by Guichard de Charron, sheriff of Northumberland,⁴ granted Thomas Carliolo common of pasture and other privileges in Felton-shire.⁵

¹ Item idem Rogerus Bertiam dedit Agneti Cousdecine villam de Suarlande, reddendo inde per annum sibi et heredibus suis *id.* Et eadem Agnes vendidit praedictam villam Thomae de Karl' Novi Castri, reddendo inde per annum praefato Rogero et heredibus suis praedictum servicium, et valet per annum xl marcas. *Rotuli Hundredorum* (1274-1275). Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 91.

² Agnes, filia Thomae filii Willelmi, quondam domini del Woodhall, salutem. Noveritis me dedisse et hac praesenti charta, etc., confirmasse Thomae, filio Thomae de Carliolo, burgensi de Novo Castro super Tinam, totam villam de Swarland cum parco et cum aliis pertinentiis et libertatibus, sicut dominus Rogerus Bertram dictam villam cum pertinentiis aliquo tempore melius, liberius vel quicquid tenuit vel tenere potuit cum libera . . . sibi et heredibus de corpore procreatis imperpetuum. Hijs testibus, domino Nicholao, tunc priore de Brickborne, Guichardo de Charron, tunc vicecomite Northumbriae, Johanne de Plesseto, Johanne de Heweltona, Thoma de Fenwicke, Gerardo de Woddrington, militibus, Johanne de Woddrington, Rogero fratre eius. Henricus tertius anno regni sui quinquagesimo quinto (1270-1271). *Visitation of Northumberland*, 1615, ed. Forster, p. 68.

Rex omnibus, etc., salutem. Cum Rogerus Bertram de Mitford dedisset et concessisset per cartam suam Agneti, filiae Thomae filii Willelmi de la Wodehall, manerium suum et villam de Swarland cum pertinentiis, habendum et tenendum eidem Agneti heredibus vel assignatis suis, et eadem Agnes dederit et concesserit per cartam suam manerium et villam praedictam cum pertinentiis Thomae, filio Thomae de Karl', burgensi Novi Castri super Tynam; habendum et tenendum sibi et heredibus vel assignatis suis imperpetuum, et nos donacionem et concessionem illam per cartam nostram confirmaverimus, ac praedicti Rogerus et Agnes teneantur diversis Judaeis regni nostri in diversis debitis, ut dicitur; volentes praefato Thomae gratiam in hac parte facere specialem, concedimus eidem Thomae pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod ipse et heredes sui occasione manerii et villae praedictae non teneantur nobis vel heredibus nostris seu Judaeis praedictis in aliquibus debitis praedictis, nec ad mandatum nostrum, vel justiciariorum nostrorum ad custodiam Judaeorum assignatum, per vicecomites aut alios quoscunque ministros nostros pro debitis illis fiant distractiones in manerio et villa praedictis, set quo ad porcionem terrarum et tenementorum illorum quieti sint de debitis praedictis, salvo nobis et heredibus nostris, necnon et Judaeis praedictis, nostro recuperare, si necesse fuerit, de debitis illis in aliis terris et tenementis praedictorum Rogeri et Agnetis. (No date—between entries dated 'Teste Rege apud Merton viii die Octobris' and 'Teste Rege apud Merton ix^o die Octobris'.) *Pat. Rolls*, 55 Henry III. memb. 4.

³ Omnibus hoc scriptum, etc. Rogerus Bertram, dominus de Mitford, etc. Noveritis me inspexisse cartam Agnetis, filiae Thomae filii Willelmi, in haec verba. Omnibus, etc., Agnes, filia Thomae filii Willelmi, quondam domini de Woodhall, salutem. Noveritis me dedisse, etc., Thomae, filio Thomae de Carliolo, burgens[is] de Novo Castro super Tynam, totam villam de Swarland cum parco et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis, etc., prout patet in charta Agnetis, filiae Thomae, etc. Et ut haec mea donacio etc.: Testibus, dominis Nicholao, tunc priore de Brenkeburne, Gwycharde de Charron, tunc vicecomite Northumbriae, Johanne de Plessetis, Johanne de Hawelton, Thoma de Fynwick, Rogero Mauduth, Gerardo de Woddrington, militibus, Johanne Woddrington, Rogero fratre suo, Johanne Lythegraynes, Thoma de Elmden, Hugone le Vygrus, et aliis. Ego autem Rogerus praedictam donacionem, concessionem et chartae confirmacionem ratas et gratas habiturus, pro me et heredibus meis vel assignatis vel quibuscunque nomine nostro, concedo et confirmo imperpetuum, concedendo nichilominus quod ego et heredes mei, etc., teneamur ad warrantizandam eidem Thomae et heredibus suis, etc., praedictam villam de Swarland, etc. Testibus, domino Nicholao, tunc priore de Brenkeburne, Gwycharde de Charron, tunc vicecomite Northumbriae, Johanne de Plessetis, Johanne de Hawelton, Thoma de Fenwyke, et aliis praescriptis. *Ex Cartis Hesselrigg*, Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 104 b.

⁴ Guichard de Charron was sheriff November 23rd, 1267, to (circa) November 5th, 1272. *Lists of Sheriffs*, p. 97. *P.R.O. Lists and Indexes*, No. ix.

⁵ Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel auditoris Rogerus Bertram, dominus de Mitforth, salutem. Noveritis me pro me et heredibus meis vel assignatis dedisse, concessisse, et praesenti carta mea confirmasse Thomae, filio Thomae de Carliolo, burgens[is] de Novo Castro super Tynam, communam herbagii per totam Feltonschire in boscis, pasturis, viis, semitis, moris, mariscis, stagnis et aquis, ad

The family of the new proprietor of Swarland produced many eminent citizens of Newcastle. Henry de Karle was one of the bailiffs as early as 1251, and mayor in 1254,¹ Thomas de Karle, the purchaser, was bailiff in 1253, 1254, and apparently mayor from 1264 to 1279,² and Thomas de Karle, junior, was a bailiff in 1271, 1272, 1273 and 1277.³ Thomas de Carliolo, senior, had two sons and perhaps other children. Hugh de Carliolo, the eldest son, was mayor of Newcastle in 1291, 1292, 1293, 1295 and 1296.⁴ He was also burgess in the parliament summoned for November 27th, 1295.⁵ Nicholas de Karliolo represented the borough in 1302 and 1311.⁶

In 1275 Thomas de Karl' was called upon to defend an action brought by Robert de Neville and Ida his wife, who claimed against him a third part of 24 acres of land in Felton and the third part of the water corn-mill of Swarland.⁷ The plaintiffs obtained a verdict against Agnes, daughter of Thomas, who had been called to give warranty.⁸ He had also to defend an action brought in 1278 by Margery, widow of William Hirning, for her dower in a third part of two messuages, 60 acres of land and 6 acres of meadow in Swerlaund,⁹ and again, in 1284, to defend an action brought by Henry Hirning to recover a toft and 40 acres of land in Swareland.¹⁰

Thomas de Carliolo, by a charter attested by Hugh Gubion, sheriff of Northumberland,¹¹ for an annuity of £50 a year, gave his manor of Swarland, with the vills, tenements and lands of Overgrass, Gamelthorpfild, Glantlees, Duddo and Twizell, to his eldest son, Hugh de Carliolo.¹² He was dead

omnimoda averia sua pascenda, exceptis capris et bidentibus, in bosco meo qui vocatur le Diffens. Habendam dicto Thomae, et omnibus tenentibus suis villae de Swarland tam liberis, etc. Testibus, domino Nicholao, tunc priore de Brinkborne, Gwischardo de Charron, tunc vicecomite Northumbriae, Johanne de Hawelton, Johanne de Oghill, militibus, Hugone le Vigrus, Willelmo de Espeley, Rogero filio Gilberti de Cramlyngton et aliis. *Ex Cartis Hesselrigg*, Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 103 b.

¹ Welford, *Newcastle and Gateshead*, vol. i. p. 417.

² *Ibid.* pp. 417-419.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 418-419.

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 420-421.

⁵ *Members of Parliament*, printed in 1878 by order of the House of Commons.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *De Banco Roll*, 2 and 3 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 140.

⁸ *Ibid.* 3 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, pp. 194, 210.

⁹ *Ibid.* 6 and 7 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 385.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 12 and 13 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 721.

¹¹ Hugh Gubion was sheriff from January 2nd, 1292, to (circa) March 11th, 1296. Lists of Sheriffs, p. 97. P.R.O. Lists and Indexes, No. ix.

¹² Thomas, filius Thomae de Karliolo, dedit Hugoni, filio suo primogenito, manerium de Swarland cum vill[is], tenementis, etc., et totam terram de Overgaris quae vocatur Gamelthorpfild, sicut continetur in carta quam habet [de] domino Roberto de Hilton, et totam terram de Dudden, Twysell et Glantley, etc. Reddendo annuatim ⁱⁱⁱⁱ sterlingorum, etc. Testibus, domino Hugone Gobiun, tunc vicecomite Northumbriae, dominis Rogero Mauduyt, Roberto de Glantenden, Johanne de Oggill, militibus, Richardo de Aketon, Thoma de Milburne, Willelmo de Espeley, Richardo de la More, Hugone de Haysand, Henrico le Scott, Johanne le Scott, Thoma de Karliolo juniore, Johanne de Blakeden, Johanne de Stoketon et aliis. *Ex Cartis Hesselrigg*, Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 106 b.

before Ascensiontide, 1293, when Agnes his widow released to her son Hugh her dower in her husband's lands in Jesmond, Swarland, Glantles, Duddo, Twizell, etc. Thomas de Carliolo, younger brother of Hugh, at Martinmas, 1292, quitclaimed to his brother his rights to lands in Newcastle, Swarland, etc.² Hugh de Carliolo heads the Subsidy Roll of 1296.

SWARLAND SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

		s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum	Hugonis de Carliolo ...	5	6	4	made 1027	9 6
..	Agnes de Escoth ...	2	14		..	4 11
..	Willelm. Atugat ...	2	5	7		4 11
..	Radulphi filii Rogeri ...	1	7	4	..	2 5 1
..	Willelmi filii Rogeri ...	1	8	8	..	2 7 1
Summa huius villae, £ 13 2s. 7d. Unie domino regi, 23s. 10d.						

Hugh de Carliol also owned property in Newcastle, for by an undated charter he had a release from his father Thomas of certain lands by the Lorteburn, lying between the land of Emma Torald and that formerly belonging to William Norrays,³ and subsequently, with the consent of his wife Joan and his son Thomas, he gave with his daughter Alice in marriage to James the apothecary a messuage under the castle moat formerly belonging to William de Ponte. The grant was attested by Henry Scott, chief bailiff of Newcastle,⁴ Nicholas Carliol, Peter Graper and others.⁵

Thomas de Karliolo, son of Hugh, demised lands in Pilgrim Street in 1303,⁶ and in 1309 he granted to William de Bulmer of Newcastle at the rent of 100s. of silver the land opposite the Sandhill, formerly held by Philip, son of Sampson.⁷ In the same year he was defendant in an application made by John de Corbrig, who sought to replevy his lands in

¹ Die Domini a proxima post festum ascensionis Domini, anno 21 E. I. scilicet conventu inter Agnetem, quae fuit uxor Thomae de Karliolo, ex una parte, et Hugonem, filium eiusdem Thomae, ex alia, scilicet, quod dictus Hugo concessit dictae Agneti tertiam partem omnium terrarum et tenementorum cum pertinentiis quae fuerunt Thomae de Karliolo, quondam viri ipsius Agnetis, in Jesemue, Swereland, Dudden, Twysell, et Glentley, et diversa alia in Novo Castro, salvo capitali messuagio de Swereland; et etiam solvit eidem Agneti xii marcas sterlingorum, de quibus eadem Agnes aedificabit domos valentes xii marcas. Remanere ad praefatum Hugonem et heredes suos, etc. Testibus, Thoma de Fishburne, Johanne de Insula, etc. Huc usque out of the box marked with W.H. *Ibid.* fol. 105 b.

² Ego, Thomas, filius Thomae de Karliolo quietum clamavi Hugoni de Karliolo, fratri meo seniori, totum jus quod habui in omnibus terris, etc., quae unquam fuerunt Thomae de Karliolo, patris mei, tam in villa Novi Castri super Tynam quam in villa de Swarland. Testibus, domino Hugone Gubion, tunc vicecomite Northumbriae et custode villae Novi Castri super Tynam, Willelmo de Haukeswell, tunc subvicecomite et subcustode dictae villae, Henrico le Scott. Data apud Novum Castrum, die Martis in octabis Sancti Martini, 1292. *Ibid.* fol. 99 b.

³ *Ex Cartis Hessclrigg*, Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 103.

⁴ Henry Scott was chief bailiff or mayor in 1300. Welford, *Newcastle and Gateshead*, vol. i. p. 2.

⁵ *Ex Cartis Hessclrigg*, Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 99.

⁶ *Ibid.* fol. 99 b.

⁷ *Ibid.* fol. 105.

Newcastle taken into the king's hands for his default.¹ On July 16th, 1310, he had a grant of free warren in all his demesne lands at Swarland and Glanteley.² He represented Newcastle in parliament in 1313.³ In 1322 he lent £300 to Thomas de Rok to be levied in default of payment on his lands and chattels in Northumberland,⁴ and in 1330 he granted to Robert de Castello, a burgess of Newcastle, a messuage opposite the Sandhill at the yearly rent of 53s. 4d.⁵

Hugh de Karliolo, parson of the church of Boldoun, had a protection, March 15th, 1330/1, for one year going to Ireland in the king's service,⁶ and, March 13th, 1332/3, John de Karliolo and Dervergulio his wife had a simple protection for one year.⁷

CARLIOL OF NEWCASTLE AND SWARLAND.

ARMS: *A cross between four lions rampant* — Papworth. *Argent, on a cross sable a mullet of six points of the field*. — *Cart. MS., Tonge's Visitation*, p. lvi.

HENRY DE CARLILO, bailiff of Newcastle, 1251, 1253; mayor, 1254.

Thomas de Carliolo of Newcastle, mayor 1264-1279; purchased Swarland <i>circa</i> 1270 (<i>c</i>); gave his estates at Swarland, Overgrass, Glantlees, Duddo and Twizel to his eldest son Hugh (<i>a</i>), to whom, <i>circa</i> 1293, he demised his lands near the Fort burn, Newcastle (<i>a</i>).	Agnes — — — a widow in 1293, when she released to her son, Hugh de Carliolo, her dower in Swarland, Glantlees, Jesmond, Duddo and Twizel (<i>a</i>); party to deed in 1293 (<i>a</i>).
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Hugh de Carliolo of Swarland, mayor of Newcastle, 1291-1296 (<i>b</i>); M.P. 1295.	Joan (<i>a</i>).	Thomas de Carliolo, who at Martinmas, 1292, quitclaimed all his right in Swarland to his elder brother Hugh (<i>a</i>).
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Thomas de Carliolo of Swarland, mayor of Newcastle 1314 (<i>b</i>); M.P. 1313; collector of customs 1304, 1321, 1323; obtained in 1310 a grant of free warren in Swarland and Glantlees; he granted, 25th September, 1334, the patronage of St. Mary the Virgin chantry at All Saints' church, Newcastle, to Peter, son of Peter Graper, and Cecilia his wife.	John de Carliolo, in April, 1334, had attornment for his brother Thomas of lands in Glantlees, of which he gave seisin to Robert de Sokepeth and Constance his wife (<i>a</i>).	Hugh de Carliolo, chaplain, party to a fine made by Thomas Carliol in 1334 (<i>a</i>); vicar of Bolam.	Alice, wife of James the apothecary, who had from her father in free marriage a messuage under the moat at Newcastle (<i>a</i>).
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Cecilia, daughter and co-heir, married, <i>circa</i> 1334, Peter Graper of Newcastle (<i>a</i>).	Constance, daughter and co-heir, married 1st Thomas Grethead (<i>a</i>), and 2nd, <i>circa</i> 1334, Robert, son of Robert Sokepeth (<i>a</i>).	Elizabeth, wife of Robert de Tuggal (<i>a</i>). Joan, wife of John de Wakefield (<i>a</i>). Alice, wife of Nicholas de Acton (<i>a</i>).
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(*a*) Lansdowne MS. 326, ff. 99, 99 b, 102, 102 b, 103, 105 b, 106 b, 107, 111 b.

(*b*) Welford, *Newcastle and Gateshead*, vol. i, p. 418.

(*c*) Charter printed in *Visitation of Northumberland*, ed. Foster, p. 68.

* Cf. Surtees, *Durham*, vol. i, p. 196, where there is a pedigree of Carliol of Pensher.

¹ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1307-1313, p. 153.

² Edwardus Rex primus concessit, ad instantiam Johannis de Bigayl. Thomae nro Hugonis de Karliolo liberam warrenam in omnibus dominicis terris suis de Swarland et Glanteley in comitatu Northumbriae. Testibus, W. Wygorniensis episcopo, tunc cancellario nostro, Roberto filio Pagani, tunc seneschallo hospicii ('Hospli' in MS.) nostri. *Ex Cartis Hesselrigg*, Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 102. Cf. *Charter Roll*, 4 Edw II. No. 60.

³ *Members of Parliament*, printed in 1878 by order of the House of Commons.

⁴ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1318-1323, p. 685.

⁵ *Ex Cartis Hesselrigg*, Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 105.

⁶ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1330-1334, p. 83.

Ibid. p. 410.

Having no sons, Thomas de Carliolo settled his lands on his five daughters—Cecily, wife of Peter Graper; Constance, wife of Thomas Gretheued; Elizabeth, wife of Robert de Tughale; Joanna, wife of John de Wakefield; and Alice, wife of Nicholas de Acton.¹ He was still living in 1336.

SWARLAND SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Thomas de Karliolo, 5s.; Robertus filius Willelmi, 2s. 5d.; Henricus filius Willelmi, 3s. 4d. Summa, 11s.

Peter Graper, who, presumably in right of his wife, succeeded to Swarland, was a member of a wealthy family of Newcastle merchants. He was grandson of Ormo Graper or Grapier, of whom John de Swinburn held lands in Colwell. These lands were the subject of litigation in 1324 between his grandson and Adam de Swinburn.²

Peter le Graper was one of the representatives of Newcastle in the parliaments of 1295, 1298, 1305 and 1306,³ he was one of the men appointed, January 12th, 1296/7, to advise with the earl of Surrey touching the site and state of Berwick-on-Tweed.⁴ He was probably father to the new owner of Swarland.

Beside his son Peter, Peter le Graper had another son, Thomas, who in August, 1344, granted to John de Raveneserche, 'schether,' burgess of Newcastle, the land there called 'la Payntid Hall,' with garden, at 2s. yearly rent.⁵ Peter, son of Peter Graper of Newcastle, in 1346 acquired from Adam Gayderer of Newcastle, pewterer, two butts of arable land in the castle field between the land formerly Adam Graper's and the land of the said Peter.⁶ Peter Graper represented Newcastle in the parliament of 1348, he being mayor of the town in that year,⁷ and in September,

¹ Sciant praesentes et futuri quod ego, Thomas de Karliolo, remisi, etc., et quietum clamavi Thomae, filio Roberti Gretheued, et Cunstanciae, uxori eius, et heredibus de corporibus eorundem exeuntibus, totum jus et clamum quod habeo, etc., in omnibus terris, tenementis, etc., quas eadem Cunstancia habet de dono meo in comitatu Northumbriae, etc. Remanere Roberto de Tughale et Elizabethae uxori eius et heredibus masculis. Remanere Petro Graper et Ceciliae uxori eius et heredibus masculis. Remanere Johanni de Wakefield et Johanna uxori eius et heredibus masculis. Remanere Nicholao filio Richardi de Acketon et Alicia uxori eius et heredibus masculis. Remanere rectis heredibus praedicti Thomae de Karliolo imperpetuum. Testibus, Johanne de Karliolo, Johanne Gretheued, Hugone de Karliolo, Richardo Swayn, Alano Guse, capellano, et aliis. *Ex Cartis Hessedrigg*, Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 103.

Ego, Thomas de Carliolo de Novo Castro super Tynam, attornavi Johannem de Carliolo, fratrem meum, ad deliberandam plenariam seisinam Roberto, filio et heredi Roberti de Sokpeth, et Constantiae uxori suae, et heredibus suis de tota terra mea in Glantley, etc. Data in crastino post festum Sancti Ambrosii 1334. *Ibid.* fol. 107.

² *Inq. ad quod damnum*, 17 Edw. II. No. 98. Cf. vol. iv. of this work, p. 292.

³ *Members of Parliament*, printed in 1878 by order of the House of Commons.

⁴ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1292-1301, p. 227.

⁵ Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 107.

⁶ *Ibid.* fol. 103 b.

⁷ *Member of Parliament*, printed in 1878 by order of the House of Commons.

1352, he and Cecily his wife granted a lease of a shop in Newcastle.¹ On St. Matthew's day (September 21st), 1353, he granted a rent of 2s. a year charged on his tenement in Pilgrim Street to the prioress and convent of Ermythwayte.²

GRAPER OF SWARLAND.

... OF GRAPER —

<p>Ormo (Ermus) Graper (of Newcastle), made feoffment to John de Swinburne of lands in Colwell (<i>a</i>).</p>	<p>Peter Graper, owned lands in Colwell <i>circa</i> 1256; called in 1269 'avunculus' of Peter, son of Ermus (<i>c</i>).</p>
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Peter Graper of Newcastle, M.P. 1295, 1298, 1305, 1306; mayor, 1304-1306 (*b*); in 1305 = gave a rent of 2s. to the chaplain of the Virgin Mary chantry in St. Nicholas.

<p>Peter Graper of Newcastle, = Cecilia, dau. and co-heir of Thomas Carloli of Newcastle and Swarland (<i>a</i>); mar. before 25th September, 1334, when her father gave to her and her husband the patronage of the Virgin Mary chantry in All Saints' church; as widow of Peter Graper, 25th April, 1358, before a number of notables at Swarland, she granted the manor of Swarland to her son, Thomas Graper, and to Mary, daughter of Richard Stanhope, burgess of Newcastle (<i>a</i>).</p>	<p>Thomas Graper, living August, 1344 (<i>a</i>).</p>	<p>Adam — Agnes, dau. and co-heir of Richard de Emeldon, was 27 years of age in 1333 (<i>c</i>); died 13th Sept., 1349; <i>Inq. p.m.</i> 23 Edw. III. pt. i. No. 67.</p>
	<p>Maud, dau. and co-heir (<i>e</i>), mar. William Strother.</p>	<p>Alice, prioress of Lambley (<i>a</i>).</p>
	<p>Agnes, dau. and co-heir (<i>e</i>), mar. Robert de Orde.</p>	<p>Joanna, wife of John Wakefield (<i>a</i>).</p>

<p>Thomas Graper of Newcastle, bailiff — 1366-7, 1369-70, 1374-6, son and heir, upon whose marriage his mother, 25th April, 1358, settled the manor of Swarland (<i>a</i>); 16th June, 1369, as son and heir of Cecilia Carloli, he demised certain lands in Newcastle to Lawrence Acton (<i>a</i>); dead before 1st May, 1389 (<i>a</i>).</p>	<p>Mary, daughter of Richard Stanhope, a burgess of Newcastle; in November (1376), being at Swarland, she was party to the settlement of that estate upon her daughters, Agnes and Isabel Graper; she remarried Adam Cook (<i>a</i>).</p>	<p>Peter Graper of Newcastle, in July, 1346, = Isold had a grant from Adam Gayderer of two selions in the Castle-field of Newcastle (<i>a</i>); 1st February, 1363, had from his brother Thomas a grant of a messuage in Sandhill; released to William de Bishopdale and Agnes his wife Swarland and lands in Newcastle (<i>a</i>).</p>
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<p>1, John de Heselrigg, son of William Heselrigg, married before 1st May, 1389 (<i>a</i>).</p>	<p>— Agnes, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Graper, living a widow Michaelmas, 1391 (<i>a</i>); 3rd November, 1391, as wife of William Bishopdale, executed a deed concerning Swarland (<i>a</i>).</p>	<p>2, William de Bishopdale, mayor of Newcastle, 1390-1395; the will of William de Bishopdale of Newcastle, dated 22nd Feb., 1397/8, desires his body to be buried in the church of the Friars Minors, and mentions his wife Elizabeth (<i>sic</i>); proved 3rd Jan., 1401/2.</p>	<p>Isabel, daughter and co-heir, upon whom and her sister Agnes their father, Thomas Graper, November, 1376, settled Swarland; [<i>? wife of John Lewen</i> (<i>a</i>)].</p>
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<p>(a) Lansdowne MS. 326, ff. 99 b, 100, 101, 101 b, 102, 102 b, 103 b, 105, 106 b, 107, 110, 111 b, 113 b. (b) Welford, <i>Newcastle and Gateshead</i>, vol. 1.</p>	<p>(c) <i>Northumberland Assize Rolls</i>, pp. 98, 145. (d) Vol. iv. of this work, p. 292. (e) Vol. v. of this work, pp. 445-446.</p>
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Peter Graper was dead before April 25th, 1358, when, being at Swarland, his widow Cecily granted her manor of Swarland to her son Thomas

¹ Lansdowne MS. 326 fol. 103.

² *Ibid.* fol. 102. The Benedictine nunnery of Armethwaite in Cumberland was founded by William Rufus in the second year of his reign. Cf. Dugdale, *Monasticon*, ed. Caley, vol. iii. p. 270.

Grafer as a settlement on his marriage with Mary, daughter of Richard de Stanhope, burgess of Newcastle.¹ In the same year, on the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (August 1st), she also secured to her son Thomas a rent of £30 of silver from all her lands and tenements in Newcastle.² In the same month she gave lands in Newcastle on a lease for ten years to Mary Fawside.³ Cecily Grafer apparently died soon after, for in February, 1363, her son Thomas, being in possession of the lands and tenements in Newcastle, granted a messuage on the Sandhill to his brother Peter and his wife Isolda.⁴ At Swarland on May 20th, 1369, he entered into indenture with John de Wharthon, lord of Framlington, and on June 16th of the same year, under the description of 'Thomas Grafer, son and heir of Cecily,' daughter and heiress of Thomas de Cardoyll, formerly burgess of Newcastle, he grants land in Newcastle on lease to Lawrence de Acton.⁵

By a charter made at Swarland on All Saints' day, 1376, Thomas Grafer settled the vill and manor of Swarland on his two daughters, Agnes and Isabel,⁶ and he appears to have died soon after. It does not appear what became of Isabel, but Agnes became the wife of John, son of William de Heselrigg.⁷ On May 1st, 1389, John de Heselrigge and Agnes his wife, described as daughter and heiress of Thomas Grafer, late

¹ *Sciant presentes et futuri* quod ego, Cecilia, quondam uxor Petri Grafer de Novo Castro super Tynam, dedi Thomae Grafer, filio meo, et Mariae filiae Richardi de Stanhope, burgens[is] dictae villae de Novo Castro, manerium meum de Swarland cum pertinentiis, tam in dominicis quam in servitibus, cum nativis, catallis et eorum sequelis et cum molendino et secta molendini. Testibus, Gerardo de Wyd[r]ington, Willelmo Heron, Johanne Heron, militibus, Roberto de Ogle, Rogero de Wydrington, Willelmo de Rodome, Willelmo de Stanhope, Thoma Greteheyued. Data apud Swarland in festo sancti Marci Evangelistae 32 Edwardi 3. *Ex Cartis Heselrigg*, Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 101 b.

Ego Cecilia quondam uxor Petri Grafer dedi Thomae Grafer filio meo et Mariae filiae Richardi Stannop, burgens[is] dictae villae Novi Castri, manerium meum de Swarland, etc., die . . . proximo post festum Sancti Marci, 32 E. 3. *Ibid.* fol. 100.

² Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 102 b.

Ibid. fol. 103.

³ Ego Thomas Grafer burgensis villae Novi Castri super Tynam dedi et concessi Petro Grafer fratri meo burgensi eiusdem villae et Isoldae uxori eius unum messuagium super le Sandhill in eadem villa. Data 1 Februarii 1363. *Ex Cartis Heselrigg*, Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 100.

⁴ Endenture fait a Swarland le xx iour de May lan 1369 parentre Thomam Grafer seignior de Swarland et Johannem de Wharthon seignior de Framlingham. *Ibid.* fol. 102 b.

⁵ In cartis Willelmi Heselrigg de Swarland armigeri 20 Augusti 1639. Cest endenture tesmoigne que Mari qui fuist la femme Thomas Grafer de Noefchastele sur Tyne ad done et conferme a Annas Grafer et Isabell Grafer fieles lez ditz Thomas et Mari lez manoir et ville de Swarland oue toutez lou appurtenances, avoir et tenir as ditz Annas et Isabell et lour heirs de lour corpsez engendrez, rem' als droit heirs le dit Thomas. Done a Swarland le mardy prochien apres la feste de toutz Seyntes lan du regne le Roy Edward tierce cynquantisme. *Ibid.* fol. 100.

⁶ Ceste endenture fait parentre William Heselrigg et John son filz et Agnes sa femme dune parte et Adam Coke et Marie sa femme dautre parte tesmoigne que les ditz Adam et Marie ont donez et grantez as ditz John et Agnes totes lez terres queux fuerent a Thomas Grafer jadyz baron la dit Marie en les camps de Neofchastell sur Tyne, Jesmowe et Shelfield et 8 mars du rent yssuant del manore et ville de Swarland, etc. Done 10^e octobre 5 R. 2. *Ibid.* fol. 100 b.

burgess of Newcastle, gave a tenement in the Cokerawe to Richard Milner, mercer, and Agnes his wife.¹ Peter Graper, a younger brother of Thomas, was still living in the latter part of the fourteenth century.²

John Heselrig, the husband of the heiress of Swarland, died before Michaelmas, 1391, when Agnes in her widowhood dealt with certain lands in Newcastle, the deed being attested by William de Bishopdale, then mayor,³ whom she married shortly afterwards.⁴

Agnes Bishopdale was dead before January 12th, 1408/9, when her son was in possession of Swarland.⁵ On the Wednesday after December 8th, 1429, Thomas Hesilrigg 'of Swarland' and Agnes his wife took a conveyance from certain feoffors of '40s. rent from four tenements lying together on the Sandhill, Newcastle.'⁶ On March 1st, 1444/5, Thomas Heselrigg, esquire, gave 21 butts of land in the townfields of Newcastle to John Richardson, merchant, the grant being confirmed three days later by John Heselrigg, his son and heir.⁷ On the 4th of June following, the latter acquired two tenements in Newcastle by grant of William Carliol, girdler, and Agnes his wife.⁸

Until the evidence is more fully examined it cannot be certainly determined whether the Heselriggs of Swarland took their name from

¹ Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 99 b.

² Petrus Graper filius Petri Graper quondam burgensis villae Novi Castri super Tynam dedit Willelmo de Bishopdale de dicta villa Novi Castri et Agneti uxori eius totum manerium et villam de Swarland cum omnibus, etc. Dedi etiam praedicto Willelmo et Agneti omnia terras, etc., jacentia in Sydegate extra portam dictae villae Novi Castri, Castlefeld, Jesmouthfeld et Elflewykefeld, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, quae Robertus Daunt et Robertus Hawson de dicta villa Novi Castri tenent. Habenda, etc. Testibus, Johanne de Fenwyke, Henrico de Heton, militibus, Roberto de Umframvill, Willelmo de Rothum, Gilberto de Acton, Sampson Harding, Johanne de Bulkham, Richardo Scott, Lawrentio de Acton, Nicholao Sabrahame, Thoma de Heringtone, Willelmo de Redmershill et aliis. *Ex Cartis Hesselrigg*, Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 104.

³ Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 101.

⁴ Agnes de Bishopdale, filia et heres Thomae Graper, nuper burgensis villae Novi Castri super Tynam, attornabat W. R. ad deliberandam seisinam Roberto de Umframvill armigero, etc., de manerio de Swarland cum pertinenciis. Data 3^o Novembris 15 Ricardi 2. *Ex Cartis Hesselrigg*, Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 101.

Indenture. John Mitford, Thomas de Heselrigg and Nicholas Turpyn grant to William de Bishopdale a yearly rent of £20 from all lands in Northumberland which had belonged to Agnes, daughter and heir of Thomas Graper, September, 17 Ric. II. Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 101.

⁵ Indenture fait disme Henri quarti 12 Januar' parentre Richard Gretheyd et Thomas Heselrigg filz John Heselrigg, sur le manoir de Swarland. *Ex Cartis Hesselrigg*, Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 100.

Sciunt praesentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus Gretheyd de Nunthorpe remisi et quietum clamavi Johanni de Mitford, militi, Thomae Haselrigg de Eslynton, Nicholao Turpyn et Nicholao Heselrigg de Swarland heredibus et assignatis totum jus quod habui [in] manerio de Swarland. Data 10 Henrici 6, 12 Februarii. *Ibid.* fol. 101 b.

⁶ Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 100.

⁷ *Ibid.* fol. 101 b.

⁸ Willelmus Karlyle, girdler, et Alicia uxor eius de villa Novi Castri super Tynam dedimus Johanni Hesilrigg filio et heredi Thomae Heselrigg de Swarland, armigeri, duo tenementa in villa Novi Castri super Tynam. Data 4^o Junii 33 H. 6. *Ex Cartis Hesselrigg*, Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 101 b.

the vill so styled in the parish of Chatton, or from the less known Hazelrig near Gosforth, but it is not impossible that they derived their origin from the former and bestowed their name on the latter place. After their settlement at Swarland they seem to have lived a quiet unobtrusive life, allying themselves in marriage with the neighbouring gentry, but taking little part in public affairs.

SWARLAND MUSTER ROLL, 1536.¹

Thomas Robynson, Willme Marras, John Makson, John Garret, Ed. Garret, hable with horse and harnes ; Willme Hudson, Ed. Makson, Willme Garret, Robt. Hudson, George Brewell, Dave Moryson, John Swayne, John Gray, Thomas Todderaye, Willme Todderay, Willme Cloyt, Willme Rycetson, John Brown, Georg Browne, Ryc. Browne, Thomas Brone, Robt. Heppell, not able.

By a fine levied in the octave of Michaelmas, 1561, Lancelot Heslerigg of Swarland conveyed the manor of Swarland, with lands there, the vill of Firth and premises at Glantliese to Robert Horsley and John Horsley, who immediately regranted them to Lancelot to hold for the term of his life with remainders to Agnes his wife, to the heirs of Lancelot and Agnes, and on failure of such issue with remainder to the right heirs of Lancelot. Lancelot Heslerigge died on May 4th, 1565, leaving Agnes his widow and a son Robert, who was four years old and upwards on June 1st, 1567. The manors and tenements of Swarland, Glantliese and Firth were held of Thomas, earl of Northumberland, as of his manor of Mitford in socage, by suit of court and a yearly rent. The manor and tenement of Swarland were of the clear yearly value of £5 6s. 8d., that of Glantliese being £4 13s. 4d., and of Firth £1 6s. 8d. Thomas Lisle of Warkworth had the manor and tenement of Firth in farm for certain years.²

The portion of the Feodary's book of 1568, relating to Swarland, is imperfect, and the only proprietor whose name is entered is John Burrell.³

At the Muster taken on the Mootlaw on March 26th, 1580, three horsemen presented themselves from Swarland.⁴

The following inventory of the goods and chattels of Robert Heslerigge, at Swarland, taken January 15th, 1638/9, is of interest :

¹ *Arch. Ael.* vol. iv. 4to series, p. 166. The name of the place is misspelled or misprinted 'Fawerlande.'

² *Inq. p.m.* Lancelot Heslerigge, taken June 1st, 9 Eliz. Public Record Office, C. vol. cxlv. No. 56.

³ *Liber Feodarii*, 18 Eliz. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. lxxi.

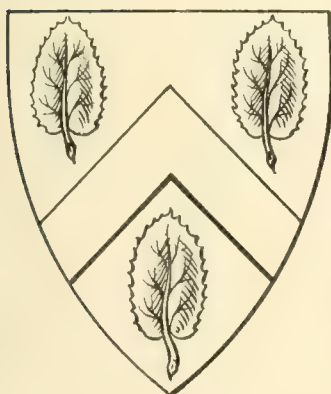
⁴ *Cal. Border Papers*, Bain, vol. i. p. 21.

Impimus, 17 oxen, £34; 2 longwaines, 2 shortwaines, 2 plevs with the yokes, one, 1 box, harrowes and other things belonging to them, £3; 14 stokes, £9 6s. 8d.; 33 sheep, £5 10s.; 9 lane, 6 calves and one bull, £12; 6 mares, 4 foales and 2 fillies, £20; of wheat and rye in the stackyard, by estimacon, 30 bowles at 13s. 4d. the bowle, £20; of oates, by estimation, 100 bowles at 5s. the bowle, £25; of pease, by estimation, 4 bowles at 8s. the bowle, £1 12s.; of big, by estimation, 8 bowles, £4; of hardcorne sown in the fields, 13 bowles by estimation, £18; 2 hives with the bees, 13s. 4d.; of hay, by estimation, £3 6s. 8d.; [illegible], 10s. *Goods within the house* his purse and apparell, £6 13s. 4d.; one flaggon and one potle pot, 10s.; one bason and an ewer, 6s. 8d.; 4 candlesticks, 6s.; 3 [illegible] and 9 doublers, 16s.; 2 pyeplates, one [illegible] plate and a white latten dripping pan, 4s.; 2 chamberpotts and 1 saltfat, 1s. 8d.; 2 brasse pots, £1 10s.; one caldron, £1; one pair of yron racks and 2 spitts, 6s. 8d.; 1 maskin tub, 1 single tub and 1 worte tub, 6s. 8d.; 2 barrells and 2 stannes, 2 roundlets and 2 leaven tubs, 5 milk bowles and one churne and 2 pecks, 14s.; 2 tables in the hall, 2 in the great chamber, one in Mr. Hesrig's chamber, one in the parloure, £1; three cupbords, viz., one in the hall, one in the great chamber and one in the upper parloure, £1; 10 chaires, viz., 4 in the hall, 4 in the great chamber, one in the upper parlour and one in Mr. Heslerig's chamber, £1; 11 buffet stooles and 2 formes, 6s. 8d.; 6 standing bedsteads, 3 trundle beds, £4; 3 fether beds, 1 bolster and 2 pillowes, £1; 6 happines, £1; 4 pairs of blankets, 10s.; 3 coverings for tables, 10s.; 4 pair of linen sheetes, £1; one linnen table clothe and 6 table napkins, 6s. 8d.; one rugge, couler grene, 10s.; one gilt silver salte, £3 6s. 8d.; 2 silver bowles, one of them guilt, £3 6s. 8d.; 10 silver spounes, £3 6s. 8d.; 3 crookes, one payr of tongues, one payr of potclips and other implements in the house, 6s. 8d. Total, £192 9s. 8d.¹

The material for the construction of a pedigree² of the family during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries is very scanty, but the estate descended lineally from John de Heselrigg, who died about 1390, to Robert Heselrigg, who died in 1716.

¹ *Durham Probate Registry.*

² The pedigree of the family now represented by Sir Arthur Heselrig of Noseley, bart., will be dealt with in the account of Eslington, in the parish of Whittingham.



HESELRIGG OF SWARLAND.

ARMS: *Argent a chevron between three holly leaves vert.* St. George's Visitation.

WILLIAM DE HESLERIGG, party to deed dated 10th October, 1381.

John de Heselrigg, married before 10th October, 1381, living 1389 (*a*); dead before 26th September, 1391 (*a*). Agnes, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Grapton of Newcastle and Swarland; he married secondly William de Bishopdale, dead before 12th January, 1408 (*a*).

Thomas Heselrigg of Swarland, — Agnes, party to deed dated 8th Dec., 1420 (*a*). Nicholas Heselrigg of Swarland, party to deed dated 12th February, 1432 (*a*).

John Heselrigg of Swarland, confirmed his father's grant 4th March, 1454 (*a*).

Robert Heselrigg of Swarland (*a*).

Henry Heselrigg of Swarland (dead before 12th September, 1516).

Micc, wife of William Lewen (*a*).

Margaret, wife of Nicholas Crosier (*a*), of Newbiggin, co. Durham.

Launcelot Heselrigg of Swarland, Lucy, daughter of Sir William Trelor of Felton knight (6), marriage contract 12th September, 1519 (61).

Launcelot Heselrigg of Swarland, died 4th May, 1565; *bur. p.m.* Agnes, daughter of Thomas Trelor of Hazwode (6); marriage settlement Michaelmas, 1564 (71); remained before 16th April, 1567, Robert Carr.

Robert Heselrigg of Swarland, son and heir, was 4 years of age and upward in June, 1567 (71); appears in freeholder's list of 1628; will dated 26th December, 1638, 1; Fenwick of Bunkham (6) named in her husband's will.

Frances, dau. of Albany Featherstonhaugh, and widow of ... William Heselrigg of Swarland (61), son and heir, was 14 years of age in 1615 (61); will dated 16th May, 1638; to be buried in Felton church; proved 1663 (61); departed to the mercy of God, 9th December, 1662 (f). Isabel Carr, named in her husband's will.

Isabel Carr, sister of ... Robert Heselrigg of Swarland, succeeded his brother; buried 25th December, 1716 (f); will dated 17th August, 1714; pr. 1716 (6). Gilbert Heselrigg, buried 22nd April, 1662 (f). Arthur, born 3rd December, bapt. 14th December, 1654 (f); named in his father's will; buried 25th December, 1662 (f).

George Heselrigg (6) of Snook-bank, inventory dated 17th, 1635 b (c). Henry Heselrigg (6), will dated 20th March, 1637-8; proved 1638 (d). John Heselrigg (6), named in his father's will [? of Long Row, buried in Felton chancel, 2nd May, 1654 (f); will is dated April, 1654]. Isabel (6), married George Harbottle. Agnes (6), called Ann in her father's will, then unmarried. Jane (6), married Roger Manners; bond of marriage, 26th October, 1633. Catherine (6), unmarried at date of her father's will. Dorothy (6), married James Carr of Snook-bank; named in her father's will. Elizabeth (6), unmarried at date of her father's will.

Robert Heselrigg, apprenticed 1st June, 1647, to Bertram Anderson of Newcastle, boothman; admitted to Merchant's Company 23rd August, 1658 (g); died 25th May, 1700 (e); buried 28th May, 1700 (f).

Robert Heselrigg of Blyth in 1700, of South Shields, 1714 (e), cousin and devisee of Robert Heselrigg of Swarland (e), of Sleekburn in 1716 (e), and of Morpeth when he made his will, 5th May, 1725 (e); died seised of Snook-bank, Greens, etc.; died 28th March, 1728 (h); buried at St. Nicholas, Newcastle, 1st April, 1728. Hannah, widow of Matthew Curry (of Bedlington), wife of Edward Baham (e), bond of marriage, 9th Dec., 1700; will dated 10th February, 1731-2; proved, 1732. Sarah, married Ralph Appleby of Felton, 13th May, 1694 (f); named in her brother's will (e).

(a) *Ex Cartis Heselrigg*; Dool with MSS.; Lanesdowne MS. 326, folios 152b, 160, 99b, 100, 101b.

(b) St. George's *Visitation of Northumberland*, 1615.

(c) *Durham Probate Registry*.

(d) Raime, *Test. Dunelm.*

(e) Mr. S. F. Widdrington's deeds.

(f) *Felton Register*.

(g) *Newcastle Merchant-Adventurers*, Dendy, vol. ii. pp. 266, 330.

(h) Brand, *Newcastle*, vol. i. p. 290.

(i) *Imp. p.m.* Launcelot Heselrigg, taken 1st June, 1567.

(k) Harl MS. 1554, fol. 50.

(l) *St. John's Register*, Newcastle.

1670, May 9th. Bond of marriage, Thomas Horsley of Newcastle, draper, and Isabel Heselrigg, widow.

EVIDENCES TO THE PEDIGREE OF HESERIGG.

(1559-60.) Finis a^o 2 Elizabethae inter Robertum Horesley et Johannem Horesley querentes et Launcelotum Heselrigg deforciantem de manerio de Swarland cum pertinenciis, jus Lancelloti pro vita, remanere Agneti uxori dicti Lanceloti pro vita, remanere rectis heredibus Lancelloti et Agnetis, remanere rectis heredibus Agnetis, remanere Roberti filio et heredibus Lanceloti. *Ex Cartis Heselrigg*, Lanesdowne MS. 326, fol. 101.

Impetitor optine apud Novum Curiam apud Tynam 16 April, 15 Elizabethae (1567). Juratores dicunt quod Launcelotus Heselrigg tenuit die quo obiit [seisitus] de uno tenemento vocato le Friith, etc. Et levavit finem 2 Elizabethae (1559-1560) de manerio de Swarland inter Robertum Horesley et Johannem Horesley querentes, etc.

Et dicunt quod Robertus Heslrigg est filius et heres dicti Lanceloti et Agnetis uxoris eius, acceperunt unum annatum et amplius. Et dicunt quod praedictus Lancelotus obiit quarto Martii anno 6 Elizabethae (1564). Et quod praedicta Agne nuper relicta praedicti Lanceloti et nunc uxor Roberti Carr et idem Robertus receperunt probatam partem totum. *Ibid.* fol. 102.

1635/6, 17th March. Inventory of George Heslrigg of Snuckbanke, parish of Felton, gent. In primis, 9 horses and mares, £18; 40 ewes, 16 wethers and 4 tups, £12 10s.; 26 kine, £34 13s. 4d.; 5 olde oxen and a bull, £12; 6 younge beasts, £3 6s. 8d.; 3 swine, 6s.; 9 peace of peuter, 10s.; 3 peuter candlestickes, 1s. 6d.; 1 flagg[on] pot, 2s.; 2 brass potts, 12s.; 4 pans, 10s.; 1 caldron, 6s. 8d.; all the wood vessell apprized at 7s. 2d.; 6 stooles and 2 chaires, 6s. 8d.; 1 spinning wheale and 3 chists, 2s. 6d.; 1 cubbord, 13s. 4d.; 2 bedstead, 6s. 8d.; 1 table, 5s.; 2 featherbed with their furniture, £1 13s. 4d.; things belonging to the kitchen, 5s.; implements of husbandrie, 9s. 8d.; his apparell, bookes and sword apprized at £3 6s. 8d.—£80 14s. 2d. Item one lease of the Snuckbanke for foure yeares yitt in beinge, valued to be worth £24. Debts owinge unto the testator, £70 15s. 1d. In all, £175 9s. 3d. *Durham Probate Registry.*

1638, 29th December. Will of Robert Heslerig of Swarland, esq. To be buried in the parish church of Felton. To my son, John Heslerigge, £100. To my three unmarried daughters, viz., Anne, Katherine and Elizabeth Heslerig, £100 apiece. Whereas I have received from my son, James Carr, £30 in part payment of £50 and in consideration I confirm the lease of Snuckbank (which was late in the possession of George Heslrigg, my son, deceased), for 7 years he paying thereout to me or my heir, £6. Now I command my son, William Haselrigg, to ratify in every point the said lease to the said James Carr. To my four grandchildren, children of my son-in-law, James Carr, viz., Andrew, James, Elizabeth and Hester, each one young why or stott. To my grandchildren, Henry Harbottle and Robert Harbottle, sons of George Harbottle, each one stott or why. I give to my wife, Debora, all profits and rents of my lands at Glantley and Uppersheales for life, and afterwards to my son, William Haselrigge, and his heirs. Residue to my son William, he executor. I give to my daughter, Dorothea Carr, one silver spoone and one silver bowll. Proved 1638. Inventory, £182 9s. 8d. *Ibid.*

1654, April. Will of John Haslerigg of Long Raw, parish Longframlington, gent. Katherine my wife and James my son. Proved 1665. Raine, *Testa Dunelm.*

1658, 10th May. Will of William Heslerigg of Swarland, esq. To be buried in the burial place of my ancestors in Felton church. My whole estate is invested upon my eldest son and his heirs male. My eldest son, William, to pay to my second son, Robert, £10 per annum for life; the same to my third son, Gilbert; the like sum to my fourth son, Arthur. My eldest son, now a minor, to be under the care of Robert Carr of Eatall, esq.; William Carr, his son, and my now wife Isabel, his mother, they three my executors. Gilbert Carr of Lough Tower in Scotland, esq., owes me £150 in part of my wife's portion. My executors to endeavour to compose the difference concerning the title of the Fence between my cousin Robert Lisle and me. Proved 1663. *Ibid.*

1681, 4th April. Will of William Heslrigge of the parish of Felton. I give all my goods, moveable and immoveable to my dear wife Nicholas (*sic*) Heslrigge. Proved 1682. Inventory £20. *Durham Probate Registry.*

1714, 17th August. Will of Robert Heslrigge of Swarland, esq. I give to Sir Robert Heslrigge, and his heirs, all those lands in the parish of Felton called Swarland, the Glantlees and the Firth, being the ancient estate which belonged to Robert Heslrigg, esq., my late grandfather, deceased, charged nevertheless with my just debts and the legacies hereafter given. I give to my cousin, Robert Heslrigge, late of South Shields, and Hannah his wife, an annuity of £20 per annum charged on my said estate. To John Callister, 40s. per annum. To Jane Ridpath of Swarland, widow, and to her daughter, Mary Redpath, the house they now live in and a stint in the Fence, etc., for their lives. To my good friend, Mrs. Mary Ledger of Swarland, and her heirs for ever, my lands of Overgrass, Overgrass Stead and mill. To Mr. William Archbould, minister of the Gospel, £50, to be paid out of my estate called the Greens. To the reverend Mr. Jonathan Hailey, £4 per annum to be paid out of the Greens. To George Bell of Alnwick, bailiff, £20. To Mrs. Mary Ledger, during her natural life, the room or chamber above the old kitchen, the room or chamber called boulder-room and the two upper rooms or chambers in the west end of my capital messuage in Swarland. To Richard Grieve of Alnwick, £10. My friend Mrs. Mary Ledger, sole executrix. George Bell of Alnwick and George Robinson of Swarland, overseers.

Codicil dated 20th December, 1716. My cousin Mary Ledger being now dead, I give that which I intended for her to my cousin, Robert Heslrigg of Sleighburn Pannas, in the parish of Bedlington, and his heirs for ever. I give to Mr. William Archbould,¹ minister of the Gospel, £5 per annum out of my estate devised to Sir Robert

¹ In respect of these respective annuities, John Callister of Newcastle, Thomas Learmont of Longhoughton, John Dixon of Swarland, John Clark of Swarland and William Archbould of Alnwick voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1722; William Archbold and Thomas Learmont voted in 1734, and in 1748 William Archbald, then residing at Warkworth, John Callister of the Eusburn, and John Dixon of Swarland voted at the election of knights of the shire. *Fell Book.*

Hedrige. I give to my said cousin, Robert Hedrige of Slighburn Farm, and Hannah his wife, an annuity of £7 per annum out of my land at Swarland, Glantlee, and the Firth. I give to my servant, John Callister, £3 per annum; to Thomas Lornmouth, £3 per annum and Fine Ridpath, £3 per annum out of the same estate. I give to the said John Callister for his life the little house built at the east end of the house Thomas Cook lives in and two cow-houses in the Fence. I give to Anne Ledger, daughter of Susanna Ledger, all my right to the legacy that was left out of Red Barns to Mrs. Mary Ledger, deceased, and by her devised to me. Proved at Durham, 1716. Proved in the High Court of Chancery, 30th June, 1718. *Durham Probate Registry*, and Mr. S. F. Widdrington, deod.

1715, 23rd September. Mrs. Mary Ledger of Swarland, married. *Felton Register*.

1725, 5th May. Will of Robert Hedrige of Morpeth, gent. I give to my wife, Hannah, Hedrige and her heirs for ever, my lands, messuages, etc., at Overgrass, Overgrass Steeds, Overgrass mill, Greens, Long Raw, and Snukebank and all my other lands in Northumberland, late the estate of my cousin, Robert Heslerigg of Swarland, esq. Subject nevertheless to the following legacies and annuities. To my sister Sarah Appleby, widow, £10 a year; to my brother-in-law, Edward Bulman, £4 per annum; to my nephew, Stephen Bulman, son of the said Edward Bulman, £20 per annum; to my daughter-in-law, Dorothy Metcalfe, £5 per annum; to my granddaughter-in-law, Anne Metcalfe, daughter of the said Dorothy Metcalfe, £5 per annum; to my cousin, Thomas Falder, son of Barnabas Falder, late of Alnwick, merchant, deceased, £4 per annum. I give to Elizabeth Potts, daughter of Mr. Thomas Potts of Newcastle, a legacy of £5; to my son-in-law Ewbank Curry,² £50; to Margaret Donkin, daughter of Mr. Aynesley Donkin of Morpeth, £5. To Pye Donkin, son of the said Aynesley Donkin, my silver spurs. I give to the churchwardens of the parish of Felton a rent charge of £5 a year, payable out of the Snukebank, to be distributed by them and other the principal inhabitants of the said parish as they shall think fit on Christmas day, after evening service, amongst the poor of the said parish. Residue to my said dear wife, the sole executrix. Proved at Durham, 1728. *Durham Probate Registry*.

1731-2, 10th February. Will of Hannah Heslerigg of Newcastle-on-Tyne, widow. I give my messuages, farmhold, etc., called Greens, in the parish of Felton, with the Coxlaw, parcel of the same, and my messuages or farmhold called the Long Raw, in the chapelry of Long Framlington, to the rev. Edmond Lodge of Newcastle, clerk, and the rev. Timothy Mawman of Norton, clerk, upon trust and subject to an indenture of release, dated 15th October last past, made between me the said Hannah Heslerigg of the first part, the said Edmond Lodge and Timothy Mawman of the second part and my daughter Dorothy Metcalfe of the third part. I give my leasehold farm called Overshields,³ in the parish of Alnwick and also 47 acres and 12 perches of ground in Shield Dikes Common unto the said Edmond Lodge and Timothy Mawman subject to the condition of the said indenture. I give my messuage and farmhold called Overgrass or Overgrass Steeds, in the parish of Felton, and the water corn-mill there, to my granddaughter, Anne Metcalfe, and her heirs. My said granddaughter, Anne Metcalfe, sole executrix. Proved about 10th May, 1732. *Ibid.*

¹ Edward Bulman of Newcastle, slater (described as brother-in-law of Robert Heslerigg of Morpeth, gent.), in consideration of a sum of money paid by George Potts of Newcastle, on September 6th, 1732, conveyed to him a deferred annuity of £4 charged on Overgrass steeds, Overgrass mill, the Greens, Long Raw and Snookbank by the will of the said Robert Heslerigg, dated May 5th, 1725. Enrolments with the clerk of the peace.

Heslerigg Bulman married, March 8th, 1755, Mary Davison (*St. John's Register*, Newcastle), and their daughter Mary was baptised September 28th, 1755 (*ibid.*).

² Ewbank Curry was the only surviving son of Matthew Curry of North Blyth, in the parish of Bedlington, whose will, dated March 31st, 1700, gives his land and colliery at East Sligborne to his wife Hannah and his children Frances, Dorothy and Ewbank. Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

³ Robert Heslerigg of Swarland, December 1st, 1697, took a 21 years' lease of Overshields (now Shielddykes). A similar lease was granted, May 2nd, 1728, for a period of 21 years to Hannah Heslerigg, widow. Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

In 1663 William Heslerigg, esq., was assessed for Swarland and Glantlees at £180, for 'White-rose-beald' at £26, for the Firth at £11, for the Long Row in Framlington at £6, and for the Snukebank at £6.¹

The Hesleriggs of Swarland do not appear to have taken any prominent part in the great civil war, but Sir Arthur Heslerigg of Noseley, who represented another branch of the family, distinguished himself as one of the

most active generals and statesmen of the Commonwealth. His descendant, on the failure of the main line, ultimately succeeded to Swarland.

Robert Heselrigg of Swarland, by his will dated August 17th, 1714, and by a codicil added two years later, after making sundry legacies, gave the farms of Overgrass, Overgrass Steads, etc., to his nearest agnate, Robert Heselrigg of South Shields, a childless man, giving Swarland, the Glantlees, the Firth, etc., to his namesake, Sir Robert Heselrigg of Nosely, bart. Sir Robert died about 1721, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Arthur Heselrigg, who in 1735 by lease and release dated 26th and 27th September, in consideration of the sum of £10,180, conveyed Swarland, etc., to Richard Grieve of Alnwick.¹

¹ Mr. S. F. Widdrington's deeds.

GRIEVE OF ALNWICK AND SWARLAND.

GEORGE GRIEVE of Hulls Abbey, will dated 5th December, 1664, — Eleanor (c) Eleanor Grieve of Heckley, buried 10th proved 1665 (c). | September, 1671 (a)¹.

Mark Grieve, = Isabella, widow M.A., vicar of of Ord; Felton (c), to bond of mar- riage Novem- ber 28th, 1665. gelding (c).	Ralph Grieve (c), = Elizabeth Craster; of Fenkle Street, bond of marriage Alnwick, mer- 8th December, chant, buried 1668; bur. 20th 25th May, 1716 May, 1715 (a). (c) (c).	Alexander (c). Andrew (c). George (c). Robert bur. 4th April, 1695 (c). Elizabeth (c). Margaret (c).		
George Grieve, bap- tised 19th October, 1669 (a). Caesar Grieve, bap- tised 21st April, 1675 (a); buried 2nd May, 1679 (a).	Elizabeth Thomp- son, married be- fore 1st April, 1732 (c); buried 1st July, 1739 (a).	Richard Grieve of Swansfield - (e) and Alnwick, solicitor, bapt. 24th January, 1681 2 (a); purchased Swarland 27th September, 1735 (d); buried 16th October, 1764, aged 84 (e); will dated 18th March, 1760	Elizabeth, daughter of William Davidson of Plymouth, who was son of Alexander David- son, rector of Ford, by his wife Grace, daughter of Robert Brandling of Alnwick White-house; married 31st January, 1730 40 (a).	Anne, baptised 8th April, 1673 (a). Elizabeth, bapt. 22nd Jan. 1678/9 (a). Barbara, bapt. 19th March, 1684/5 (a).
Davidson Richard Grieve of Swar- land and of Swansfield, Alnwick, baptised 31st March, 1741 (a); was admitted to Gray's Inn, 30th June, 1758; high sheriff of Northumberland, 1788; died at his house in Soho, London, 16th December, 1793, aged 54 (f) (f), s.p.; will dated 4th August, 1789 (f).	Isabella, dau. of John Botterell, capt. R.N. (f) of Fulham, Middle- sex, married 11th June, 1767 (b); articles before marriage 28th and 29th May, 1767 (f); died at her house in Soho Square, London, 15th November, 1827 (g).	William, baptised 13th December, 1742 (a); buried 23rd December, 1742 (a). George Grieve, baptised March 9th, 1747 8 (a); died at Brussels 22nd Feb., 1809.	Elizabeth, bapt. 30th July, 1741 (a). named in her brother's will (f); buried 13th December, 1789 (b). Martha, baptised 30th July, 1741 (a); named in her brother's will (f); buried 10th May, 1790 (b). Jane, baptised 20th October, 1745 (a); married John Roman, captain 31st regiment, after- wards major 60th foot (f)	

(a) *Alnwick Register*.
(b) *Felton Register*.
(c) Raine, *Test, Dunelm. and Durham Probate Registry*.
(d) Mr. S. F. Widdrington's MSS.
(e) Tate, *Alnwick*, vol. ii. pp. 65, 139, 257, 406.

(f) *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1793, p. 1219.
(g) *Ibid.*, 1827, pt. ii. p. 475.
(h) Nicholas Brown's Diary.
(i) Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
(k) *Newcastle Chronicle*, 22nd May, 1790.
(l) Mr. Cuthbert Riddell's muniments.

Richard Grieve had two sons who survived him, viz., Davidson Richard Grieve, who succeeded to Swarland, and George Grieve, who succeeded to St. Thomas's lands, Alnwick. The latter had a somewhat eventful career. Born in 1748 and bound apprentice to Peter Thelluson of London, merchant, when he attained his majority he brought a suit against the corporation of Alnwick, who had declined to admit him to his freelege. He was a member of the Bill of Rights Club. He sold his lands at Alnwick in 1779 and emigrated in 1780 to America, where he became acquainted with Washington, returning to Europe before 1783, when he took up his abode in Paris. In 1785 he published a translation of the *Memoirs* of Baron Tott. He took a prominent part in the French Revolution, and in 1793 caused Madame du Barry to be arrested no less than three times, but was himself arrested after the fall of Robespierre. He was residing at Bordeaux in 1793, but went back to America, where he published in 1796 a translation of Chastellux's *Travels*. Again returning to Europe he died at Brussels, February 22nd, 1809. His MSS. are preserved in the national archives at Paris.¹

Davidson Richard Grieve died without issue in 1793 and on May 13th, 1795, Swarland was conveyed by his trustees to Alexander Davison, at that time of Harpur Street, in the parish of St. George the martyr, Middlesex, but who came originally from the parish of Kirknewton. Davison had amassed a considerable fortune as a naval contractor, having stores at Montreal as well as in England.² Lord Nelson was his very good friend, and he commemorated this fact by the erection of a dwarf obelisk by the side of the great North Road, with the following inscription cut on its east face: 'England expects every man to do his duty. | Victory, 21 October, 1805. | Not to commemorate the public virtues | and heroic achievements of | Nelson which is the duty of England, | but to the memory of private friendship, | this erection is dedicated | by Alexander Davison.'³

¹ Tate, *Alnwick*, vol. ii. p. 406. *Edinburgh Review*, October, 1887. *Dict. of Nat. Biography*, *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1793, p. 1210.

² For a memoir of Alexander Davison, see *Dictionary of National Biography*. He was a constant correspondent of Lord Nelson, cf. Mahan, *Life of Nelson*, *Dispatches of Lord Nelson*, ed. Nicholson, etc.

³ In 1799 Alexander Davison caused a medal to be struck as a tribute of his respect for Lord Nelson and the officers and men who served under him in the fleet on the 1st August, 1798.

DAVISON OF LANTON AND SWARLAND.

JAMES DAVISON, tenant of Lanton, departed this life March the 27th, 1737, aged 101 years (a).

Alexander Davison, tenant of Lanton, son of the above James Davison, died the 20th of January, anno domini 1743 4, aged 65 (?) years (a); will dated 10th January, 1743 4; proved 1744 (c). Margaret, named in her husband's will (c).

James Davison, eldest son, named in his father's will (c).	Ralph Davison, = ... Hall (c). executor of his father's will (c); voted for lands in Lanton in 1734 and 1748.	George Davison of Coupland, = Isabella (d), daughter of Andrew named in his father's will (c); tenant of Ewart in 1759 (c), also in 1763 (d), and of Akeld in 1767 (d); died 4th June, 1774, aged 73 (a); will dated 31st December, 1767 (d).	Ker of Berwick (e); to whom her husband gave the tithes of Coupland for her life (d); living at Akeld a widow, 27th July, 1790 (d); died 15th August, 1795, aged 80 (a).
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Alexander Davison, eldest son, named in his father's will (d); living at Akeld in 1774, when he voted for the tithes of Milfield at the election of knights of the shire; party to deeds 23rd December, 1794, and 17th November, 1801 (d); living at Flodden 31st March, 1804; died 31st October, 1806, aged 66 (a) (or 63) (g).	Elizabeth ... party to deeds 23rd Dec., 1794, and 17th Nov., 1801 (d).	Andrew Davison, younger son, named in his father's will (d); became tenant of Akeld in 1795 (d); voted for the tithes of Milfield in 1774 at the election of knights of the shire; died unmarried 15th Dec., 1803, aged 63 (a); administration of his personal estate granted 31st March, 1804, to his brother Alexander and sister Elizabeth (e) (f).	Grace, died 18th February, 1788, aged 35 (a). Elizabeth, living unmarried at Akeld 23rd December, 1794 (d); died at Wooler 7th May, 1822, aged 74. Isabella, died 2nd April, 1768, aged 18 (a). Dorothy, died 20th January, 1797, aged 42 (a). Jane, married at Reviere de Loup, Montreal, John Moffat, some time of Ulgham, in Northumberland; marriage licence 12th August, 1784, then of 'Lanton,' near Montreal. He died at Felkington, near Berwick, 7th March, 1808, aged 53, and she died 5th April, 1812, aged 55. [From whom Moffat (now Story) of Beanley.] ... wife of ... McDougall of Roxburgh Barns. ↓	Anne, wife of Dr. Dawson (f).
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Alexander Davison of Wooler, died 7th July, 1826, aged 39. George Davison, died 26th July, 1805, aged 12 years (a) (g).	Isabella, died at Wooler 10th July, 1825, aged 46. Dorothy, died at Wooler 25th June, 1810, aged 26 (a). died at Wooler 16th August, 1824, aged 40.
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Alexander Davison, assumed to be the son of Ralph Davison, named in his grandfather's will; purchased Lanton in 1762 from John Strother Ker; voted in 1774 for the tithes of Howtoll at the election of knights of the shire; buried 28th February, 1793 (g); will dated 7th October, 1791. Dorothy, daughter of ... Neal of Yeavering (i), died 24th Nov., 1788, aged 77 (a).

John Davison of Lanton, voted for the tithes of Sandy-house at the election of knights of the shire in 1774; died unmarried 6th January, 1827, aged 78; buried at Kirknewton (a) (b); will dated 28th May, 1824; proved 1827 (c). Ralph Davison of Lanton in 1774 when he voted for a messuage and land there at the election of knights of the shire; died before the date of his father's will.	Alexander Davison, born 2nd April, 1750 (b), commissary-general; was residing at Lanton in 1774 when he voted for a messuage and lands there at the election of knights of the shire; purchased Swarland in 1795; died at Regency Square, Brighton, 10th December, 1829; buried at Kirknewton; will dated 30th June, 1827; proved 1829 at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (h).	Harriet, dau. of [Robt.] Gosling of Lincoln's Inn Fields, born 16th July, 1770 (b); mar. at Shore-ditch 18th Feb., 1788; died 24th November, 1826; buried at Kirknewton (a) (b).	George Davison of Quebec, seised of real estate at Reviere de Loup near Montreal in 1780 (f); residing at Lanton 23rd June, 1790 (f); named in his father's will. Margaret, died unmarried 9th September, 1773. Catherine, married November, 1780, Roddam Home, captain H.M.S. Romney, afterwards admiral R.N.; he died at Haddington circa 1824.
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Charlotte Ale- xander, dau. of William F. F. Duke, m. m. St. George's Hanover Sq., 20th Novem- ber, 1812; died at Auteuil, Paris, June 24th, 1842.	Hugh Percy Davi- son of Swarland, born 19th Decem- ber, 1788 (<i>b</i>); a major-general in the army; died at Stanley-hall, Salop, 5th July, 1849, aged 61; buried at Hamp- ton, Middlesex (<i>c</i>).	Caroline, dau. of Thomas, and F. and George, m. m. born January 18th, 1844; Hampton; died at Tor- point, Antigua, 17th October, 1891 (<i>c</i>).	Sir William Davi- son, 1st Baronet, Knight of the Royal Guelphic Order of Hanover, and of the Order of Henry the Lion of Brunswick, born 19th December, 1788; a colonel in the army; some time aide- de-camp to H.R.H. the Duke of Cam- bridge when viceroy of Hanover; died in London 14th January, 1873; buried at Kirknewton; will dated 5th April, 1869 (<i>f</i>); proved at Principal Registry of Probate, 24th January, 1873 (<i>f</i>).	Rodolph, dau. of Ludwig Deltleff, baron von Lut- zow, born 12th Feb., 1790 (<i>a</i>); married at the Palace, Hanover, 2nd Feb., 1825; died at Berne, 23rd April, 1867; bur. Kirknewton (<i>a</i>).
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Flora Frances Rebecca, daughter and co-
heir, born 19th September, 1813, and
baptised at Government House, Calcutta;
married 11th May, 1847, at Notre Dame
de Lorette, Paris, and again at the
Protestant church, Henri, vicomte de
Milhou of Chateau de la Beaulhène,
Toulouse; marriage articles 9th April,
1847 (*f*).

Adelaide Constantia Maria Antonia, daugh-
ter and co-heir, born 18th July, 1818;
bapt. at St. George's, Hanover Square;
married Franz Auton Guggert, aulic
councillor of Baden-Baden, M.D.; mar.
before July 22nd, 1853 (*f*).

Rosaline Nicholette Marianne
Dorothea Delphine, only
surviving child, married Ed-
ward, baron von Riederer;
articles before marriage 19th
September, 1853 (*f*), buried
at Munich 19th.

Florentia Louise Guildobal-
dini, dau. and co-heir, born
at Hanover 7th August,
1834; died at Pisa 30th Nov.,
1857; buried first at Lang-
ley, Bucks. 14th January,
1858 (*f*), and afterwards at
Kirknewton.

Alexander Horatio Nelson Davison, born
25th June, 1799 (*b*); died 2nd Novem-
ber, 1806; buried at Kirknewton (*b*) (*g*).
Harriet, born 24th September, 1791 (*b*);
died 6th April, 1796 (*b*); buried at Lang-
ley, Bucks (*b*).

Elizabeth, married 18th September, 1832,
at Trinity church, Marylebone,
White, lieutenant-general.

Dorothy, married 18th September, 1832, at
Trinity church, Marylebone, Samuel
Edward Widdrington, captain R.N., of
Newton-on-the-Moor (*f*).

(*a*) Monumental Inscriptions, Kirknewton.

(*b*) *Ibid.* Felton.

(*c*) *Durham Probate Registry*.

(*d*) Abstract of title of Coupland tithes in the
possession of Rev. M. Cully.

(*e*) Low Buston deeds.

(*f*) Papers in the possession (1902) of Mr. James Moffat
of Beanley.

(*g*) *Kirknewton Registry*.

(*h*) Mr. Cuthbert Riddell's deeds.

(*i*) Bell Collection.

(*j*) Vol. v. of this work, p. 453.

EVIDENCES TO DAVISON PEDIGREE.

1743/4, 10th January. Will of Alexander Davison of Lanton. I give the sum of £200, now in the hands of William Carr, esq., of Etal, and secured to me by two several bonds, dated June 25th, 1735, and November 21st, 1740, respectively, to my son Ralph Davison. I give the sum of £50, now in the hands of Mr. George Carr of Bowsden and secured by the bond of his late father, William Carr of Eshet, esq.; also the sum of £80 due to me from John Strother Ker, esq., being interest for two years on the principal sum of £800 which was due to me at Martinmas last, to my said son Ralph Davison. I give my houses in Pallast Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed, being mortgaged to me by the late Samuel Stanton, together with the principal sum of £120 secured on the said houses and the proceeds of the same, to my son James Davison and my friend Mr. John Hall, their executors, etc. Residue to my two sons. My grandson Alexander Davison, eldest son of my son Ralph Davison. My eldest son James Davison and my son Ralph Davison to see my wife Margaret Davison provided with every necessary she wants, and the £40 a year the said Margaret has by a former deed; part of the said £40 a year to be reserved to my granddaughter Mary Davison, natural daughter of my son George Davison of Coupland. My two sons James and Ralph to take care of the education of my said granddaughter Mary Davison. My son Ralph executor. Proved 25th February, 1743/4.

1791, 7th October. Original will of Alexander Davison of Lanton. I have already given bonds, payable after my death, to my sons Alexander and George for £1,800 apiece, for their advancement in the world. I give to the said Alexander £200 and to the said George £600 over and above; to my daughter Catherine, wife of Captain Roddam Home, £1,000; to each of her children, William, Charlotte, George Johnstone, Roddom John, and John, £50 apiece; to my grandson and godson Alexander Home, another child of the said Catherine, £100. My real estate to my eldest son John Davison, he to be kind to his brothers and sisters and to his nephews and nieces. Lanton deeds.

1824, 28th May. Will of John Davison of Lanton. To my nephew Hugh Percy Davison, £2,000; to my nieces Elizabeth Davison and Dorothy Davison, £2,000 apiece; to my nephew John Home Home, £1,000; to my worthy friends the Rev. Gavin Wallace of Nenthorn and the Rev. Robert Home of Polworth, £100 apiece. All my estates to my nephew William Davison, he executor. Proved 6th April, 1827. *Durham Probate Registry*.

After the death of Sir William Davison, Swarland was offered for sale, and in 1874 was purchased by Mr. J. G. Riddell of Felton Park, to whose son, Mr. Cuthbert Riddell, this estate now belongs.

The hamlet of Swarland consists of half a dozen houses and cottages, and the seventeenth-century mansion house of the Heselriggs.¹ The door and window openings of that house have curious architraves and twisted pillars, and the roof is covered with grey sandstone flags quarried on Rim-side moor. A little distance from the old hall is a large and excellent walled garden with a garden house. Near the north-west corner of a



SWARLAND HALL.

small field, situate on the north and west sides of a plantation adjoining the old hall and about 200 yards west of that building,² there used to be a tombstone with an inscription cut in Roman characters. HERE LIES THE BODY | OF WILLIAM HASILRIG | WHO | DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE | 12 DAY OF APRIL 1681 | AGED 68 (?) YEARS. THIS WAS GRANDSON | TO ESQUIR YET HERE TO | LYE WAS HIS DESIRE | PRE-

CIOUS DUST LIES HERE ENSHRINED—WHICH IND | ALL WORLDLY POMP HE DID ABHOR | AND DONE | | HIS DUST MIGHT HERE MINGLE WITH CLAY | TILL CALL'D BY GOD AT THE LAST DAY. |³

On the enclosure of Felton common in 1754, 337 acres were awarded to Richard Grieve, in lieu of his right of common of pasture. On a portion of the land so allotted, his son and successor, Davidson Richard Grieve,

¹ Warburton, writing about 1715, states that 'Swarland the seat of Robert Hazelrigg is excellently situated and so incompasped with groves of trees, that it yeilds a pleasing prospect and is seen at a considerable distance from the south.' Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

² The Rev. John Hodgson's collection, 'R,' p. 75.

³ From an imperfect copy made by the Rev. John Hodgson (Collection 'R,' p. 75), completed from Mackenzie, *Northumberland*, vol. i. p. 489.

in 1765, erected a mansion, formerly known as Swarland house, and now called Swarland park. After Mr. Riddell purchased the estate he sold off this house with 484 acres of land adjoining. After passing through various hands it was purchased in 1902 by Mr. James E. Woods of Newcastle, who has recently, by purchase from Mr. Cuthbert Riddell, added 150 acres to his estate, and who now resides there.

OVERGRASS.

The homestead of Overgrass is about three-quarters of a mile north-west of Swarland park and near the confines of the township, but the old vill or hamlet of Overgrass occupied a sequestered site in the neighbouring dene on the left bank of the Swarland burn.

Overisgar' was a member of the barony of Mitford¹ and 40 acres of land there were held in socage at the beginning of the thirteenth century by David le Waylays, who paid 10s. to the lord of the fee.² When Roger Bertram III. of Mitford dismembered his estates, he gave a carucate of land in Overgar to Robert de Gameltorpe—a knight whose name appears in several of the Brinkburn charters—under the annual payment of 1d. to Roger and his heirs.³

At the Northumberland assizes of 1256 an action was brought by the prior of Brinkburn against Roger Bertram III. of Mitford and Peter de Montefort respecting common of pasture in Ovegares, and at the same assizes Peter de Montefort was plaintiff in an action against Hugh Page and Thomas the provost for a trespass on his mill and mill-dam at Oversgare and for an assault on his men.⁴ The dispute between Roger Bertram and the prior of Brinkburn was ended by a cirograph agreement dated on Tuesday after May 6th, 1256, and witnessed by William Heron, the sheriff of Northumberland, Wydo de Araynis, Nicholas de Aketon and others. Robert de Gamelthorpe was a party to the deed.⁵

¹ *Festa de Nevill*. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 207.

² *Ibid.* Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 216.

³ Item idem Rogerus (Bertram de Mitford) vendidit Willelmo filio Radulfi villam de Quergaris (Ouer-garis), reddendo per annum vid. ; quod idem Willelmus modo tenet. Idem (Rogerus Bertram) dedit Roberto de Galmetorpe unam carucatam terrae in villa de Quergar' (Ouergar'), reddendo inde per annum sibi et heredibus suis 1d., et Robertus de Hilton eam modo tenet de praedicto Rogero Bert[ra]m per servicium antedictum. *Rotuli Hundredorum*. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 91.

⁴ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, pp. 37, 38, 47. Surt. Soc. No. 88.

⁵ *Brinkburn Charters*, pp. 13, 20. Surt. Soc. No. 93.

About this time the vill of Ouerгарis was sold by Roger Bertram to William, son of Ralph de Herle,¹ against whom, in 1272-1273, Ida, widow of Roger Bertram IV., and her second husband, Robert de Nevill, brought an action to recover as her dower the third part of the manor of Eueres-gares.² They brought a similar action against Robert de Hilton, who had acquired Robert de Gamelthorp's lands³ for a third part of the forests of Rimmessyde and Walmereches in Felton.⁴

In 1279 the vill of Oversgares was held by John, son of John de Herle, then under age.⁵ The place was assessed together with Glantlees for the subsidy of 1296.

OVERGARES SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Willelmus de Herll, 6s. 8d. Summa patet.

Sir William de Herle died March 8th, 1346/7,⁶ seised of lands in Overgares. His son, Sir Robert de Herle, dying without issue, July 5th, 1355, was succeeded by his sister Margaret, wife of Sir Ralph de Hastings, knight, of Allerston, Yorkshire.⁷

OVERGRASS TOWER.

The tower of Overgrass is not mentioned in the list of fortalices of 1415, and nothing is known of the history of the place during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It stands low, lying about twenty yards to the south-west of the Swarland burn, and is almost hidden from view by the banks of the stream, which are steep and clothed with trees. There are indications by the side of the stream of the abutment of a bridge.

Overgrass tower is comparatively small, oblong in shape, with a slight projection or buttress to carry the staircase. It is built of good masonry in courses similar in style to those of Chipchase castle, with extra large stones to the external angles and door jambs as at Cocklaw tower and the vicar's pele at Corbridge. It was erected probably during the fourteenth century.

¹ *Rotuli Hundredorum*. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 91.

² *De Banco Roll*, 1 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 89.

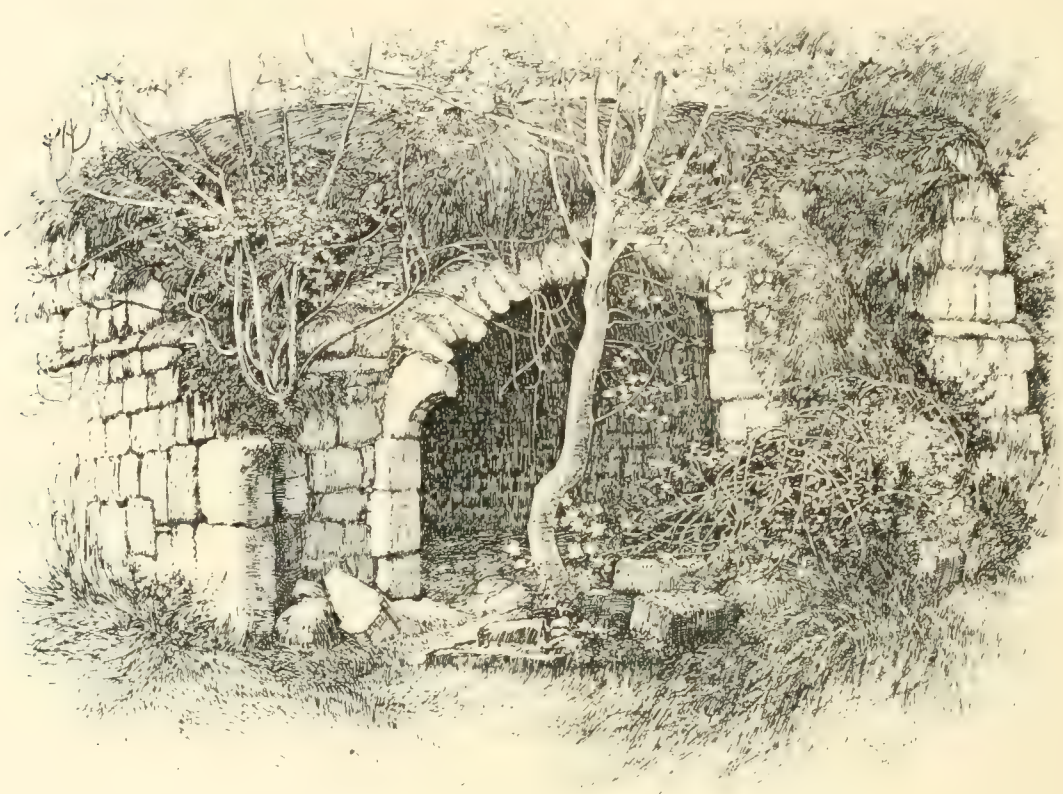
³ Item campus de Gamlesthorp alienatur Roberto de Hilton per dictum Rogerum [Bertram]. *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, 7 Edw. I. 1279, p. 333. Surt. Soc. No. 88.

⁴ *De Banco Roll*, 1 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 89. Walmereches was probably the place elsewhere called Walmepethes. Cf. *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 20.

⁵ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, pp. 337-338. Surt. Soc. No. 88.

⁶ *Inq. p.m.* Will. de Herle, 21 Edw. III. first numbers, No. 44. Cf. vol. vi. of this work, p. 228.

Only the vaulted basement now remains; it measures in the interior 23 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 10 inches, enclosed by walls about 6 feet in thickness. The entrance door is at the east end of the south side, and was secured by a falling bar. The lower steps of a circular newel staircase leading to the upper floors still exist on the right of the entrance. At the foot of the staircase a door, having a flat-pointed arched head, opens off

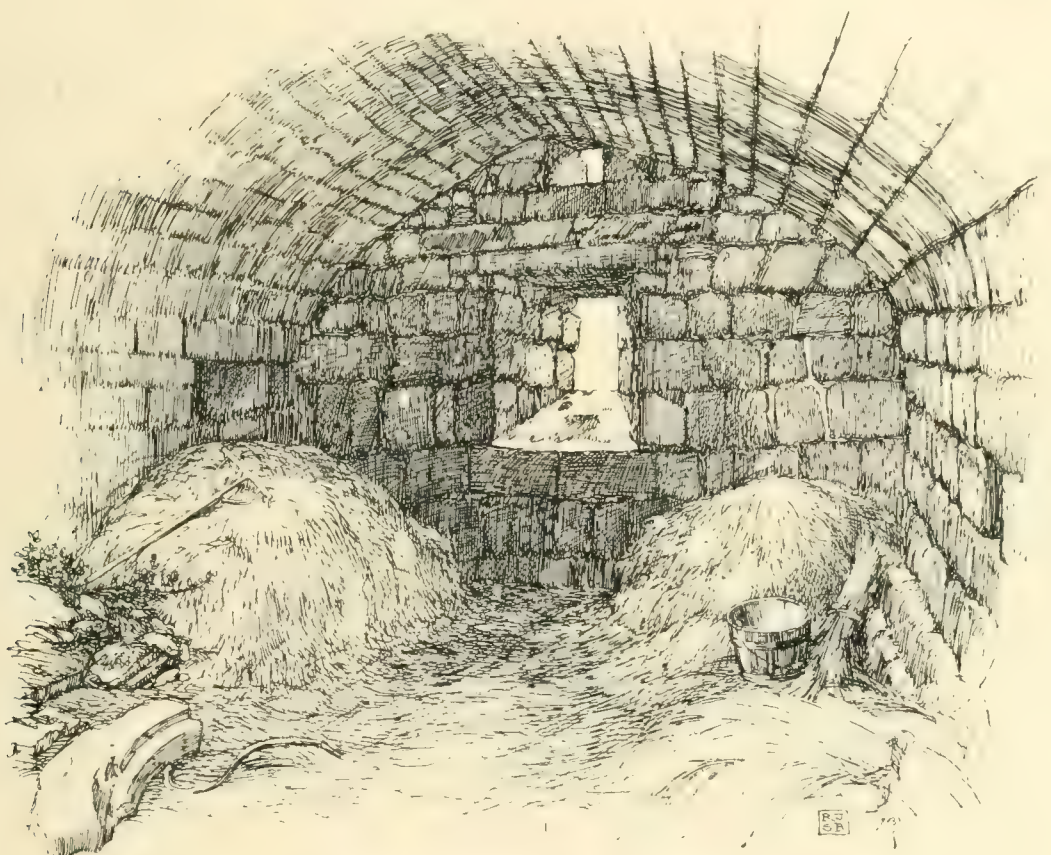


RUINS OF OVERGRASS TOWER, FELTON.

the lobby and gives access to the basement, which has a vaulted roof and is lighted by two small square openings, one at the east and one at the west end. There are two small recesses or aumbries on the interior, and in the thickness of the west wall a shaft probably belonging to a garde robe.

Before the end of the sixteenth century Overgrass was acquired, in whole or in part, by the Forsters of Adderston. By his will, dated April 4th, 1589, Thomas Forster of Adderston gave his estate at that place and his lands at Newton-on-the-Moor, Osgars and other places to his grandson,

Matthew Forster, natural son of his son Thomas Forster, deceased.¹ At a warden court held at Berwick, February 2nd, 1596/7, Ralph Forster² of Owsgrasse filed a bill against Archy Trumble and Gib. Lorreyn for six oxen, price £12; two kine, price £3; and 'insight' gear of the value of five marks.³



RUINS OF OVERGRASS TOWER: INTERIOR.

October 17th, 1616. Will of Rauffe Forster of Overgrasse, gent. To my brother-in-law William Welton of Weelton, gent., and my son William Forster my hamlet called Grenes in the parish of Felton, so that the profits may be divided amongst my children Thomas, William, Mary, Matthew and Cuthbert Forster for the payment of a legacy bequeathed to them by John Forster of Newham, deceased. The said messuage called the Grenes, after the expiration of the said demise, the Overgrasse, Shealdecks and Haggehouse to be my wife's during life, remainder to my son Rauffe Forster. My cousin Mr. Matthew Forster of Edderston and Cuthbert Collingwood of Shipley, etc., to be supervisors. My son Cuthbert executor. Proved November 19th, 1616. Inventory exhibited May 22nd, 1616.⁴

¹ Cf. vol. i. of this work, p. 232.

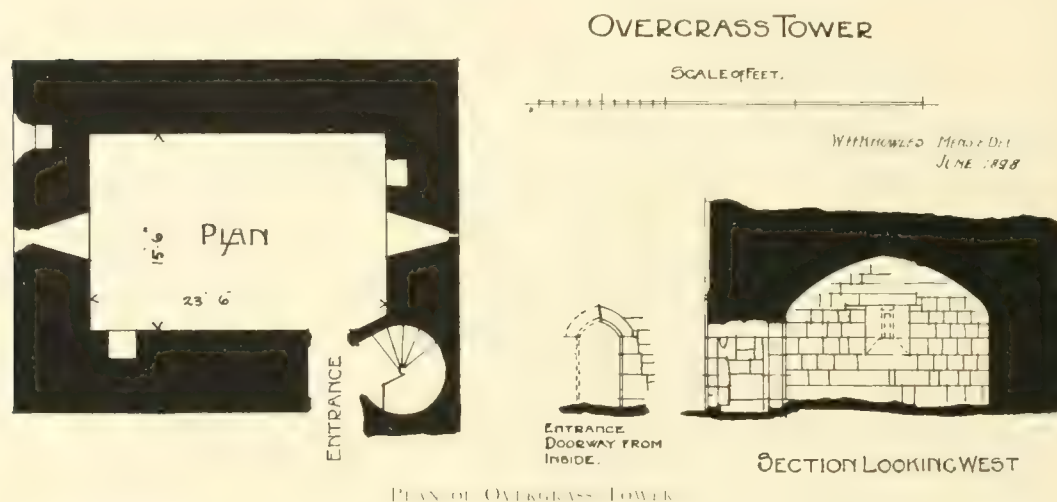
² Ralph Forster of Overgrass, gent., aged 50, uncle on the mother's side of George Fenwick, and Fergus Story made a deposition in proceedings in the Consistory Court at Durham in 1608-1609. Cf. vol. i. of this work, p. 277.

³ *Cal. Border Papers*, Bain, vol. ii. p. 345.

⁴ Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

William Forster, son of Ralph Forster of Overgrass, gent., was apprenticed, May 1st, 1619, to Robert Selby of Newcastle, merchant adventurer,¹ and on December 14th, 1626, the tuition of Cuthbert Forster of Oversgasse was granted to his brother William Forster.²

In 1663 Oversgrass and the Greene were held by Ralph Forster and Matthew Forster, each of whom was assessed at £20.³ No notice is taken in the book of rates of any lands in Overgrass held by the Greys of Howick, but, by his will dated March 22nd, 1666, Edward Grey of Howick gave his lands in Overgrasse to his youngest brother Martin Grey and his heirs.⁴



Overgrass, Overgrass stead and the mill, which probably represented the estate belonging to the Forsters, were acquired before 1714 by Robert Heselrigg of Swarland, and by him were given to his cousin Robert Heselrigg of Sleekburn. The latter gave these lands to his widow, who, by will dated February 10th, 1731/2,⁵ gave them to her granddaughter, Dorothy Metcalf, afterwards wife of Robert Chambers of Newcastle. He voted in respect of lands in Overgrass⁶ at the elections of knights of the shire in 1734 and 1748.⁷ Mrs. Chambers, in 1771, accompanied her distinguished son, Sir Robert Chambers, to Bengal and died there in 1782.⁸ She apparently sold

¹ *Newcastle Merchant Adventurers*, Dendy, vol. ii. p. 240.

² Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

³ Book of Rates. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 262.

⁴ Cf. vol. ii. of this work, p. 356.

1669/70, February 3rd, Mr. Martin Grey of Howick and Mrs. Elizabeth Forster of the Greens, married. *Felton Register* *Supra*, p. 398. *Poll Book*, *Ibid*.

⁵ Cf. Welford, *Men of Mark 'twixt Tyne and Tweed*. Richardson, *Table Book*, vol. iii. p. 26.

Overgrass before leaving England, for from about that time it has formed part of the Swarland estate until 1874, when it was purchased by Mr. W. J. Robinson of Newmoor-house.

CHAMBERS OF NEWCASTLE AND OVERGRASS.

RICHARD CHAMBERS of Newcastle, mentioned = Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of John Beckwith of Newcastle and Warden in his son's will; died 1750. Law (g); mentioned in her son's will.

Robert Chambers of Newcastle, attorney (d); voted for Overgrass in 1734 and 1748; will dated 23rd July, 1749; proved 7th August of the same year (f). = Anne, daughter of Richard Metcalf of Newcastle, to whom Robert Heselrigg, in 1725, gave an annuity charged on Greens and Long Raw, and to whom Hannah Heselrigg of Newcastle devised Overgrass (a); accompanied her son to India and died at Calcutta in 1782 (d).

Richard Chambers of Newcastle, tanner. ↓ Eleanor, married John Hare of Newcastle. Mary, married Thomas Dixon of Newcastle. Elizabeth, married 25th Sept., 1720, John Dodds (h). Judith, married 30th Dec., 1746, Richard Wetheral of Durham (j), proctor, son of Cornelius Wetheral, verger of Durham Cathedral. Isabel, married 22nd June, 1738 Bilton (j).

Sir Robert Chambers of Lincoln Coll., Oxon., matriculated 30th May, 1754, aged 17; B.A. 1758, M.A. 1761, B.C.L. 1765; bencher of Middle Temple; Vinerian Professor of Law, 1762; a judge in Bengal, 1773; knighted 14th June, 1777; chief justice of Bengal, 1791-1799; president of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1797; died at Paris 9th May, 1803; bur. in the Temple church, London (b) (d) (e).

Frances, daughter of Joseph Wilton, R.A. (c); mar. 8th March, 1774, died 15th April, 1839.

Richard Chambers of Newcastle, hardwareman and banker, sheriff 1786; alderman and mayor, 1795; afterwards of Bishops-gate Street, London; died 23rd December, 1806, aged 68 (k).

Sarah . . . liv. in Bishops-gate Street, London, a widow, 14th Dec., 1814 (i); [? remar. R. H. Brown of Upper Stamford Street, London].

William Chambers had an unrivalled knowledge of the Malabar languages (d); died in Calcutta, 22nd August, 1793.

Hannah, baptised at St. Nicholas', Newcastle, 3rd June, 1741; named in her father's will.

.... Chambers, eldest son, lost on board the 'Grosvenor,' East Indianman, when on his way home for his education, in 1782 (d) (e).

Robert Joseph Chambers of University College, Oxon., matriculated 29th March, 1798, aged 18; B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; was police magistrate at Marlborough Street, London, for 30 years; died 10th May, 1843 (b).

Eliza, daughter and heir of Nat. Polhill of Howberry Park, Bedfordshire, mar. 23rd July, 1805; died April 3rd, 1858.

Charles Cornelius Chambers of Christ Church, Oxon., matric. 21st Oct., 1803, aged 20; B.A. 1807, M.A. 1813; clerk in orders; died 24th April, 1824. Frances Maria, mar. Col. MacDonald. Other issue.

Robert Collins Chambers, born 12th August, 1806, died s.p. 21st October, 1842. James Polhill Chambers, born 3rd March, 1809, died s.p. 3rd September, 1831.

George Wilton Chambers of Clough house, Rotherham; of University College, Oxon.; matriculated 28th January, 1830, aged 18; barrister-at-law, Middle Temple (b).

= Anne, daughter of William Worthington of Brockhurst, married 10th June, 1840.

Thomas King Chambers of Christ Church, Oxon., matriculated 4th June, 1835, aged 17; B.M. 1842, M.D. 1846 (b). ↓ Frances, married William Brownlow, rector of Wimslow.

Charles Wilton Chambers. Robert George Chambers.

Ernest William Chambers. Henry Polhill Chambers.

Alice Mary, married Richard W. Boyle. Florence Eliza.

Beatrice Anne. Rosalind.

(a) Mr. S. F. Widdrington's deeds.

(b) Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*.

(c) Welford, *Men of Mark*.

(d) *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1803, pt. i. pp. 485, 592.

(e) Richardson, *Borderer's Table-book*, vol. iii. p. 26.

(f) *Durham Probate Registry*.

(g) Surtees, *Durham*, vol. i. p. 222.

(h) *Durham Cathedral Register*.

(i) Abstract of title with Mr. Richard Welford.

(j) *St. John's Register*, Newcastle.

(k) *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1806, pt. ii. p. 1183.

* His portrait was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds in a group with Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, etc. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1803, pt. i. p. 594. A catalogue of his 700 Sanscrit MSS. (now in the Royal Library at Berlin) was published by his widow in 1836.

The lands given to Martin Grey in 1666 descended to his fourth son, who bore his father's name and was postmaster at Alnwick.¹ His only son, Edward Grey of Alnwick, voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1774 for lands in Overgrass, and by his will dated June 27th, 1788, gave that estate to his cousin, John Thomas Seton, for his life and then to Charles Grey the younger of Morwick. By lease and release, dated May 14th and 15th, 1801, John Thomas Seton, described as late of Calcutta, but then residing in Marylebone, the tenant for life, and Charles Grey of Morwick as executor of Edward Grey and as guardian of his infant son Charles Grey the younger, agreed to sell Overgrass to Alexander Davison of Swarland for the sum of £5,000. The agreement was carried into execution by Charles Grey the younger on July 9th, 1807, after he attained his majority.² Overgrass remained part of the Swarland estates until 1874, when it was purchased by Mr. W. J. Robinson of Newmoor-house.

GREENS AND GLANTLEES TOWNSHIP.

The area of the combined township of Greens and Glantlees is 993 acres. It rises to a height of 859 feet above sea-level at the Gowkstone on the confines of Alnwick Moor. The census returns have ranged from seventy-nine in 1841 to fifteen in 1891; in 1901 there was a population of thirty-six.³

Glantlees was a member of the barony of Mitford,⁴ and amongst the estates and places given by Roger Bertram of Mitford to the prior and canons of Brinkburn were a toft and croft containing an acre of land in the vill of Glanteley; the charter was attested by Robert de Gamelesthorp and others.⁵ By another charter the same Roger gave them Evenwood and common of fuel in his turbary of Glanteley.⁶ These grants were confirmed by King John, February 19th, 1200/1⁷ and by Henry III. on May 20th, 1259.⁸

¹ Cf. pedigree of Grey of Alnwick, vol. ii. of this work, p. 460; also pedigree of Grey of Morwick, vol. v. of this work, p. 358.

² Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

³ The Census Returns are: 1801, 34; 1811, 58; 1821, 76; 1831, 56; 1841, 79; 1851, 51; 1861, 22; 1871, 32; 1881, 28; 1891, 15; 1901, 36.

⁴ *Testa de Nevill.* Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 207.

⁵ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 23.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 24.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 186.

⁸ *Charter Roll*, 43 Hen. III. memb. 4.

On the dismemberment of the barony of Mitford in the middle of the thirteenth century, Glantlees was sold by Roger Bertram III. of Mitford to Sir Peter de Montfort.¹ He immediately resold it to William de Alstentoft, whose son held it in 1275.² William Hastentot was defendant in an action brought in Hilary term, 1272/3, by Robert de Nevill and Ida his wife for a third part of two bovates of land in Glanteley,³ as parcel of the dower of Ida from her former husband, Roger Bertram IV.

The name of the purchaser is given in yet another form in the Northumberland Assize Rolls of 1279, where Roger Bertram is recorded to have sold the vill of Glanteley to William de Hastingtuf.⁴ Overgrass at this period, as has been already stated, belonged to John de Herle,⁵ who in 1291-1292 brought an action against Master Adam, the dyer, of Newcastle, concerning tenements in Glanteley.⁶ As Glantlees is associated with Overgrass for the subsidy roll of 1296, it is a somewhat problematical conjecture that the William, son of William, who heads the list was the unnamed son of William de Hastingtuf or Alstentoft.

GLANTELEY CUM OVERGARS SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

		£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa bonorum	Willelmi filii Willelmi	...	0	17	2	unde regi	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Lamberti filii Aliciae ...	...	1	8	8	"	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Roberti Topping	...	1	5	4	"	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Roberti Rotill ...	...	0	11	0	"	1 0
"	Agnetis viduae	...	0	11	0	"	1 0
"	Hugonis de Neuton	...	1	5	0	"	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Summa hujus villae, £5 18s. 2d., unde regi, 10s. 9d.							

Before 1310 Glantlees was acquired, in whole or in part, by the Carlols of Swarland, for on July 16th of that year the king, at the request of John of Ergayl (Argyll), granted to Thomas, son of Hugh de Karliolo, free warren on his demesne lands of Swareland and Glanteley.⁷ About the

¹ A translation of the grant is printed in the *Proc. of Newcastle Soc. of Antiq.* vol. i. (3rd series) p. 115.

² Item dicunt quod Rogerus Bertram de Mitford vendidit Petro de Mitford (? de Monteforti) et heredibus suis villam de Glanteley, reddendo inde per annum eidem Rogero et heredibus suis 6d., et idem Petrus eam vendidit Willelmo de Alstentoft et heredibus suis, tenendam de praefato Petro per dictum servitium, et filius praedicti Willelmi eam modo tenet. *Rotuli Hundredorum* (1274-1275). Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 91.

³ *De Banco Roll*, 1 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 90.

⁴ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, pp. 337, 338. Surt. Soc. No. 88.

⁵ *Supra*, p. 405.

⁶ *Pat. Rolls*, 20 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 236.

⁷ *Charter Roll*, 4 Edw. II. No. 60. Cf. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. iii. p. 29.

year 1334 Thomas Carliol settled Glantlees on his daughter Constance, widow of Robert de Sokpeth, with remainder to Robert de Tuggal and Elizabeth his wife with further remainders.¹

GLANTLEY SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Johannes de Karliolo, 3s. Alexander de Hyndmeres, 2s. Summa, 5s.

The interests given under the settlement of 1334 to Robert and Constance de Sokpeth and to Robert and Elizabeth de Tuggal must have soon come to an end, for Glantlees seems to have reverted to Peter Graper, either in himself or in his issue, and with Swarland passed to the Heselriggs. In 1368 Thomas Heselrigg, described as of Denington (probably Dinnington near Newcastle), took a release of a rent charge or annuity charged on lands in Cleveland and in Glantless.² The history of the place for the next three hundred years is similar to that of Swarland.

Three messuages and arable and meadow land with common of pasture in Greenes and Rymesyde respectively, in the occupations of Henry Alder, John Longe, and William Grange, formerly belonging to the prior and convent of Brinkburn, were granted, March 23rd, 1552/3, for a competent sum of money to John Wright and Thomas Holmes, both of London, gentlemen, to hold of the manor of East Greenwich by fealty only in free socage and not in chief.³

In 1611 Gilbert Law brought an action in the Court of Exchequer against Robert Heselrigge, John, Henry and Rowland Davison respecting the boundaries of Edlingham moor and Glantlees common. The following are abstracts of some of the depositions :

¹ Ego, Thomas, filius Hugonis de Karliolo de Novo Castro super Tynam, dedi Constantiae, filiae meae, quondam uxori Roberti filii Roberti de Sokpeth, villam de Glentley et boscum qui vocatur le Frith infra campum et territorium de Felton, etc. Habend', etc. Remanere post mortem dictae Constantiae Roberto de Tughale et Elizabethae uxori suae et heredibus suis. Remanere Petro Graper et Ceciliae uxori suae et heredibus suis. Remanere Nicholao de Acton et Aliciae uxori suae et heredibus. Remanere mihi et heredibus meis. Testibus, Roberto de Sokpeth, Hugone del Parkes, Johanne de Karliolo, Johanne de Wythill, Henrico de Bilton et aliis. *Ex Cartis Hesselrigg*, Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 106 b.

Ego, Thomas de Carliolo de Novo Castro super Tynam, attornavi Johannem de Carliolo, fratrem meum, ad deliberandam plenariam seisinam Roberto filio et heredi Roberti de Sokpeth et Constanciae uxori suae et heredibus suis de tota terra mea in Glantley, etc. Data in crastino post festum Sancti Ambrosii 1334. *Ibid.* fol. 107.

² Thomas Greteheged de Cleveland dedi, etc., Willelmo de Heselrigg de Donington, quendam annualem redditum viginti marcarum, percipiendum de omnibus terris et tenementis meis in Nunthorp in Cleveland et in Glantley in comitatu Northumbrie. Habendum imperpetuum. Teste, Rogero de Wodrigton. Data apud Donington die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Wilfridi, 1368. *Ex Cartis Hesselrigg*, Lansdowne MS. 326, fol. 100.

³ *Pat. Rolls*, 7 Edw. VI. pt. 4.

Hartburn, 21st January, 1611 2. Thomas Lyslee of Shillbottle, aged 60 years, deposed: That he does not know the number of acres in Glantlye moor but supposes it to be about 4 miles in circuit. The bounds are—beginning at a green well, west to the stone fold, thence to the Realie hill, thence to the chapel stone, thence to the Read-hughe,¹ thence to a stone carne lying north east, then down an allerie dean directly north to Edlingham mill dam, thence westward up the burn to Whitlye Clughe, thence to Grubbstrother, thence southward to Broweneden hill, thence to the Lambe-cragg.² These bounds divide the earl of Northumberland's land on the east and from Edlingham moor on the east and west. That the tenants of Glantlye and Snewkebank have ever during the time that he has lived there had common of pasture on the whole of Glantlye common until within the last six years when there has been some question made by Mr. John Swynborne. Also that the said tenants have ever had common of turbary on Glantlye common and been used to staff herd their cattle over the whole thereof. That he never knew the said tenants to be troubled for feeding their cattle on Glantlye moor until within the last six years as aforesaid; and never knew the said tenants to make any claim to common for their cattle on Edlingham moor. That the said John Davison and Henry Davison dwell at Snewke-banke and hold and occupy certain lands in Glantlie. That he knows Rowland Davison to be son to the said John Davison.

On the same day and at the same place. Thomas Pulmoore of the Oversheele-dikes, aged 80 years, deposed: that Glantlye common or moor may be about two miles in length from east and west and about a mile and a half north and south; it lies directly north and north-west from Glantlie. That he has known the tenants of Glantlie and Snewke-banke for a space of 20 years or more to depasture and sometimes staff herd their cattle and also to take and cut turves on the whole of Glantley moor without molestation from any.

On the same day and at the same place. Robert Richeson of Overgresse, aged 50 years, deposed.

On the same day and at the same place. William Awther of Ould Felton, aged 50 years, deposed: that Glantlye moor is, to the best of his knowledge, about five miles in circuit, and lies north and north-west from Glantlye town. Its bounds are, beginning at the green letch at Glantlye loaning head, to the green well, thence to Glantlye stone fold, to Realye hill, then to the chapel stone, and over the head of the Rea-clughe to the Read-hughe, then to a great stone carne and the allerie burne to Edlingham burn, then to the foot of Whitlye clughe and so to the head of Whitlye cleugh to Grubstrother, then to Broweden hill and the Lamb crag. It is severed from the earl of Northumberland's lands on the east, further he cannot say.

On the same day and at the same place. Thomas James of Swarland, aged 60, deposed.³

In 1663 William Heselrigg of Swarland was assessed for lands at Glantlees together with Swarland, and Ralph Forster and Matthew Forster in moieties for lands at 'Oversgrass and the Greene.'⁴ On the door-head of the old farmhouse at the Greenses, which was reconstructed in 1889, was the inscription ^{F.}_{M.M.} 1668, evidently the initials of Matthew Forster and his wife.

Matthew Forster's daughter Elizabeth married Martin Grey, who on April 14th, 1698, conveyed to Robert Hesilrigg.⁵

¹ Red-heugh on Edlingham moor is within the 800 feet contour line.

² Lambcrag is within the 900 feet contour line and is on the boundary between Edlingham moor and a detached fragment of Rothbury common.

³ Exchequer Depositions, 9 Jas. I. Hilary, No. 18.

⁴ *Book of Rates.* Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 262.

⁵ Ralph Forster of Overgrasse, gent., December 27th, 1653, conveyed the Greenses to Matthew Forster of Bamburgh Friars, and the said Matthew Forster, February 24th, 1670/1, settled the same estate upon his only child Elizabeth and her husband Martin Grey. Martin and Elizabeth Grey, with their eldest son Philip Grey, sold the Greens for the sum of £980 to Robert Heselrigg. Mr. S. F. Widdrington's deeds.

Under the provisions of the will of Robert Heselrigg of Swarland, Glantlees passed to Sir Robert Heselrigg of Noseley, bart., and was sold by his son Sir Arthur Heselrigg, September 27th, 1735, to Joseph Cook of Newton-on-the-Moor,¹ who on August 31st, 1736, purchased the Greenes from Dorothy, wife of Richard Metcalf, and others the devisees of Robert Hesilrigg, for £1,850.² Both places now belong to Joseph Cook's descendant and representative, Mr. S. F. Widdrington.

FRAMLINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The township of Framlington, or, as it is very generally called, Long Framlington, contains 5,101 acres, and is co-extensive with an ancient parochial chapelry in the parish of Felton. The district ranges from an elevation of 200 feet above sea-level at one point on the Swarland-burn to 1,011 feet at Shirlaw Pike, in the north-western part of Framlington moor. It is watered by the Swarland-burn, the Gate-burn, the Millstone-burn, the Fence-burn and other streamlets, and was formerly to a large extent uncultivated and open moorland; there are still over eleven hundred acres of rough pasture and moor. The eastern boundary of the township is in a large measure defined by the Swarland-burn, and on the south it is cut off from the Coquet in a curious fashion by arbitrary lines. In 1901 there was a population of 469,³ with 106 inhabited houses, situated in the village of Long Framlington and the homesteads or hamlets of Low or Little Framlington, Canada, Embleton-steads, Low-hall, Knogley, Mount Pleasant, Newmoor-house, Long Raw, Shaw, Small-dean, Snook-bank, etc.

The village of Long Framlington contains the chapel, now a parish church, a parsonage, schools,⁴ a Presbyterian chapel⁵ and manse, Embleton

¹ Schedule of deeds, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection. *Felton Guard Book*.

² Mr. S. F. Widdrington's deeds.

³ The Census Returns are: 1801, 471; 1811, 508; 1821, 563; 1831, 543; 1841, 549; 1851, 549; 1861, 447; 1871, 442; 1881, 413; 1891, 450; 1901, 469.

⁴ Mrs. Ann Tate of Framlington, by her will dated August 13th, 1824, gave £500, less legacy duty, to the vicar of Felton and the vicar of Warkworth and their successors in trust for the school at Framlington. The interest of this sum continued to be paid to the schoolmaster until 1875, when a scheme was granted by the Committee of the Privy Council under which the Venerable G. H. Hamilton, archdeacon of Lindisfarne, Dr. Ainger, rector of Rothbury, the vicars of Felton and Warkworth, with seven others, were appointed governors. By the scheme the governors were empowered to take £150 out of the capital of £450 for the enlargement and repair of the school-house, and in 1897, with the consent of the proper authority, the remaining £300 was expended for the like purpose.

⁵ Over one of the doors of the Presbyterian chapel is a stone with the date 1739, taken from an earlier structure on the same site built on ground purchased from John Embleton of Framlington. The

hall, and about a hundred houses and cottages. At the fairs formerly held here on the second Tuesday in July and on October 25th, large numbers of lambs, sheep and black cattle used to change hands.

A small coal mine is worked at Framlington colliery for landsale purposes.

On the farm called Canada there is a camp, of which Sir David Smith, about eighty years ago, wrote :

In the campfield S.W. of the house is one of those camps, or strongholds, which from the remains appears to have been rather oval with the ends somewhat flattened; the vallum has been of stone, with a ditch before it; the greatest length from N. to S. within the walls about 60 paces, and E. to W. about 40. On the banks of the rivulet which runs through this farm, particularly near the farmhouse and north of it, slag or scorise is found, such as is produced by smelting iron-ore. As the iron is said to be very imperfectly extracted, it is supposed to have been done at a remote period when the art of fluxing metals was little known, and some authors have therefore conjectured it may have been a work of the Romans, which they imagine to be strengthened by the place being nearly adjacent to the Herman Street, an ancient military way of that people, which is very perfect in many parts of the parish. The rivulet before mentioned is one of the streams which forms the Manor burn, or New Moor burn, in which great quantity of ironstone is found to this day.

In the hold field, belonging to this farm, close upon the north side of the road from Framlington to Newton-on-the-Moor and to Shield-dykes, there was another camp or stronghold in the memory of man, but now so much ploughed down as to be traced with the utmost difficulty. It stood exactly opposite to the lane which comes down to the road from New Moor house. An old farmer, who recollects the demolition of the camps, says that the site of it was covered nearly with large flat stones or flags, some of which are yet to be seen, and a great number of hand mill-stones have been ploughed up, of somewhat semi-globular shape with a conical hole through the centre.¹

Excepting in these and some other unexplored camps on Rimside Moor, and cairns and some other sepulchral monuments, few remains have been found of the prehistoric inhabitants of the district. The eastern branch of Watling Street passed through the village of Long Framlington.² On the Hall-hill there is what is stated to be the site of a Roman camp; 'its situation and its commanding prospect, including a view of the sea in the distance, render this probable, though there is little left to confirm the supposition.' 'The farmhouse stands near what is supposed to be the

original trustees were George Sanderson of Edlingham, Robert Sanderson of Snook-bank, Andrew Mather of Weldon and Robert Jobson of Eshot-heugh. The church had previously worshipped in a house at Swarland under the ministry of the Rev. William Archbold, chaplain of the Heselrigg family. Archbold took an annuity under the will of the last Robert Heselrigg of Swarland, and voted for the same at the elections of knights of the shire in 1722 and 1748. The first Presbyterian minister at Framlington was the Rev. Thomas Lake, or Laick, who was buried [October] 3rd, 1730 (*Framlington Register*). Among his successors were the Rev. Anthony Hedley, who, dying at the age of 64, was buried June 6th, 1817 (*ibid.*); the Rev. Andrew Richardson, who died about 1844; and the Rev. W. R. Barrie, who (in 1889) communicated some of these particulars.

¹ Sir David Smith's Collection, *Castles and Camps*.

² MacLauchlan, *Eastern Branch of Watling Street*, pp. 13, 15, 16.

south-east angle of the station and nearly parallel to the east and south side of the rectangle, which probably was about 110 yards by 90. Within what we suppose to have been the area of the camp is an entrenched part . . . somewhat oval (in form) about 20 yards by 50.¹

Near the farmhouse at Canada there are, as stated above, deposits of slag from an iron furnace.²

In the second part of the twelfth century the vill of Framlington was held, in whole or in part, of the barony of Mitford by William de Framlington, son of Ralph de Hechelaw or Heithlau, who gave the manor of Heithlau or Heathlaw to the abbot and convent of Newminster;³ and to the canons of Brinkburn certain lands, which have not been identified, called Langliven-ton, between Titlesdene and Welpesticroke, with common of pasture, etc., between Merinclooghe and Heleyburne. The grant to Brinkburn, which was witnessed by William Bertram I. of Mitford and his son Roger, cannot be much later than 1157.⁴ It was subsequently confirmed by William Bertram II.⁵ and in 1201 by King John.⁶

By an undated charter, witnessed by William Bertram, Richard Bertram, Bernard de Arenis (of Whittonstall) and others, clergy and laymen, William de Framlington gave to God, the Blessed Mary, and St. John Baptist, in whose honour divine service was celebrated in the chapel of Framlington, five score acres of land in the field of Framlington;⁷ and by another charter, witnessed by Stephen, parson of Warkworth, and others, he gave two pieces of land, viz., Akehalgh and Lynehalgh, to the canons of Brinkburn for the souls of his father and mother, his wife Cecilia and his son Michael, and also for the souls of William Bertram, Roger his son, and William, son of the said Roger.⁸

William de Framlington died before 1196, leaving five daughters co-heiresses, viz., Beatrice, wife of Alan de Eslington; Margaret, wife successively of Jordan de Framlington, William Pigace and William de la Tur; Agnes, wife of William, son of Brian; Matilda (or Amabilia), wife of Adam Hirning, and Emma who was unmarried in 1197. There was a final concord about lands in Framlington made in the king's court at

¹ MacLauchlan, *Eastern Branch of Watling Street*, p. 16.

² *Ibid.* pp. 17, 19.

³ *Newminster Chartulary*, p. 41.

⁴ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 86.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 3.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 186.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 62.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 99. This charter adds a name to the list of vicars of Warkworth printed in vol. v. of this work, p. 184, in which list his name should precede that Thomas who was vicar *circa* 1200.

Westminster, October 29th, 1196, between Jordan (de Framlington) and Margaret his wife, plaintiffs, and Alan de Eslington and Beatrice his wife.¹ On February 2nd, 1196/7, by a final concord in the king's court at Newcastle the said Jordan and Margaret surrendered to William, son of Brien, and Agnes his wife a fifth part of the vill of Framinton, for which William and Agnes granted to Jordan and Margaret half a carucate of land of their portion of Framinton for 12d., to be paid yearly at Michaelmas for the life of Margaret, with remainder after her death to William and Agnes and their heirs.² By two other concords of the same date Jordan and Margaret his wife surrendered to Adam and Amabilia his wife and their heirs one-fifth part, and to Emma, daughter of William de Framinton, and her heirs another fifth part of the vill of Framinton; the said Adam and Amabilia and the said Emma granted to Jordan and Margaret, for the life of Margaret, half a carucate of land of their respective portions for a yearly rent of half a pound of pepper, at Michaelmas, for each half-carucate.³

When King John made his expedition into Northumberland in 1200 the prior and convent of Brinkburn availed themselves of the opportunity and procured a royal confirmation of the foundation of their house and of the various grants made to them up to that time. It is dated at Hexham, February 19th, 1200/1, and particular mention is made in it of the grants by Ralph de Hekhelaw and his son William de Framlington of the whole land of Parva Framelinton, of common of pasture, etc., of one acre by his brother Robert, of one plough-land in Framelinton, given by the said William, and of 5½ acres of the field of Framelinton by William Brian.⁴

When the *Testa de Nevill* was compiled, Framelington was held by John de Eslington, William de la Tur and Margery his wife, Adam

¹ Final concord made in the king's court at Westminster on the morrow of St. Simon and St. Jude, 8 Richard I. The document is injured.

² Inter Jordanum et Margaretam, uxorem suam, petentes, et [Alanum] de Eslinton et Beatriciam, uxorem suam, tenentes, de terra de Framlington et de terra de [.] Vnde placitum fuit inter eos in praefata curia scilicet quod praedicti Alanus et Beatrix quietum clamauerunt [quoddam ca]pitale mesuagium in Framlinton praedictis Jordano et Margaretae et eorum heredibus de se et [heredibus suis]. Iam dictus Alanus accrescet mesuagium suum in eadem villa, ita quod erit equale me [.] longitudine et latitudine, et praeterea quinta pars totius terrae de Framlinton in hu[.] et omnibus aliis rebus remanet Alano et Beatriciae et eorum heredibus, et sic de [. . .] [con]tentos tenebunt et pacatos. Totum vero residuum de praedicta terra de Framlinton i[.] molendinis et omnibus aliis pertinenciis quietum remanet iam dictis Jordano et Margaretae et eorum heredibus de praedictis Alano et Beatricia et eorum heredibus, et praeterea quinta pars servicii de Hotton' quia remanet iam dictis Jordano et Margaretae et eorum heredibus imperpetuum. Concessum est etiam inter eos quod neuter illorum d[eb]et te[n]ere de altero, sed vterque illorum tenebit in capite de domino feodi.' *Fest of Fines, Northumberland*, Richard I.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Charta Roll*, 2 John, memb. 11. *Ct. Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 185.

Hying and Matilda his wife, Thomas Brian and Isabella, sister of the said Matilda, as half a knight's fee of ancient feoffment.¹ From these, the co-heirs of William de Framlington, the canons of Brinkburn received grants of land in Framlington and also obtained from them charters of confirmation of lands given by their ancestors.

William de Framlington's eldest daughter Beatrice, wife of Alan de Eslington, died first and was succeeded by her son, John de Eslington, who gave the canons certain lands in Little Framlington and also a confirmation.² He was party to an agreement with Alan, the prior of Brinkburn, etc., about some enclosures in Framlington,³ to an agreement made in 1249 about the tithes of the multure of Framlington mill,⁴ and to another agreement with William the prior, made in 1254, respecting a rent from Framlington mill.⁵

Margaret, daughter of William de Framlington, though she married three times, died childless. With her first husband, Jordan de Framlington, by a charter attested by Nicholas de Aketon and others, she gave to the canons certain lands and confirmed her father's grant.⁶ With the assent of her second husband, William Pigace, she gave them four messuages with their pertinents in the vill of Framlington,⁷ a toft in Little Framlington and lands in Great Framlington;⁸ and with the assent of her third husband, William de la Tur, she granted them lands in Framlington.⁹ As a widow for the third time in 1246 she confirmed the grants she had made in the lifetime of her husbands, Jordan, W. Pigace, and W. de Latur.¹⁰ In 1247 she made a further grant of land in Framlington,¹¹ and also gave to the canons her nief Adam, son of Roger, son of Simon de Framlington,¹² who thereupon received his manumission from the prior and canons.¹³ In an undated charter made during one of her widowhoods and under the description of Margaret, daughter of W. de Framlington, she confirmed all the gifts and confirmations made by her grandfather, Ralph de Heghelawe, his brother Robert and her father William, of lands in Framlington and Langleventon.¹⁴

Agnes, daughter of William de Framlington, was married before 1196 to William, son of Brien, sometimes called William Brien, who joined

¹ *Testa de Nevill*, Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 208. William de la Tur also held of the barony of Mitford a carucate of land in Thropel. *Ibid.* p. 215.

² *Brinkburn Chantuary*, p. 13.

³ *Ibid.* p. 81.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 85.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 42.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 82.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 63.

⁸ *Ibid.* pp. 64, 65.

⁹ *Ibid.* pp. 65, 66.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* p. 79.

¹¹ *Ibid.* p. 76.

¹² *Ibid.* p. 80.

¹³ *Ibid.* p. 80.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 99, 100.

with her in granting lands in Framlington to the canons of Brinkburn.¹ In two other charters William and Agnes are joined by their son Thomas.² After she became a widow she made still another grant to the same house.³

FRAMLINGTON OF FRAMLINGTON.

RALPH DE HECKELAW (Heckelaw or Heithlau) (*Newminster Chart.* p. 41); called by Margaret de Framlington 'meus avus' (*Brinkburn Chart.* p. 100); gave Langlveton, etc., to Brinkburn (*ibid.* p. 89), which grant was confirmed by William Bertram II. (*ibid.* p. 3); and by King John in 1201 (*ibid.* p. 186).

<p>William de Framlington, 'dominus ejusdem villae' (<i>Brinkburn Chart.</i> p. 41); = Cecilia ... called by Margaret de Framlington 'pater meus' (<i>ibid.</i> p. 100); granted lands in Akehalgh and Lynehalgh to Brinkburn for the souls of his father and mother, of his wife and his son Michael (<i>ibid.</i> p. 99), and other lands in Low Framlington and Linchwood (<i>ibid.</i> p. 12); endowed the chapel of Framlington (<i>ibid.</i> p. 62); died before 1196.</p>	<p>Robert, brother of William de Framlington; 'porrexit Ierosolumam' (<i>Brinkburn Chart.</i> p. 12).</p>
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<p>Michael, son of William de Framlington, for whose soul his father gave lands to Brinkburn (<i>Brinkburn Chart.</i> p. 99).</p>	<p>Beatrice de Framlington, dau. and co-heir.</p>	<p>= Alan de Eslington (<i>Feet of Fines</i>, Northumberland. Ric. I.).</p>	<p>Margaret (or Margery) de Framlington, daughter and co-heir, married 1st, Jordan de Framlington (<i>Brinkburn Chart.</i> p. 82), 2nd, William Pigace (<i>ibid.</i> p. 63), and 3rd, William de la Tur (<i>ibid.</i> p. 64), who with his wife held a purparty of Framlington about 1240 (<i>Testa de Nevill.</i> p. 208); in 1246, when a widow for the third time, granted lands in Framlington to Brinkburn (<i>Brinkburn Chart.</i> p. 79); died <i>s.p.</i> before 1256, her heirs being her nephews, Thomas Bryen, Adam Herning and Matilda his wife, Hugh de Berewyk and Isabella his wife, and John de Eslington (<i>Northumberland Assize Rolls</i>, p. 413).</p>
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John de Eslington had a purparty of Framlington *circa* 1240 (*Testa de Nevill.* p. 208); in 1256 co-heir of Margaret de Framlington (*Northumberland Assize Rolls*, p. 413); gave in his lifetime his lands in Framlington to his son Alan and Emma his wife (*Inq. p.m.* 49 Hen. III. No. 18, taken Friday, 17th January, 1264/5). ↓

<p>Matilda (or Amabilia) de Framlington, daughter and co-heir.</p>	<p>: Adam Hirning, with his wife held a purparty of Framlington about 1240 (<i>Testa de Nevill.</i> p. 208).</p>	<p>Agnes de Framlington, daughter and co-heir (called Isabella, <i>Testa de Nevill.</i> p. 208); dead before 1256 (<i>Northumberland Assize Rolls</i>, p. 37).</p>	<p>William Brien, with his wife gave lands in Framlington to Brinkburn (<i>Brinkburn Chart.</i> pp. 66, 67).</p>	<p>Emma de Framlington, daughter and co-heir, unmarried in 1197 (<i>Feet of Fines</i>, Northumberland, Rich. I.).</p>
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Gilbert Hirning.

<p>Thomas, son of William Brien and Agnes his wife, in 1256 nephew and co-heir of Margaret de Framlington (<i>Northumberland Assize Rolls</i>, p. 413); joined his father and mother in grants to Brinkburn (<i>Brinkburn Chart.</i> pp. 67, 68); made an agreement with the prior of Brinkburn in 1264, when he was described as 'clericus' (<i>ibid.</i> p. 14).</p>	<p>Isabella, mar. Hugh de Berewyk, co-heir in 1256 of Margaret de Framlington (<i>Northumberland Assize Rolls</i>, pp. 38, 412, 413).</p>
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Matilda (or Amabilia), daughter of William de Framlington, was also married before 1196, and both she and her husband, Adam Hirning, were living at Whitsuntide, 1256, when having been convened before the prior of Carlisle, as papal delegate, about the tithes of their portion of Framlington, they entered into a bond.⁴ Subsequently, as Matilda de Framlington, relict of Adam Hirnyng, she granted lands in Framlington

¹ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, pp. 66, 67.² *Ibid.* pp. 67, 68.³ *Ibid.* pp. 68-69.⁴ *Ibid.* p. 84.

to the prior and convent of Brinkburn,¹ and as Amabilia, daughter of William de Framlington, she in her widowhood granted other lands.²

Little is known of Emma, youngest daughter of William de Framlington, who was unmarried, and probably a young child, in 1197. She may, however, have been mother of Isabel, wife of Hugh de Berwyk, who in 1255 is described as kinswoman and one of the co-heirs of Margaret, daughter of William de Framlington.³

On the death of Margaret de Framlington about 1256, her fifth part of Framlington was divided amongst her co-heirs.

In a series of final concords, made in the king's court at Newcastle in that year, John de Eslington acknowledges 150 acres of land, 6½ messuages and a quarter of the mill of Framlington to be the right of Thomas, son of Agnes (wife of William Brien), who for this gave him a sparrow hawk.⁴ John de Eslington also acknowledges a moiety of one carucate of land in Framlington to be the right of Matilda, wife of Adam Herning, and Isabella, wife of Hugh de Berewyk.⁵ The same John also acknowledges two parts of two carucates of land in Framlington to be the reasonable share of Thomas Bryen, Matilda, wife of Adam Herning, and Isabella, wife of Hugh de Berewyk, in the inheritance of Margaret, daughter of William (de Framlington). He grants to Thomas Bryen one messuage, 1½ tofts, and 3 oxgangs of land, and to Adam and Matilda, Hugh and Isabella, 40 acres of land; John de Eslington is to retain the residue of the said two carucates.⁶

There were some small suits at the Northumberland assizes in 1256 respecting lands in Framlington. Actions were brought by Thomas Brian against Mildred, son of John, against Adam de Hedgley (Hegelegh),⁷ and against William de la Sale.⁸ John de Eslington brought an action against Adam de Hering and Matilda his wife, and Hugh de Berewyk and Isabella his wife.⁹

In 1231 the following tenants of Framlington were defendants in a suit brought by Alan, prior of Brinkburn, respecting common of pasture in Framlington, before Brian, son of Alan, Hugh de Morewic, Jordan Hayrun, and Robert de Witcestre, the justices appointed by the king for an assize of novel disseisin: namely, William Pigac, John de Eslinton, Uctred de

¹ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 68.

² *Ibid.* p. 78.

³ *Feet of Fines, Northumberland*, Hen. III.

⁴ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, appendix. Surt. Soc. No. 88, p. 405.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 412.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 413.

⁷ *Ibid.* pp. 32, 33.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 37.

⁹ *Ibid.* p. 35.

Eslinton, Robert Ker, Hugh, son of Uctred, Roger, son of Uctred, Meldred, son of 'Ede,' Patric Spelkelesing, Roger Mog, Hugh of the mill, Roger, son of Eyric, Waldeve de Aleyncau, Richard, son of Waldef, Michael, son of Ralph, Gilbert of Framlington, Uctred, son of 'Suan,' Richard, son of William Viellur, Richard, son of Langak, William Blund, Uctred, son of Meldred, Ralph de Horsele, Patric, son of Roger, Richard Todde, Walter, son of Uctred, Michael, son of Langoce, William Page, William, son of Raenild, William, son of Wibbe, Eastricus, son of Cunnoce, Gaufrid, son of Hugh, Robert Husebond, Thomas, son of Robert, Waldeve Littlebond, Alan, son of Eccoce, Adam of the mill, Alan, son of Alan, Hugh, son of Edolf, Thomas, son of Simon, John, son of Simon, Waldeve, son of John, Robert Addokesman, William Connes, Gamel le Braciur.¹

In the dismemberment of the barony of Mitford by Roger Bertram III., the prior and canons of Brinkburn purchased a carucate of land in 'Querwode,' West Rimside, 'Linchewode,' 'Helyope,' 'Skalkelyerdes Nok,' (Snookbank), etc.²

They also acquired other lands in Framlington either by gift or purchase. About the year 1246, by a charter witnessed by Sir William Heron the sheriff, Roger Bertram III. granted them certain waste lands below the vill of Little Framlington,³ and by another charter he granted them the third part of the wood of Linchewode.⁴ He also quitclaimed the services which Richard de Crawcroke owed for lands in the vill of Framlington.⁵ By two other charters during the shrievalty of Sir John de Plessey (*circa* 1258), he gave them portions of the wood of Rymside, more particularly set out in the charters.⁶ He also gave them lands in Evenwood.⁷ Among the parcels set out in Henry III.'s charter of confirmation dated May 20th, 1259, are the following :

As much land of the said Roger's waste land under (*subtus*) the vill of Framelinton as it extends from the exit of the vill and east of the way which leads to the ford of William, descending by the same way toward the south direct to the oak called Bradhak, according to a boundary made there, and thence towards the east direct to the same oak, and again from the same oak towards the east to Svineclowe, and so ascending direct through Svinclow towards the north to the hedge of the field of the said canons.

¹ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1225-1232, p. 447.

² Item praefatus Rogerus [de Mitford] vendidit priori et conventui de Brinkburn unam carucatam terrae in Quenwode, Westruneside, Linchewode, Helyope, Skalkelyerdes Nok et boscos in perpetuam elemosinam, et valet per annum xj m.

Item idem Rogerus vendidit boscum de Estrineside Roberto de Hilton reddendo inde per annum jd. quod idem Roberto modo tenet et valet per annum xls. *Rotuli Hundredorum*. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 91.

³ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, pp. 86, 87.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 10.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 87.

⁶ *Ibid.* pp. 7-10.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 24.

And sufficient timber or fencing to enclose the said land every year when necessary from Roger's woods belonging to the said lands, except his enclosed land (*defenso*) on the east of the said Svineclov, and one part of his wood of Runeshid which he made to them by these boundaries, viz., beginning at a certain sike which comes from the quarry of the said canons into the wood, and so descending in a straight line to the moor of Framlington, and afterwards ascending towards Brinkeburn outside the mouth (*oram*) of the said wood of Rumeshid as far as the way which leads from Framelinton to Raby, and by that way descending outside the wood at Linchewodeburn, with vert and venison and free entry and exit, and with all other liberties and easements belonging to the said wood.¹

Beatrice de Eslington's purparty of her father's lands remained with her descendants for many generations. As already said, the Eslington fifth was augmented on the death of Margaret de Framlington without issue, and it was further added to either by inheritance or purchase.

In an inquisition held at Newcastle on Friday, January 17th, 1264/5, after the death of John de Esselington, it was found that his heir was John, son of Alan de Esselington, who was 16 years of age on May 3rd, 1264. The extent of the manor of Framlington is as follows :

Fourteen acres of arable land in demesne, price of an acre, 4d.; 22 acres of meadow, price of an acre, 8d.; 10 bondmen who held 10 bond-holdings, each of 24 acres of land and worth yearly half a mark, each of them reaps in autumn the lord's corn for two days in the week, the lord providing their food; the autumn work of any two bondmen is worth yearly 20d.; each of them threshes with the lord for one day, harrowes for one day, carries corn for one day, and carries hay for one day, each of these works is worth 1d. Each pays at Christmas four hens, which are worth 4d., and at Easter 20 eggs, which are worth ½d. They all ought to carry the lord's victuals from Framlington to Esselington, and this service of each husbandman is worth 6d. There is the moiety of a bond-holding, and it does yearly in farm and works as much as appertains to the moiety of a whole bond-holding. There are seven cottagers who hold seven cottages, viz.: John Homel, who holds one acre, one rood, and pays yearly 2s. and does nine works in autumn, the lord feeding him, worth yearly 5d.; Hugh le Waleys, who holds 1½ acres and pays yearly 2s. and does six works in autumn, the lord feeding him, worth yearly 3d.; Alan the carpenter, who holds one acre, pays yearly 2s. and does ten works in autumn, worth 5d.; the toft of Eda, with croft, pays yearly 12d. and does ten autumn works, worth 5d.; the toft of William, son of the chaplain, with croft, pays yearly 2s. only; William de Ilderton holds two acres, paying yearly 2s. 6d., and does ten works, the lord feeding him, worth yearly 5d.; Roger the dyer (*textor*), who holds half an acre, pays 12d. and does eight works, the lord feeding him, worth yearly 4d.; Alan Casse, who holds one acre, pays 2s. and does ten works worth 5d.; Geoffrey the turner, who holds two acres, pays 2s. and does ten works, the lord feeding him, worth 5d. Six waste tofts worth yearly 4s. 8d., a mill worth yearly 2½ marks, a garden worth yearly 2s., the increment of four acres of arable land, newly broken up, worth yearly 2s.; the brewhouse which was Sir John's is worth yearly 3s. The manor of Framlington is held of Sir Roger Bertram by service of half a knight's fee and pays to him yearly 40d., and is bound to enclose the park of Mitford yearly, which is worth 2s. One mark is due yearly from the mill to the prior and convent of Brinkeburn, of old feoffment.²

¹ *Charter Roll*, 43 Hen. III. m. 4.

² Inquisicio facta apud Novum Castrum coram vicecomite Northumbriae die veneris proxima post festum beati Hyllarii anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis xl^o nono. . . .

Extenta manerii de Framelington per eosdem juratores praedictos qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod sunt in dominico xiiij acrae terrae arabilis, precium acre iiij*d.* Item xxiij acrae prati, precium acrae viij*d.* Item sunt ibi x bondi qui tenent x bondagia, quorum quodlibet (*sic*) tenet xxiiij acras terrae, et quodlibet (*sic*) valet per annum dimidiam marcam. Item quilibet eorum metet in autumpno bladum

A similar extent was made on the first Sunday after Trinity, 1266, in which it is stated that :

John de Eslington held Framlington of Sir Roger Bertram by service of half a knight's fee. He had in the vill and territory 166 acres of arable land, 14 acres of meadow ; each acre of land in every place, far and near, if cultivated, is worth yearly 4d. ; each acre of meadow is worth 12d. This year only 30 acres are cultivated, of which 20 acres are assessed at 4d. each and 10 at 3d. each, and so there remains 136 acres unused, which pay nothing this year, and each acre of meadow is worth yearly 12d. The garden is worth yearly 3s. Sum of demesne, if cultivated, 72s. 4d. with garden. There are there seven bondmen, of whom each holds two oxgangs of land and pays yearly 9s. 8d., with all works allowed in those 9s. 8d. at Whitsuntide and Michaelmas the sum 67s. 8d. Four and a half cottagers, of whom four hold one cottage with an acre of land and pay 2s. 5d. with his works, viz., at Whitsuntide 12d. and at Martinmas 17d. with his works. The brewhouse is worth yearly 2s., the mill one mark. Sum of the whole, £8 6d. John, son of Alan, son of the said John, is heir, aged 18 years at the feast of St. James the Apostle (May 1st), 1266, was married in his grandfather's lifetime.¹

There were several small suits relating to Framlington between 1270 and 1280. In Hilary term, 1272/3, Robert de Nevill and Ida his wife claimed for her dower the third part of lands in Framlington held respectively by Alexander, son of John de Eslington, William de Bosevill,

domini per duos dies in septimana ad pascum domini, et valet operatio illa autumpnalis cujuslibet ij^{orum} bondorum per annum xxd. Item quilibet eorum arat cum domino per unum diem, et valet illa operatio jd. Et herciat per unum diem, et valet illa operatio jd. Et cariat bladum per unum diem, et valet operatio jd. Et cariat fenum per unum diem et valet operatio jd. Et quilibet eorum reddit domino ad Natale quatuor gallinas quae valent iiij^d, et ad Pascha xx ova et valent obolum. Et ipsi omnes cariare debent victualia domini de Framlington usque Esselington. Et extenditur inde servicium cujuslibet husbandi vjd. Item est ibi medietas unius bondagii et facit per annum tam in firma quam in operationibus quantum pertinet ad medietatem unius bondagii integri. Item sunt in eadem villa septem cottarii qui tenent septem cotagia, scilicet Johannes Homel qui tenet unam acram et unam rodam, et reddit per annum ijs., et facit ix operationes in autumpno ad pascum domini, et valent per annum vd. Et Hugo le Waleys qui tenet unam acram et dimidiam, et reddit per annum ijs., et facit vj operationes in autumpno ad pascum domini, et valent per annum iij^d. Et Alanus le charpenter qui tenet j acram, et reddit per annum ijs., et facit x operationes in autumpno et valent per annum vd. Item toftum Ede cum crofto reddit per annum xij^d et facit x operationes in autumpno quae valent vd. Toftum Willelmi filii capellani cum crofto reddit per annum ijs. tantummodo. Item Willelmus de Ilderton tenet duas acras, et reddit per annum ijs. vjd., et facit x operationes ad pascum domini et valent per annum vd. Item Rogerus Teyxter qui tenet dimidiam acram reddit xij^d, et facit viij operationes ad pascum domini, et valent per annum iij^d. Alanus Casse qui tenet j acram reddit ijs., et facit x operationes quae valent vd. Galfridus le turnur qui tenet ij acras, reddit ijs., et facit x operationes ad pascum domini, et valent vd. Item sunt ibi sex tofta vasta quae valent per annum iijs. viij^d. Item molendinum valet per annum ij marcas et dimidiam. Item est ibi quoddam gardinum quod valet per annum ijs. Et quatuor acrae terrae arabilis de incremento, de novo frussatae, quae valent per annum ijs. Brascina quae fuit ipsius domini Johannis valet per annum iijs. Et sciendum est quod manerium istud de Framlington tenetur de domino Rogero Bertram per servicium feodi dimidii militis, et reddit eidem Rogero annuatim xl denarios, et debet ad parcum de Mitford annuatim claudendum quod valet ijs. Item debetur de praedicto molendino priori et conventui de Brinkburn unam marcam per annum de veteri feoffamento. Johannes filius Alani de Esselington propinquior heres ipsius Johannis de Esselington defuncti est, et habuit xvj annos ad festum Inventionis Sancte Crucis, anno regni regis qui nunc est xlvij^o.

Sciendum est quod nondum aliqua dos facta est uxori praedicti Johannis defuncti de aliquibus praedictis terris vel tenementis supradictis.

[In dorso.] Summa extantiae manerii de Framlington xijli. xijs. ix^d. q., set ex hac summa prior de Brinkburn percipit xijs. iij^d. et Rogerus Bertram vs. iij^d.

Inq. p.m. 49 Hen. III. No. 18. Writ dated 'iij die Decembris anno regni nostri xlix^o.'

¹ Inq. p.m. 49 Hen III. No. 18,

Adam de Doxford, and Roger Uthorm and Maud his wife;¹ also a third part of the forests of Rymmessyde and Walmespeches in Felton, held by Robert de Hilton.² By a fine made at Newcastle in February, 1278/9, William (or Richard) de Doxford and Matilda his wife, Roger Daunsel and Alice his wife acknowledge $3\frac{1}{2}$ messuages, 68 acres of land, 6s. 2d. rent and a quarter of the mill of Framlington to be the right of Adam de Doxford; for this Adam gave them 14 marks of silver.³ In 1275-1276, John, son of Alan de Eslington, brought an action against Alexander de Eslington.⁴ John de Reigate and William de Northburgh were appointed to take the assize of novel disseisin between the said parties.⁵ In Michaelmas term, 1275, Adam de Doxford of Framlington brought an action against Roger de Alneham for the suit of his mill of Framlington, and a similar action against Thomas Brian.⁶ In Michaelmas, 1278, Adam de Doxford brought an action against William de Framlington for one messuage and 8 acres of land in Framlington.⁷ At the Northumberland Assizes in 1279, William de Doxford and Matilda his wife, Roger Daunsel and Alice his wife, Michael de Rok and Matilda his wife, Hugh de Tyndeleye and Margery his wife claimed certain lands in Framlington against Adam de Doxford as the right of the said Matilda, Alice, Matilda, and Margery.⁸ An action brought by John, son of Alan de Eslington, against Alexander de Eslington was not proceeded with.⁹

Disputes having arisen between John de Eslington and Robert de la Chaumbre, formerly the king's escheator, who had taken into the king's hands certain of John's lands in Framlington, the escheator was ordered, September 16th, 1280, to hold an inquisition concerning the said lands. An inquisition was accordingly held at Framlington on the Sunday after April 25th, 1281. The jurors say:

That Robert de la Chaumbre, formerly escheator, took 120 acres of land of John de Eslington in Framlington into the hand of Henry III., maliciously and without reasonable cause, because John was unable to cultivate the land (the escheator saying that the said land was waste) and unable to bring suit against the king for its recovery; it has been in the king's hand for ten years. It is not worth to the

De Banco Rolls, 1 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 90.

Ibid. p. 106.

² *Northumberland Assize Rolls*. Surt. Soc. No. 88, p. 424.

³ *Rot. Pat.* 4 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 29.

⁴ *45th Report of Dep. Keep. of Pat. Rec.* app. ii. p. 176.

⁵ *De Banco Roll*, 3 and 4 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 231.

⁶ *Ibid.* 6 and 7 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 380.

⁷ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, pp. 252, 286.

⁹ *Ibid.* p. 233.

king more than 8s. yearly, being barren and uncultivated. As to John's right to the land, they say that John de Eslington, grandfather of the said John his heir, enfeofed of the said 120 acres of land Alan de Eslington and Emma his wife, father and mother of John, both of whom died in the lifetime of John the grandfather, who, on account of the minority of John the plaintiff, took him and his land into his custody. And because John, senior, held the manor of Eslington of the king in chief, the said escheator took into the king's hand after his death, not only that manor but also the manor of Framlington. When John the plaintiff came of age and did homage to the king and had seisin of his lands by the king's order, the said escheator took into the king's hand the said 120 acres of land for the first reason, and there they are still in the king's hand.¹

Three years later an inquisition taken at Whittingham on the Sunday before March 12th, 1283/4, found that Alan de Eslington (Astlinton) had one messuage and 120 acres of land in Framlington of the gift of his father, John de Esselington, held of Roger Bertram. He held no land of anyone except of his said father, to whom he paid 1d. yearly for the said land. John de Esselington is his son and heir, aged 34 years. The said John de Esselington, father of Alan and grandfather of John who now is, seised the said land immediately after Alan's death, and held it in his custody by reason of the minority of the heir, and died so seised of the custody. It is worth 8s. and no more because poor and uncultivated. After the death of the said John, the grandfather, who held the manor of Esselington of the king in chief, a certain Nicholas de Acketon, sub-escheator of Sir William Latimer, then escheator beyond Trent, seised all the lands held by John, and because the premises in Framlington, which he held in custody, were in his hands when he died the said Nicholas seised them and so they have ever since been in the king's hands.²

John de Eslington died soon after. An inquisition taken three weeks after Easter, 1293, states that he held one messuage and 60 acres of land in Framlington, worth 30s. yearly, for which he did homage to Robert de Stutevill and Eleanor his wife and suit to the court of Mitford. His son Robert de Esselinton was 22 years of age and upwards.³

Amongst the many landowners in Framlington who gave lands to the prior and convent of Brinkburn were, Scirgtha, widow of Galfrid Turner,⁴ Richard Brunthyng and his brother Mildred Pigace,⁵ William Pyon and his sons Richard and John,⁶ Richard de Craucroke and his son William,⁷ John, son of Simon,⁸ William of Glanton, and others.⁹

¹ *Inq. p.m.* 8 Edw. I. No. 38.

² *Inq. p.m.* 11 Edw. I. No. 12. Cf. *Cal. Gen.* p. 323.

³ *Inq. p.m.* 21 Edw. I. No. 23 a. Cf. *Cal. Gen.* p. 458.

⁴ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 75.

⁵ *Ibid.* pp. 72, 73.

⁶ *Ibid.* pp. 90-97.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 97.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 133.

⁹ *Ibid.* pp. 88-90.

FRAMLINGTON MAGNA CUM FRAMLINGTON PARVA SUBSIDY ROLL, 1296.

		£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Summa honorum	Henrici de Caulethe ...	1	12	8	unde regi	2	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
..	Willelmi de Felton ...	4	0	0	..	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
..	Radulphi filii Hugonis ...	1	2	5	..	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
..	Thomae Gretword ...	1	5	8	..	2	4
..	Rogeri de Crukys ...	1	7	7	..	2	6
..	Johannis filii Rogeri ...	1	7	11	..	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
..	Willelmi de Wyles ...	1	16	9	..	3	4
..	Alani le provost ...	2	11	2	..	4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
..	Walteri filii Thomae ...	1	11	8	..	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
..	Johannis filii Adae ...	1	14	5	..	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
..	Adae filii Nutricis ...	2	5	2	..	4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
..	Roberti De nokenulle ...	1	13	0	..	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
..	Richardi de Crameroke ...	1	16	11	..	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
..	Johannis de Glenton ...	1	13	0	..	3	6
..	Adae de Benton ...	3	7	2	..	6	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Summa hujus villae, £29 17 s. 10d. Unde domino regi, 54s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.							

Sir William de Framlington, knight, was one of the jury at the Northumberland assizes held at Newcastle, January 14th, 1292/3, in a suit in which Gilbert de Umframvill claimed certain liberties in Redesdale.¹ In 1301 the prior of Brinkburn brought an action against Adam de Benton and Beatrice his wife about tenements in Uvere (Over) Framlyngton.² At the request of Joan, countess of Gloucester and Hertford, the king's daughter, a pardon was granted, August 23rd, 1304, to William Page of Framlington, who had killed Roger Founyng of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.³ And on June 20th, 1329, Robert de Rihill received a pardon for acquiring in fee from Richard de Framlynton, certain land in Heaton and Byker.⁴ On the 20th April, 1336, Richard Flane of Horton and Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas de Boroughdon, paid a fine of 10s. for pardon for their trespasses, and for those of the said Thomas, who in the time of Edward II. had acquired in fee lands in Whitelawe and Cramlington from Margery, widow of William de Framlington and Richard her son.⁵

FRAMLYNTON SUBSIDY ROLL, 1336.

Adam filius Adae, 5s. 4d.; Rogerus filius Adae, 3s. 4d.; Johannes Wezerhird, 2s.; Thomas de Whothankes, 4s. Walterus de Caulethe, 6s. 8d.; Thomas Titobac, 5s. Summa, 26s. 4d.

¹ *Cat. Pat. Rolls*, 1343-1345, p. 356.

² *Rot. Pat.* 29 Edw. I. Duke of Northumberland's Transcript, p. 351.

³ *Cat. Pat. Rolls*, 1301-1307, p. 254.

⁴ *Ibid.* 1327-1330, p. 401.

⁵ *Ibid.* 1334-1338, p. 256.

In an inquisition taken at Whittingham on the Sunday after January 13th, 1349/50, on the death of Robert de Eslington, he is stated to have done fealty for his lands, May 26th, 1327, relief for his lands being pardoned by writ under the great seal, 20th February, 1334/5, on account of the great damage he had sustained through the Scottish wars, his lands having been distrained for relief from 1326 to 1335. A third part of Eslington was held in dower by his father's widow, Christina. His heirs were his three daughters: Christina, aged 16, Elizabeth, aged 14, and Isabel, aged 12 years.¹

In an inquisition taken at Newcastle on Monday, after August 10th, 1352, after the death of George, son and heir of Robert de Esselyngton, who was the king's ward and died a minor on October 10th, 1349, having survived his father only three days, it is stated that he died seised of the manor of Eslington, of common of pasture and of digging peats on the moor of Edlingham, of taking cartloads of wood in Edlingham wood, and of the services of John de Eslington of a moiety of a knight's fee from his lands in Framlington. Elizabeth and Isabel were his sisters and heirs, aged respectively thirteen years and eleven years; Christina was not mentioned.²

On November 1st, 1352, a writ was issued to the sheriff to summon William de la Vale and his wife Christina, daughter of Robert de Eslington, to show cause in the court of chancery why George de Eslington's lands should not be divided between Gilbert Heron and Elizabeth his wife and Isabel, there being no mention of Christina in the inquisition taken after his (George's) death.³

Robert de Eslington's widow, Elizabeth, married Sir John Heron, and in the time of Edward III. recovered her dower in chancery. The three co-heiresses, of whom Isabel married Robert de Bowes, by a series of complicated transactions conveyed Eslington to Donald Heselrige and Joan his wife;⁴ but the details must be reserved for the account of Eslington in the parish of Whittingham.

By a deed dated June 25th, 1354, Constance, daughter of John de Eshlyngton, granted to William de Routh all her lands and tenements in Over-Framelyngton which came to her by hereditary right after the death of her brother Thomas de Eshlyngton.⁵

¹ *Inq. p.m.* 26 Edw. III. first numbers, No. 45.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Inq. p.m. ad quod damnum* 36 Edw. III. second numbers, No. 5. *Cl. Cal. Doc. R.L. Ser. 1 vol. 11, p. 11.*

⁵ The deed is printed in *Arch. Acl.* vol. xxv. p. 69.

In 1360 Richard de Doxford, son and heir of Adam de Doxford, had lands in Framlington.¹ The free tenants of Framlington in 1309 rendered 11s. 8d. yearly for castle ward to Mitford.²

On January 15th, 1385/6, Loretta de Boterie of Alnmouth conveyed her lands in the vill of Framlington to John de Warton.³ Of this lady, who was a daughter of Galfrid de Goswick and ancestress of the Middlehams of Alnmouth, something has been said in the second volume of this work.⁴ Her grave cover was unearthed at Alnwick Abbey in 1884 and is figured in *Archaeologia Aeliana* (vol. x. p. 194).

Isabel, widow of William Swan, died December 28th, 1429, seised of one husbandland and two cottages in Framlyngton, held of Sir Henry Percy of Athol, knight (lord of the manor of Mitford). Her heir was her son William Swan, who was 21 years of age and upwards.⁵ In the inquisition taken at Newcastle, December 10th, 1432, after the death of Sir Henry Percy of Athol, it is stated that he was seised in fee tail of the castle and manor of Mitford, with the castle-ward of Framlington, by the gift of John Lincoln, clerk, and Walter Topclyff to Thomas Percy the younger and Elizabeth his wife, father and mother of the said Henry, who was their heir in fee tail. The rent of the free tenants of Framlington for castle-ward was 6s. 8d. His heirs were his two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Burgh, esq., and Margaret.⁶

By a deed dated January 6th, 1489/90, Sir John Middleton, knight, of Belsay, William Musgrave of Ryal, gent., and Sir William Horsley of Newcastle, chaplain, the feoffees of John Bellingham of the Hirst in the parish of Woodhorn, released to John Bellingham, son and heir of Robert Bellingham of Kirkheaton, and Margaret, daughter of George Cresswell of Newbegin, gent., lands in Framlington and Newbegin.⁷

¹ *Originalia*, 34 Edw. III. rot. 33. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 327.

² *Inq. p.m.* 49 Edw. III. first numbers, No. 4.

³ Hec carta indentata testatur quod Loretta del Boterie de Alnemuth dedit Johanni de Warton omnia terras quas habet in villa de Framlyngton. Habend. et tenend. ad totam vitam ipsius Johannis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia, etc., inde debita, etc. Hiis testibus, Waltero Tailboys et Roberto Ogle, militibus, Waltero de Swynhowe, Thoma Galoun, Thoma de Seynt Paule, Roberto de Belyngham de Hirst, Johanne de Preston et aliis. Dat. apud Framlyngton quinto decimo die Januarii anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post Conquestum Angliae nono. 1385/7. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'F,' 75.

⁴ See vol. ii. of this work, p. 347.

⁵ *Inq. p.m.* 8 Hen. VI. No. 27.

⁶ *Inq. p.m.* 11 Hen. VI. No. 37.

⁷ The deed is printed in *Arch. Ael.* vol. xxv. p. 31.

FRAMLINGTON MUSTER ROLL, 1535.¹

George Dode, Thomas Johnson, able with horse and harness. Thomas Elden, Robt. Cranbooth, Thomas Ladere, Robt. Lyghton, Robt. Ballettson, John Lode, Thomas Dobson, Alen Crawell, Thomas Wardell, John Lighton, Wyllme Wardell, John Wardell, Ed. Lame, Willme Robynson, Robt. Clark, Willme Johnson, Ryc. Cook, Robt. Thomson, able men wanting horse and harness.

At the dissolution of the monasteries the prior and convent of Brinkburn possessed within the township of Framlington :²

	Framl. s. d.	
Twelve tenements and two cottages in the vill of Magna Framlyngton, held by tenants at will ...	17	8
One tenement with certain lands and closes called Snokebanke in the tenure of John Alder, at will	14	0
Two tenements called Newemore-house, held by two tenants at will	26	8
Six tenements and two cottages in Framlington Parva, held by tenants at will, with the free rent of Thomas Rookeby, 2s., and Richard Alder, 2s., for their lands there	71	4
One tenement in Welden-dike in the tenure of the relict of Thomas Bell as tenant at will ...	6	8

The two tenements at Newmoor-house, estimated at the clear yearly value of 26s. 8d., were granted for a competent sum of money, January 5th, 1546/7, to Robert Thornhill of Wabaryngham (? Hoveringham), co. Notts., esq., and his brother Hugh Thornhill, gent., and their heirs.³

On March 9th, 1551/2, amongst other places and things, a messuage and buildings with 5 acres of arable land, 2 acres of meadow and common of pasture in Weldonleez, in Framlington Parva, then or lately in the occupation of William Bell; seven messuages and land, etc., in Framlington Parva, then or lately in the several occupations of Thomas Wilson, Thomas Alder, Robert Jackson, John Jackson, William Dobson, John Pattenson, and Edmund Lawson, estimated at the clear yearly value of £3 os. 4d.; the yearly rent of 2s. and services from the lands and tenements of Thomas Rookebye in Framlington Parva; the free rent of 2s. and services from the tenement of Richard Alder in Framlington Parva, etc., were granted by the Crown to Sir John Horsley of Horsley, knight, and his heirs, to hold in socage, as of the manor of Ayleman (? Alnham) in Northumberland by fealty only and not in chief.⁴

Sir William Burgh, Lord Burgh, and Catherine his wife, on March 30th, 1558, had a licence to alienate lands and rents in Mitford, Framlington, Ponteland, Callerton, etc., to Anthony Midford and Cuthbert Midford and the heirs of Anthony.⁵

¹ *Arch. Acl.* vol. iv. 4to series, p. 103-104.

Ministers' Accounts, 27-28 Hen. VIII. No. 101-30.

² *Pat. Rolls*, 38 Hen. VIII. pt. 3.

³ *Pat. Rolls*, 6 Edw. VI. pt. 7.

⁴ *Ibid.* 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, pt. 15, m. 10.

Tristram Fenwick of Brinkburn, who was implicated in the Rising of the North in 1569 and attainted by name,¹ had lands, etc., in Framlington of the yearly value of £3 12s.

LANDS AND POSSESSIONS OF TRISTRAM FENWICK.
Survey of the manor of Framlington, May 28th, 1569.

<i>Rent of free tenants.</i>										s.	d.
Richard Alder holds a tenement with lands thereto belonging, freely by charter, in free socage, by service of suit of court and pays yearly at Martinmas and Whitsuntide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Richard Alder, senior, holds a tenement as above ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Sum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0

Rent of tenement by indenture.

William Tod holds a site in Nether Framlington by indenture dated September 1st, 1555, for 21 years	13	4
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Rent of tenement at will.

John Jackson holds a tenement at the will of the lord	13	4
John Stoker holds a tenement in the vill and fields of Framlington as above ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0
Robert Paulteroom holds a tenement with lands ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0
John Lawson holds a tenement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0
Edward Blythe holds a cottage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8
John Huntley holds a tenement with lands ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0
John Totterwyck holds a tenement with lands ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0
William Alder holds a tenement with lands ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8
Sum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	8

Sum of all the lands and possessions of the said Tristram, 72s.

No particulars are given in the Feodary's book of the lands held by the queen in Framlington in 1568.³ Only one tenant from Framlington appeared at the muster taken on the Moot-law, March 26th, 1580, by Sir John Forster.⁴

The monastic lands retained and husbanded by the thrift of Queen Elizabeth were sold and alienated by her successors. On January 20th, 1608/9, Justinian Povey and Robert Morgan obtained a grant which comprised, amongst other things :

Half an acre of meadow in the North-feild and common of pasture in Ryme-syde in Great Framlington, now or late in the tenure of John Hall, of the yearly value of 3s. 4d.; a tenement, buildings, garden, 9 acres of arable land, about 3 acres of pasture and common of pasture in Rymesidemore, now or late in the tenure of Thomas Wardell, of the yearly value of 10s.; a tenement, garden, 9 acres of arable

¹ *Statutes of the Realm*, 13 Eliz. cap. xvi.

² Hall and Humberston's *Survey of the Manor of O.K. Misc. Books*, 36, p. 250.

³ *Liber Feodarii*, 10 Eliz. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. lxi.

⁴ *Border Papers*, Bain, vol. i. p. 21.

land, about two acres of pasture and common of pasture in Rymesidmore, now or late in the tenure of Thomas Wardell, senior, of the yearly value of 10s.; a tenement, a 'garthoum,' 9 acres of arable land, about 3 acres of meadow and common of pasture in Rymesidmore, now or late in the tenure of the relict of Robert Lange, of the yearly value of 10s.; a tenement, garden, 5 acres of arable land, about 1 acre of meadow and common of pasture in Rymesidmore, now or late in the tenure of Thomas Dawson, of the yearly value of 6s. 8d.; a tenement, 'garthoum,' 5 acres of arable land, about 4 acres of meadow and common of pasture in Rymesydmore, now or late in the tenure of William Robinson, of 10s. yearly value; a tenement, garden, 5 acres of arable land, about 3 acres of meadow and common of pasture in Rymesydmore, now or late in the tenure of Robert Clerke, of 10s. yearly value; cottage, 'garthoum,' 4 acres of arable land, about 1 acre of meadow and common of pasture in Rymesidmore, now or late in the tenure of John Cooke, of 7s. yearly value; tenement, 'garthoum,' 3 acres of arable land, about half an acre of meadow and common of pasture in Rymesidmore, now or late in the tenure of George Dunne, of 4s. 8d. yearly value; tenement, garden, 9 acres of arable land, about 2 acres of meadow, common of pasture in Rymesydmore, now or late in the tenure of Richard Wardell, of 10s. yearly value; tenement, garden, 6 acres of arable land, about 3 acres of meadow, common of pasture in Rymesydmore, now or late in the tenure of John Browne, of 10s. yearly value; cottage, garden, 4 acres of arable land, about 1 acre of meadow, common of pasture in Rymesydmore, now or late in the tenure of Thomas Johnson, of 5s. yearly value; tenement, 6 acres of arable land, about 4 acres of meadow, common of pasture in Rymesydmore, now or late in the tenure of Robert Lighton, of 8s. yearly value; tenement, garden, 9 acres of arable land, about 1 acre of meadow, common of pasture in Rymesydmore, now or late in the tenure of Robert Johnson, of 13s. yearly value—all in Great Framlington and together of the clear yearly value of 77s. 8d., beyond a yearly rent of 40s. payable to the heir of John Cartington, knight, formerly belonging to Brenkborne monastery . . . A close of land, meadow or pasture of about 4 acres and common of pasture thereto belonging in Weldon-dyke, etc.¹

On July 19th, 1616, a free rent of 8s. a year, pavable by the inhabitants of Over and Nether Framlington to Mitford castle by ancient custom, and another rent of 15d., payable by the inhabitants of Over Framlington to the same castle, were granted to Sir George Selby, knight, Sir John Fenwick, knight,² and John Dudley, esq., apparently in trust for John, earl of Annandale, the king's kinsman, to whom the grant was confirmed, February 25th, 1624/5.³

PROPRIETORS IN FRAMLINGTON CHAPELRY IN 1663.⁴

				£	s.	d.
Upper Framlington	...	...	Mr. Robert Mannors	...	50	0 0
			Mr. Nicholas Fenwick and others	...	60	0 0
			John Wardaill	...		
			John Laing	...		
Nether Framlington	...	...	Dr. Fenwick of Brenkburne	...	40	0 0
			Phill. Bavington, esq.	...	20	0 0
The Long Row	...	...	Mr. Haslerigg	...	6	0 0
Nimmer's-house and Hesley dean	...	...	Mr. Widdrington of Hawxley's part	...	30	0 0
			Mr. Robert Mannors, his part	...		
Snuke-bank	...	...	Mr. Haslerigg of Swarland	...	6	0 0
Weldon-dike	...	...	Mr. Robert Lysle	...	10	0 0

¹ *Pat. Rolls*, 6 Jas. I. pt. 32.

² *Ibid.* 14 Jas. I. pt. 5.

³ *Ibid.* 22 Jas. I. pt. 2.

⁴ *Book of Rates*. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 262.

Since the time of James I. the township has been held chiefly by small freeholders who mustered largely at contested elections. In 1710 eighteen freeholders in the township of Framlington voted at the election for a knight of the shire; in 1716 there were seventeen; in 1722 twenty-three names have been preserved; in 1734 there were seven, in 1748 nineteen, in 1774 twenty-eight, and at the great contested election of 1826 thirty-five voters, all freeholders.

Framlington common was enclosed and divided in 1855 under the 'Acts for the Inclosure, Exchange and Improvement of Land.' Thomas Arkle of Elsdon, the valuer appointed for the purpose, by his award dated August 10th, 1855, after setting out public and private roads, the site of a public pond, etc., gave 125 acres, 3 roods, 20 poles to Rear Admiral Robert Mitford, lord of the manor, equal in value to one-sixteenth of the residue, for his consent, also all mines and minerals. The names of the freeholders who received allotments in lieu of rights of common of pasture appurtenant to their lands and tenements will be of interest : ¹

The churchwardens and overseers of the poor, 2*l.* 1*l.* 4*d.*; the same, for a site for a mechanics' institute, 9*p.*; Gilbert Alder of Hurstbourne Farrant, clerk, for cottages and land, 3*l.* 10*p.*; Gilbert Alder, Peter Cator, James Murray, Richard Rawlins and Diana Cator, for Low Framlington farm, the Besom inn, farm, etc., 46*a.* 3*r.* 18*p.*; Margaret and Sarah Allgood of Lincoln-hill, near Hexham, spinsters, for messuages and lands, 1*r.* 10*p.*; Andrew Benton for Harrogate, lands, house, etc., 1*a.* 1*r.* 39*p.*; William Hodgson Cadogan of Brinkburn and Sarah his wife, for Cockshott and Blackpool farms, 2*a.* 35*p.*; Anthony Charlton of Morpeth, for messuage and lands, 8*p.*; George Coulson of Morpeth, for do., 27*p.*; John Cookson of Meldon, for Low Framlington farm, East Town farm, High Town farm, Middle-moor farm, messuages, lands, etc., 325*a.* 23*p.*; Sir William Davison of Swarland, knight, for Newmoor-house farm, Long Row farm, etc., 60*a.* 3*r.* 21*p.*; Randal Dixon of Benridge, for messuage and lands, 21*p.*; Ann Dryden, widow, for do., 4*p.*; James Thomas Fenwick of Ripon, for Hall-hill, Embleton-hall, Canada, Knogley, Small-dean, Embleton-steads, Muncaster-stead farms, closes, etc., 194*a.* 3*r.* 37*p.*, together with an ancient enclosure containing 20 acres; Andrew Robert Fenwick, Thomas Jobling and James Jobling of Morpeth, common brewers, for the Grand B (Granby) inn, 1*r.* 3*p.*; Robert Forster and the representatives of Matthew Foster, for messuage and lands, 1*r.* 13*p.*; Thomas Gibson, Alder Gibson and Edward Gibson, for Peary's moor and the Horse and Jockey inn, 2*r.* 27*p.*; William Dixon of Weldon mill and others, as trustees of the Presbyterian meeting-house, for messuage and land, 29*p.*; the representative of Thomas Harle of Low Angerton, deceased, for Low Hall farm, 44*a.* 3*p.*; Robert Howe of Morpeth, for closes, etc., 1*a.* 8*p.*; Thomas Hudson of Felton, for messuage and lands, 12*p.*; Robert and Joseph Lambert, for do., 1*a.* 1*r.* 32*p.*; Joseph, Thomas and George Lambert, for do., 1*r.* 37*p.*; Robert de Lisle of Acton, for Toddle-hill and Blackpool closes and Todstead farm, 2*a.* 3*r.* 26*p.*; the representatives of Jacob Nelson of Felton, for messuage and lands, 1*r.* 39*p.*; Jane, wife of William Potts of Thorneyhaugh, for do., 2*a.* 8*p.*; Mary Rand, widow, for Mount Pleasant farm, the Shaws messuage and lands, 66*a.* 2*r.*; William Robinson of Glantles, for messuage and lands, 14*p.*; William Reed of Hethpool, for do., 4*p.*; James Rochester, for Felton, for do., 1*r.* 21*p.*; John Rutherford of Highlaw-gate, for do., 23*p.*;

¹ The award, with a plan, is with the clerk of the peace of Northumberland.

William Wallace of Newton-on-the-Moor, for do. 14p.; John Wardle, farmer, for do., 24p.; John Wardle, butcher, and the representatives of Mary Wardle, for Tithe barn flat closes, etc., 1a. 3r. 10p.; John and William Wardle (and Jas. T. Fenwick, to whom they had sold part of their allotment), for Framlington Gate farm, messuage, lands, etc., 7a. 2r. 30p.; Henry Warkman, clerk, incumbent of Earsdon, in right of his chapel, for a farm in Framlington, 1a. 27p.; John Wharrier of Linton, for messuage and land, 20p.; Samuel Edward Widdrington, for Snookbank farm, 27a. 1r. 11p.; Grace Woodman of North Shields, widow, for North End farm, 25a. 3r.

To four small freeholders sums of money, in each case below £5, were awarded instead of land, in compensation for the loss of their right of common of pasture.¹

At the present time the landowners in Framlington are Dr. J. C. J. Fenwick, 2,858 acres; Mr. S. F. Widdrington, 297 acres; Mr. W. J. Robinson of Newmoor house, 203 acres; Mr. E. L. Mitford, 125 acres; Mr. John Tate, 83 acres; Mrs. Hugh Fenwick, 70 acres; the trustees of the late Mr. Andrew Benton, 64 acres; Mr. Beresford Lisle, 60 acres; Mr. R. Shanks, 40 acres; the incumbent of Earsdon, 40 acres, and some small freeholders.

¹ Where no description is given, the allottee's lands were at Framlington.

FENWICK OF FRAMLINGTON.

... .. FENWICK = ...

James Fenwick of Morpeth, medical practitioner, bur. 23rd April, 1759 (<i>e</i>); administration of his personal estate 28th April, 1760, to his son William (<i>f</i>).	Catherine, daughter and co-heir of John Wilkinson of Morpeth and Framlington, born 27th December, 1697 (<i>d</i>); marriage licence 19th December, 1721 (<i>g</i>); died intestate (<i>d</i>); bur. 22nd Jan., 1773 (<i>e</i>).	Margaret, married 25th April, 1730. Joseph Saint of Morpeth (<i>e</i>).
John Fenwick of Morpeth, born 5th March, 1721 2 (<i>e</i>); educated at St. Andrews University, from which he received the diploma of M.D. 1st April, 1745; was admitted burgess of Edinburgh 28th May, 1750; bur. 22nd December, 1783 (<i>e</i>); will dated 8th December, 1783 (<i>g</i>).	Mary, daughter of John Thornton of Netherwitton, died 9th November (<i>d</i>), buried 11th November, 1773 (<i>e</i>).	William Fenwick of Grangehouse, Morpeth, born 22nd Sept., bapt. 8th Oct., 1735 (<i>e</i>); will dated 16th May, 1794; proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 11th Sept., 1799 (<i>g</i>); <i>s.p.</i>
James Fenwick of Long Framlington, born 14th Oct., 1758 (<i>e</i>); died at Longwitton; buried 10th Feb., 1837, aged 78 (<i>a</i>).	Jane, only surviving child of John Manners of Long Framlington, of the 24th regiment of foot, baptised 13th November, 1766 (<i>a</i>); articles before marriage 30th June, 1795; married 15th July, 1795 (<i>a</i>); died at Longwitton; buried 3rd Oct., 1828, aged 62 (<i>a</i>).	Dorothy, daughter of Robert Spearman of Oldacres, co. Durham, born 19th Jan., 1753; married at St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham, 3rd Aug., 1788, and was buried at Durham cathedral 19th June, 1838 (<i>h</i>).
		Catherine, living 16th May, 1794; died unmarried. Margaret, born 12th, baptised 18th June, 1757 (<i>e</i>); mar. William Charlton of Hesley-side; died 12th Mar., 1833, and is bur. in the nave of Durham cathedral (<i>h</i>). Mary, married General de Martenne, French army.

A

* Portraits, by Hasting, of John Ralph Fenwick and of his brother James Fenwick are in the possession of Dr. J. C. J. Fenwick, and a bust of John Ralph Fenwick is in the Common Room of University College, Durham.

John Manner Fenwick of Long Framlington, born at North Charlton; baptised 16th May, 1796 (<i>b</i>); died at Gallowhill 8th, buried 14th February, 1852 (<i>a</i>), administration of his personal estate granted 24th May, 1852, to his brother James Thomas Fenwick (<i>g</i>); <i>v.p.</i>	Susan Catherine, dau. of John Murray of Murraythwaite, died at Hertingfordbury, Herts. and was buried there.	William Fenwick, born at North Charlton, bapt. 14th August, 1797 (<i>b</i>) (<i>d</i>); major 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, died at Kensington; buried at Kensal Green cemetery 18th Sept., 1837, aged 40 (<i>g</i>).	James Thomas Fenwick, born at Bamburgh and baptised there 15th June, 1799 (<i>d</i>); educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge; received his diploma of M.D. from the University of Edinburgh, 19th March, 1830; died at Bolton 15th June, 1868, aged 69; bur. at Framlington (<i>e</i>).	Late, daughter of Charles Hay, married at Whitburn, co. Durham, 11th August, 1842; died 8th April, 1871, aged 67 (<i>c</i>).	
Edward Fenwick, born at Alnwick 7th October, 1800 (<i>d</i>); died 8th July, 1851; buried at Alnwick.	Augusta, daughter of James Crawford, mar. 27th March, 1845.	Walter Raleigh Fenwick, died <i>s.p.</i> 1st Dec., 1832. Thornton Fenwick, born at Croft 2nd April, 1803 (<i>d</i>); died <i>s.p.</i> Thomas Fenwick, born at Croft 9th June, 1804 (<i>d</i>), died 7th May, 1825 (<i>d</i>) (<i>f</i>).	Manners Fenwick, born at Longwitten 24th July, 1808 (<i>d</i>); of the Record Office, London.	Elizabeth, dau. of John Collinson, vicar of Kirkharle, born Aug. 4th, 1800; died 1881.	Jane, born at Croft 10th June, 1804 (<i>d</i>), and died the 15th of same month (<i>d</i>). Jane, born at Longwitten September, 1805 (<i>d</i>); married, 1835, Henry Montonnier Hawkins of the Gaer, Monmouthshire, and died the same year.
Edward Manners Fenwick, married, but died <i>s.p.</i>		Maria Frances, living 1903, at Brighton, unmarried.			
John Charles James Fenwick of Long Framlington, born 11th July, 1845; of Trinity College, Cambridge, M.D.; received his diploma of M.R.C.P. London, 28th July, 1870.		Frances Eleanor, daughter of Bryan Burrell of Broomepark, married at Bolton chapel 30th April, 1872.		Alison Mary Jane, mar. 26th Nov., 1874, Frederick John Poole, clerk in orders, vicar of Bishop Monkton, Yorks.	

James Charles Fenwick, born 25th February, 1873, baptised at Marylebone parish church. = Beatrice, daughter of Sir Jacob Wilson, married at St. George's, Hanover Square, 26th May, 1898. Jane Frances, Alice Mary.

Beatrice Nora, born 1900.

Ivy Margaret, born 1903.

(*a*) *Framlington Registers*.

(*b*) *Eltingham Register*.

(*c*) Monumental Inscription, Framlington.

(*d*) Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 451.

(*e*) *Morpeth Register*.

(*f*) *Durham Probate Registry*.

(*g*) Dr. J. C. J. Fenwick's family papers.

(*h*) *Durham Cathedral Reg.* Harl. Soc.

In 1721 James Fenwick of Morpeth acquired lands in Framlington by his marriage with Catherine, daughter and co-heir of John Wilkinson of Morpeth and his wife Barbara, daughter and co-heir of William Wilson of Framlington. He was a Roman Catholic, and not impossibly a member of the Roman Catholic family of Fenwick of Blagdon, a place less than six miles from Morpeth, who sold and left it about 1692.¹

The family have steadily augmented their estate in Framlington by successive purchases until at the present time it comprises 2,858 acres.²

¹ Cf. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 321. '1831, June 9th. Dr. James Fenwick told me himself that he was descended from the Fenwicks of Blagdon, who, I have no doubt, were from the Fenwicks of Fenwick.' Memorandum by the Rev. John Hodgson.

² Dr. J. C. J. Fenwick's estate comprises Embleton-hall, Embleton-steads, the Hall-hill, Canada, Knogley, Small-dean, Muncaster-steads, part of Low Framlington, Long Row, Mount Pleasant, the Shaws, etc. Over the door of a disused cottage on Dr. Fenwick's farm of North End is the following inscription, in raised letters, J. ^{A.} 1693 M., enclosed within a heart incised in the stone.

EMBLETON OF SHILBOTTLE AND FRAMLINGTON.

ROBERT EMBLETON, a customary tenant in Shilbottle in 1498 (c).

Thomas Embleton, grievance of Shilbottle, 1532 (c), appeared at the muster in 1538 (c).

John Embleton, customary tenant in Shilbottle in 1567 (c) =

John Embleton in 1585 held the husbandland in Shilbottle previously held by his father John Embleton (c), and appeared at the muster in 1595 (c).

Thomas Embleton held a farm in Shilbottle in 1616 (c).

Thomas Embleton of Shilbottle, voted for lands at that place at the election of knights of the shire in 1722 (e); purchased land in Framlington 17th March, 1730/1, from John Wardle (a) and voted for the same at the election of knights of the shire in 1748 (e); buried 14th May, 1754, aged 88 (h); will dated 21st July, 1750; proved 1754 (a). = Jane (a)....., bur 20th December 1761 (h).

Robert Embleton, bapt. 27th Dec., 1696 (h), to whom his father, by deed dated 10th Jan., 1737, gave lands in Framlington (a); voted at the election of knights of the shire, 1748 (e); died s.p. before 25th Mar., 1773 (a). = Ann, dau. of Robert Lisle of Weldon; articles before mar. 30th Nov., 1748 (a); mar. 12th May, 1749 (g); bur. at Brinkburn, August 31st, 1770 (g).

George Embleton, baptised 16th October, 1698 (h); = Jane, party apprenticed 16th Oct., 1713, to Philip Hodgson of Newcastle, hostman (f); 25th Mar., 1773, called brother and heir-at-law of Robert Embleton (a); in 1773 conveyed lands in Shilbottle to his son William (b); by deed dated 20th January, 1774, gave his freehold lands in Framlington to his son Robert (a); voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1774 (e); living 1781 (a). to deed, dated Dec. 11th, 1773 (b).

Thomas, bapt. 22nd Oct., 1704 (h); bur. 3rd Sept., 1719 (h).
Joseph, buried 1st April, 1709 (h).
Joseph, bapt. 2nd Sept., 1711 (h); bur. 14th Apr., 1717 (h).
Benjamin, bapt. 8th Oct., 1713 (h); bur. 7th May, 1717 (h).
Benjamin, bapt. 11th Jan., 1717/8 (h); bur. 30th July, 1718 (h).

Jane, bapt. 22nd July, 1700 (h).
Ann, bapt. 16th Aug., 1702 (h); bur. 4th Sept. 1705 (h).
Jane, bapt. 3rd Apr., 1709 (h); mar. 27th July, 1732, John Brown of Monkwearmouth (h).
Elizabeth, bapt. 19th May, 1716 (h); bur. 21st Dec., 1716 (h).

Thomas Embleton, of Framlington, eldest son (a), bapt. 2nd Dec., 1744 (g); named in his grandfather's will (a); voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1774; living at Cowpen 26th April, 1775 (a).

Robert Embleton of Framlington, to whom his father in 1774 gave lands in Framlington (a) for which he voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1774 (e) and conveyed 23rd Aug., 1780, to Messrs. Storer, Wilson and Railston (a). = Dorothy, dau. of Thomas Smith of Thirston; married 12th December, 1776 (g).

Dorothy, baptised 19th June, 1778 (g).

Frances, baptised 22nd January, 1783 (g).

William Embleton, to whom his father, 11th Dec., 1773, conveyed lands in Shilbottle (b); voted for same in 1774 (e), and two years later sold them to Thomas Taylor (b) (c).

Other issue. Jane, baptised 1st May, 1743 (g).
Isabel, baptised 1st March, 1746/7 (g), married George Hunter of Monkwearmouth, mariner (a).
Ann, married 28th September, 1774 (g), John Hudson (a).

- (a) Dr. J. C. J. Fenwick's deeds.
(b) Duke of Northumberland's MSS.
(c) Vol. v. of this work, pp. 422, 423, 426, 427, 428, 429, 431.
(d) Mr. Beresford Lisle's deeds.

- (e) *Poll. Books*.
(f) *Newcastle Hostmen's Compan.* Dendy, p. 292.
(g) *Framlington Register*.
(h) *Shilbottle Register*.

1721, 16th March. Conveyance from Francis Brandling of Bilton Banks to Thomas Embleton of a burial place in Shilbottle church, formerly belonging to the family of Brandling. Dr. J. C. J. Fenwick's deeds.

The property called Embleton-hall belonged to John Wardle in 1675,¹ and in 1730 it was conveyed by a person of that name to Thomas Embleton,² the representative of a yeoman family settled at Shilbottle for many generations.

On August 23rd, 1780,³ Robert Embleton conveyed his property to Thomas Storer, George Wilson, and James Railston, as trustees to sell the same. After passing through other hands it was purchased by one of Dr. Fenwick's predecessors. In 1893 Dr. Fenwick enlarged the house, retaining the old structure as a wing, and has since that time made it his residence.

A tenement at Long Framlington, parcel of the lands granted by the Crown in 1609 to Justinian Povey and Robert Morgan, was by them conveyed to George Ward of London, who reconveyed to Gilbert Errington of the Middle Temple. On May 31st, 1609, Errington sold it to Thomas Johnson, who by will dated August 10th, 1622, gave his lands to his wife Isabel. In 1626 it was disposed of by the latter to Thomas Jackson of Healeycote, whose descendant, Isaac Jackson of North Shields, chirurgion Chandler, on March 12th, 1677/8, by feoffment with livery of seisin, conveyed it to William Cresswell of Cresswell,⁴ William Lewen of Amble Hopehouse being party to the deed. By his will dated May 18th, 1749, William Cresswell devised his lands at Framlington and elsewhere to William Cresswell of Woodhorn demesne in tail male, whose son John Cresswell of Cresswell, by lease and release dated 1st and 2nd March, 1776,⁵ conveyed this estate to William Fenwick, ancestor of Dr. J. C. J. Fenwick, the present owner.⁶

¹ Dr. Fenwick's deeds.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ The Cresswells were connected with Framlington many years before 1678, as is shown by the following will :

1609, 13th December. Will of Lancelot Cresswell of parish of Framlington. To be buried in the church of Framlington. To my eldest son Humphrey, lands and tenements in Longframlington, also my cottage or tenement which I bought of William Cresswell. To son George Cresswell foure oxen. Executor, the said Humphrey Cresswell. Witnesses to will, Lancelot Manners and John Lighton. Proved June 30th, 1612. *Durham Probate Registry.*

1627, 6th September. Administration of the personal estate of Humphrey Cresswell of the parish of Framlington granted to Isabella the widow ; his children William, Agnes, John and Barbara under age. Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

⁵ The parties to the deed of conveyance of 2nd March, 1776, were John Cresswell of Cresswell, of the first part ; Alice Cresswell of Newcastle, spinster, Elizabeth Cresswell of Hauxley, widow, Henry Cresswell of London, fishmonger, William Hall of Bondicar, gent., and Dorothy his wife, Elizabeth Cresswell of Hauxley, spinster, and Jane Cresswell of Hauxley spinster, of the second part ; William Fenwick of Morpeth, surgeon, of the third part ; John Blenkinsop Coulson of Jesmond, gent., and George Lisle of Carvill, esq., of the fourth part, and George Potts of Netherton, gent., of the fifth part. Dr. Fenwick's deeds.

⁶ All from Dr. Fenwick's deeds and a schedule of deeds in the Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

Another property in Framlington now belonging to Dr. Fenwick was once the property of the family of Wilson.

WILSON OF FRAMLINGTON.

GEORGE WILSON of Long Framlington mortgaged his lands there 1st Aug. party to deed 1st August, 1699 (*a*).

Richard Wilson, eldest son and heir apparent 1st August, 1699 (<i>a</i>); of Howdon Pans 21st March, 1715 (<i>b</i>) (<i>c</i>).	George Wilson of Framlington, the younger, named in deed 1st August, 1699 (<i>a</i>); took a conveyance from (his brother) Richard Wilson, 21st March, 1715 (<i>b</i>) (<i>c</i>); voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1722 (<i>c</i>); party to deeds 10th May, 1728, and 8th November, 1733 (<i>a</i>); dead before 9th May, 1736.	Dorothy Wardle of Framlington, married 22nd November, 1705 (<i>d</i>).
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William Wilson of Long Framlington, named in deed 26th February, 1725/6 (<i>a</i>); voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1748 (<i>c</i>); living at Hepple in 1774 (<i>c</i>).	[Mary Bolam of 'Ryhill,' married 16th November, 1736 (<i>c</i>).	Other issue.
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George Wilson of Hepple, as eldest son and heir of William Wilson, deceased, 5th November, 1800, mortgaged his lands in Framlington (<i>a</i>); voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1774 (<i>c</i>); party to deed 12th May, 1806 (<i>a</i>); died intestate 5th September, 1806, aged 64 (<i>a</i>) (<i>b</i>) (<i>c</i>).	Lane buried 15th Oct., 1772, aged 40 (?) (<i>b</i>) (<i>c</i>).
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William Wilson of Hepple, described 12th May, 1814, as eldest son and heir-at-law of George Wilson, deceased (<i>a</i>); a lieutenant Coquetdale Rangers Yeomanry (<i>a</i>); buried 13th November, 1820, aged 52 (<i>b</i>) (<i>c</i>); will dated 14th January, 1819; proved at Durham, 1831 (<i>a</i>).	Eleanor, daughter of George Story; she remarried secondly James Robson Storer; died 28th October, 1846.
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George Wilson (<i>a</i>) of Alnwick, died 29th December, 1892; buried at Thropton; will dated 29th December, 1890.	Thomas (<i>a</i>), died 11th October, 1831, aged 18 (<i>b</i>).	Mary (<i>a</i>), married Marlow Sidney of Cowpen.
William Wilson (<i>a</i>) of Alnwick, died unmarried 27th September, 1888.	Richard Wilson (<i>a</i>) of Newcastle, died unmarried at Alnwick in 1864.	Eleanor (<i>a</i>), died at Alnwick unmarried 28th May, 1877.
		Anne, a Poor Clare at Darlington.

(*a*) Abstract of title with the late Mr. William Woodman.

(*b*) Monumental Inscription, Rothbury.

(*c*) *Pool Books*.

(*a*) *Framlington Register*.

(*c*) *Rothbury Register*.

At the west end of the village is a small plain-looking house, standing in a walled garden, with the following inscription over the door: T. ^{W.} M. 1717; the initials of the names of Thomas and Mary Wardle. The estate, comprising the farms of Mount Pleasant and the Shaws in Framlington, part of St. Margaret's in the parish of Alnwick, and a tithe rent charge issuing out of Rugley was sold in 1896 by the trustees of the will of Mrs. Ann Tate,¹ the last of her family, who died in 1825, and the sale moneys paid into the Court of Chancery. The house was purchased by Mr. John Clark, and Mount Pleasant and the Shaws by Dr. Fenwick.

¹ Mrs. Ann Tate by her will dated August 13th, 1824, gave her property to the natural daughter of her deceased brother and to her issue. The trust having failed in 1896, it is yet to be decided who is entitled to the reversion.

WARDLE OF FRAMLINGTON.

RICHARD WARDLE purchased land in Long Framlington, 31st January, 1609, to his son George (a).

John Wardle, proprietor of land in Long Framlington in 1663 (b).

Roger Wardle of Long Framlington, by deed dated 21st April, 1711, conveyed the land Elizabeth named in deed purchased by Richard Wardle in 1609 to his son John (c); will dated 20th November, 1729 | 21st April, 1716 (c). (c); dead before 1st January, 1731/2 (c).

John Wardle of Long = Jane
Framlington (c), named in
baptised 22nd July, deed, 23
1684 (a), son and (Geo. II.
heir, and also devisee (c).
of Roger Wardle (c);
mortgaged his lands
in 1731 (c), voted
at the election of
knights of the shire in
1722 and 1748, and
was liv. in 1755 (c).

Thomas, baptised 1st October, 1691
(a), named in his father's will (c).
George, baptised 31st March, 1695 (a).
buried 19th November, 1695 (a).
Roger Wardle (c), baptised 30th April,
1699 (a); to whom his father gave
Blackpool (c); voted at the elec-
tion of knights of the shire in 1722
(d).
Richard Wardle, to whom his father
gave certain land in Framlington
(c).

Dorothy, baptised 16th January, 1693.4
(a), buried 21st February, 1693.4 (a).
Mary, married 13th June, 1704, John
Simpson of Framlington (a); named
in her father's will (c).
Barbara, married 15th June, 1714,
Thomas Fenwick (a); named in her
father's will (c).
Elizabeth, married Atkinson, named
in her father's will (c).
Isabella, married Gibson, named in
her father's will (c).

Richard Wardle of Long Framlington. :

Thomas Wardle of Long Fram- = Margaret Clavering,*
lington, baptised 1st January, married 11th Oct.,
1664.5 (a); voted at the elec- 1688 (a). daughter
tion of knights of the shire in of Edward Vardy of
1722 (d); died 24th Decem- Alnwick and of St.
ber, 1739, aged 77 (a) (b). Margaret (c).

William, baptised 1st March, 1674.5 (a).
George, a twin with Margaret, baptised
2nd February, 1679/80 (a).
Roger, baptised 9th September, 1683 (a).
George, a twin with Roger, baptised 9th
September, 1683 (a).

Ann, baptised 4th
November, 1677
(a).
Margaret, bapt.
2nd February,
1679.80 (a).

Thomas Wardle, baptised = Mary, daughter of Lancelot
26th Sept., 1693 (a); Strother of Newton-on-
voted at the election of the-Moor, married 17th
knights of the shire in August, 1733 (a) [or 15th
1748 (d); buried 21st Sept., 1733 (c); living
August, 1764 (a), s.p. 1st January, 1766 (f).

[Dorothy = John Wardle of Long Fram-
Reaveley, lington, baptised 14th Jan.,
married 1695/6 (a); voted at the
1731, died election of knights of
1756. shire in 1748 (d); buried
20th October, 1767 (b).

Grace, dau. of John
Marshall, baptised
at Stannington 26th
Dec. 1717; married
5th July, 1739 (a);
died 13th March,
1780 (b).

Dorothy, baptised April, 1691 (a), buried 1st June, 1691 (a).
Alice, baptised 28th July, 1695 (a), married Joseph Wheatley of Framlington.
Jane, baptised 10th July, 1709 (a), married 1st August, 1731, William
Earsdon of Catheugh (a).

Elizabeth, baptised 27th April, 1712 (a).
Elizabeth, baptised 24th February,
1714.5 (a); died unmarried; buried
26th August, 1737 (a).

Richard Wardle of Long Framlington, baptised January 18th, 1744 (a);
voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1774 (d); died s.p. 12th
April, 1794, aged 50 (b).

William, died 23rd Feb., 1751, aged 3 (b); [buried 25th March, 1751 (a)].
George Wardle of Long Framlington, baptised 22nd November, 1753 (a);
died s.p. 27th April, 1810, aged 56 (b).

Sarah, died 19th February, 1751, aged 9 (b); [but
buried 21st March, 1751 (a)].

Ann, baptised 7th September, 1755 (a); married
9th June, 1783, William Tate; died 4th Nov.,
1825, aged 70 (a); will dated 13th August, 1824;
proved at Durham 20th October, 1826.

(a) *Framlington Register*.

(b) Monumental Inscription, Framlington.

(c) Abstract of title. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection.

(d) *Poll Books*.

(e) Tate, *Alnwick*, vol. ii. pp. 390, 391.

(f) Cf. vol. v. of this work, p. 450.

(g) *Sawbottle Register*.

(h) Book of Rates. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 262.

* Thomas Wardle is stated to have married the elder sister and co-heir of James Vardy of St. Margaret's, in the parish of Alnwick; one moiety of that estate being inherited by their son, Thomas Wardle the younger. (Tate, *Alnwick*, vol. ii. pp. 390, 391.) Margaret Clavering must therefore have either been a widow, or he must have married a daughter of Edward Vardy after her death.

1616, 19th November. Will of Richard Wardell of Long Framlington, husbandman. To be buried in the chappell of Framlington. To my son Lancelot, the tenement which was my brother William Wardell's. To my son John, a tenement in the north end of Framlington. To my son Thomas, a tenement in the west end which I have in lease of Mr. Manners. To my son Hector Wardell, a tenement which was my brother Thomas Wardell's. To my daughter Dorothea Wardell, six oxen and four kye. To my daughter Isabel and Jane, each two cow. Proved 1617. *Durham Probate Records*.

When the co-heiresses of John Manners of Newmoor-house made a partition of their father's estate they agreed to sell off certain lands for the payment of charges, etc. By lease and release dated December 20th and 21st, 1769, the four ladies, with others, conveyed lands in Framlington, now represented by the Low Hall farm, to Thomas Harle of Morpeth for the sum of £3,200. By his will dated April 13th, 1801, Thomas Harle gave his property at Morpeth, Crookden and Long Framlington to his brother George Harle in tail male, with remainders to his brother William Harle, his grandnephew Thomas Atkinson and others. The testator died in 1804 and George Harle the brother in 1807, when the grandnephew Thomas Atkinson succeeded and assumed the name of Harle. His only son, Thomas Atkinson Harle, who died in his father's lifetime, by his will dated November 6th, 1847, gave his lands at Framlington Low Hall, subject to his father's life interest, to his mother for life, and after her death to his four sisters,¹ the survivor of whom, Miss Barbara Harle of Angerton, is the present owner.²

The lands in Low Framlington, for which Dr. Fenwick of Brinkburn was assessed at £40 per annum in 1663, continued to form part of the Brinkburn estate until 1747, when they were given by the will of John Fenwick of Brinkburn, Stanton and Bywell, to his second son John Fenwick,³ who, as John Fenwick of Gray's Inn, voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1748 for lands in Framlington, and as of Leith Walk at the election of 1774. His grandson, the Rev. John Peregrine Lascells Fenwick, and his son John Robert Powell Fenwick sold their property at Low Framlington on July 12th, 1841, to Mr. Isaac Cookson, whose son, the late Mr. John Cookson, in 1883 re-sold the same to Dr. J. C. J. Fenwick.⁴

One of the oldest families of Framlington was that of Alder. Some members were tenants there under the prior and convent of Brinkburn. The will of Edward Alder of Long Framlington, dated December 20th, 1587, is to be found in the Probate Registry at Durham with those of

¹ All from an abstract of title in the possession of Mr. S. F. Widdrington.

² Miss Barbara Harle was born in March, 1804.

³ Cf. pedigree of Fenwick of Bywell, vol. vi. of this work, p. 99.

⁴ The estate, as advertised to be sold by auction by George Robins, October 19th, 1837, was described as comprising three excellent farms with 728 acres of 'very good land disposed in old pasture and arable, the soil, a clay loam, adapted to famous wheat and oat crops and congenial to turnips.' Newcastle papers, October, 1837.

many of his successors. John Alder of Low Framlington, by will dated December 11th, 1714, gave his lands in High and Low Framlington to his wife Alice for her life and then to his brother Robert, with remainders to Robert's eldest son George and to his second son William.¹

¹ Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

ALDER OF FRAMLINGTON.

GEORGE ALDER of Little Framlington and Barbara his wife buried the same day, 29th March, 1658 (*a*).

Robert Alder of Low Framlington, to whom his brother gave his land on the death of his widow; voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1722 (*b*); buried 30th September, 1732 (*a*).

John Alder of Low Framlington; voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1710 and 1722 (*b*); buried 26th January, 1745 (*c*); will dated 11th December, 1714; proved 17 29 (*c*).

Alice . . . to whom her husband gave his lands in Low Framlington for her life; buried 2nd January, 1728/9 (*a*); administration of her personal estate, 26th April, 1729, to her nephew Edward Mather (*c*).

George Alder, named in the will of his uncle John Alder.

William Alder of Low Framlington, mortgaged his lands there 8th May, 1742 (*c*); buried 3rd September, 1770 (*b*); by will dated 1st December, 1768, gave his lands in Low and High Framlington to his two sons John and Gilbert Alder, except certain lands which he gave to his daughter Frances (*c*); proved at Durham 2nd June, 1772 (*c*).

[Elizabeth Alder of the parish of Whittingham, married 17th July, 1740 (*b*); buried 13th November, 1754 (*b*).

Daniel Alder of Low Framlington, resided at the Mountain, parish of Whittingham, and afterwards at Adderston; steward to the Forsters of Adderston; died 14th June, 1785, aged 76 (*f*), possessed of lands at Glanton, Rothbury, High and Low Framlington, and at Escomb in the county of Durham, all of which by his will dated 26th May, 1785, he gave to his grandnephew Daniel Alder.

Robert Alder of Bondgate, Alnwick, died 25th Feb., 1796, aged 66 (*d*); will dated 12th May, 1794, 'my house in Bondgate to my nephew Gilbert Alder.'

John Alder of London, merchant, to whom his father gave lands in Framlington; voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1774 (*b*); died intestate (before 14th June, 1785), leaving his only son Gilbert his heir-at-law (*c*).

Mary Sopp (*c*), marriage settlement 21st and 22nd January, 1774 (*c*); living a widow in Gracechurch Street, London, 4th January, 1806 (*c*); died March, 1812 (*c*); will dated 20th August, 1807; proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 3rd June, 1812 (*c*).

Daniel Alder of London, merchant, to whom his grand-uncle gave his lands in the counties of Northumberland and Durham; of Lawrence Pountney Hill, London, 4th January, 1806 (*c*); died *s.p.*; by his will dated 17th January, 1852, he appointed his lands in Low Framlington, etc., to the use of Sarah Elizabeth Alder and Diana Cator as tenants in common; proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1st September, 1853 (*c*).

Mary . . . a devisee in the will of her mother-in-law 20th August, 1807 (*c*); died 19th June, 1851 (*c*).

Gilbert Alder of London, merchant, in 1797 of Savage Gardens, Tower Hill; died at Laytonstone June, 1806 (*c*) (*g*).

Martha, daughter of Jacob Mills of Montague Close, Southwark; married at Battersea 11th May, 1797 (*g*); marriage settlement 8th and 9th May, 1797 (*c*); died before 6th May, 1823 (*c*).

Frances Alder, to whom her father gave certain lands in High and Low Framlington, and to whom her sister-in-law Mary Alder in 1807 gave an annuity of £20 per annum (*c*).

Jane, wife of Joseph Falder of Alnwick, surgeon, mentioned in the will of Daniel Alder as his niece.

Gilbert Alder, clerk in orders, of Hurstbourne Farrant, Hampshire, in 1852 (*c*); joined in sale of Low Framlington, 10th November, 1858 (*c*).

Martha, married Peter Cator of Beckenham, marriage settlement 10th May, 1823 (*c*).

Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter, married James Murray Richard Rawlings, clerk, in 1858, of Bardsley, Ashton-under-Lyne (*c*); marriage settlement 24th August, 1853 (*c*).

Other issue.

(*a*) *Felton Register*.

(*b*) *Framlington Register*.

(*c*) Abstract of title of Low Framlington with Mr. John Tate.

(*d*) M.I., Alnwick.

(*e*) Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

(*f*) M.I., Bamburgh.

(*g*) *Gentleman's Magazine*.

(*h*) *P.R. Books*.

William Alder¹ of Low Framlington built the farmhouse there and caused the inscription, w.^{A.} E. 1750, to be placed over the door. By his will dated December 1st, 1768, he gave his premises in High and Low Framlington to his sons John and Gilbert, both of whom were merchants in London. In 1858 the estate was sold by the Rev. Gilbert Alder of Hurstbourne Farrant, Hampshire, son of the above-named Gilbert, and by his daughter Sarah Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. M. R. Rawlings, her cousin Diana, daughter of Mr. Peter Cator of Beckenham, Kent (the two ladies being devisees under the will of Daniel Alder of London, merchant, only son of the above-named John Alder), and other persons, to Mr. William Robinson of Glantlees, who soon afterwards re-sold this part of Low Framlington to Mr. George Tate of Guyzance East House. This property, with the adjoining estate of Elyhaugh, now belongs to Mr. John Tate of Newbiggin.²

In the partition of the lands of John Manners amongst his four daughters in 1764, the farms of Canada and Small-dean seem to have been awarded to Ann, wife of Robert Alnwick,³ who at one time resided at Elyhaugh, and later at Felton Peth-foot. Mrs. Alnwick died without issue in 1807, and these farms became the property of her niece Jane, wife of James Fenwick, ancestor of Dr. Fenwick, the present owner.

By a deed dated November 19th, 1546, William Greyne, esq., conveyed the Long Raw to James Carr,⁴ and on July 28th, 1560, it was conveyed by Robert Carr to John Bylton.⁵ It was sold by Robert Bylton, November 11th, 1589, to Robert Heselrigg,⁶ and in 1663 Mr. Haslerigg of Swarland was rated for this estate at £6 per annum.⁷

With the Snook-bank and the Greens, the Long Row was given by Robert Heselrigg of Morpeth to his wife Hannah, who by a deed dated October 15th, 1731, gave her freehold estates at Long Row and the Greens, with her leasehold lands at Overshields, to trustees for her daughter Dorothy, wife of Richard Metcalf of Newcastle, tinplate worker.⁸ On

¹ This William Alder was brother of Daniel Alder of the Mountain in the parish of Whittingham, agent of the Forsters of Adderston and receiver in chancery of the Adderston estates. Daniel Alder died June 14th, 1785, possessed of lands at Escomb, co. Durham, and at Framlington, Glanton, Rothbury, which by his will dated May 26th, 1785, he gave to his grandnephew, Daniel Alder of London.

² Mr. John Tate's deeds.

³ 1784, June 5th. Will of Robert Alnwick of Peth-foot. All to my wife Ann Alnwick, she sole executrix. Proved at Durham, 1797. Dr. Fenwick's deeds.

⁴ Mr. S. F. Widdrington's deeds.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Book of Rates. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 262. ⁸ Mr. S. F. Widdrington's deeds.

August 31st, 1736, Dorothy Metcalf and the surviving trustee of her mother's settlement, with her son Heselrigg Metcalf of Newcastle and her daughter Anne, wife of Robert Chambers of Newcastle, and others, conveyed the Long Row to Richard Grieve of Alnwick.¹ It remained part of the Swarland² estates until 1874, when it was purchased by Dr. Fenwick.

At the dissolution of Brinkburn priory John Alder occupied Snook-bank as tenant at will at the rent of 14s. Before the end of the sixteenth century it had been acquired by Thomas Carr of Ford, who by deed dated August 23rd, 1599, conveyed it to Robert Heslerigg of Swarland.³ In 1663 the Snuke-bank was assessed to 'Mr. Haslerigg of Swarland' at £6 per annum.⁴

CURRY AND METCALF OF NEWCASTLE AND SNOOK-BANK.

MATTHEW CURRY - - Hannah, daughter of Thomas Ewbank, . . . Robert Heselrigg of Blyth, bond of marriage of the parish of widow and devisee of Robert Heselrigg 9th December, 1700 (?); of Morpeth when Bedlington (a) (h); buried at St. Nicholas', Newcastle, he made his will, 5th May, 1725 (h); buried (h). 21st March, 1731/2; will dated 10th at St. Nicholas', Newcastle, 1st April February, 1731/2; proved 1732 (h). 1728.
--

Ewbank Curry, apprenticed 4th November, 1714, to Garrett Starkin of Newcastle, hostman (a); admitted to Hostmen's Company 12th March, 1722 (h).

Dorothy Curry, dau. and heir of Hannah = Heselrigg, to whom her mother gave the Greens and Long Row by deed of gift dated 15th October, 1731 (a); living a widow 12th February, 1750/1.

Richard Metcalf of Newcastle, tin-smith, voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1734 in respect of freehold lands at Snook-bank (d).

Heselrigg Metcalf, son and heir, apprenticed August 1st, 1728, to James Kirkup of Newcastle, goldsmith (e); party to deeds 1st and 2nd September, 1735, and to the sale of the Greens and Long Row, 31st August, 1736 (a); a merchant in Jamaica; died circa 1760 (e).

Mary, married Cuthbert Ogle of Newcastle, eldest son of Cuthbert Ogle of the same place. By articles before marriage, dated 24th June, 1729, her grandmother, Hannah Heselrigg, settled Snook-bank upon her (a); party to mortgage of Snook-bank Feb. 13th 1750 (a), and as a widow living in Newcastle in 1768 released all claims for dower (a). Cuthbert Ogle voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1734 and 1748 in respect of lands at Snook-bank.

Anne, married Robert Chambers of Newcastle, attorney; bond of marriage, 30th April, 1733; to whom her grandmother, Hannah Heselrigg, gave Overgrass, Steads and mill (a); accompanied her son to India, and died there in 1782.

[Elizabeth, married first . . . Brown, and secondly John Thomas of Norfolk St., Strand, and afterwards of Newcastle (g), East India merchant (c).]

(a) Mr. S. F. Widdrington's deeds.

(b) *Newcastle Hostmen*, Dendy, pp. 270, 293.

(c) Bell Collection.

(d) *Poll Books*.

(e) Newcastle Goldsmiths, *Arch. Ael.* vol. xvi.

p. 439.

(g) Abstract of title with Mr. Richard Welford.

(h) *Durham Probate Registry*.

Hannah Heselrigg, by deed dated June 24th, 1729, settled Snook-bank on the marriage of her granddaughter, Mary Metcalf, with Cuthbert Ogle of Newcastle.⁵ At the election of knights of the shire in 1734,

¹ Mr. S. F. Widdrington's deeds.

² To be sold, the freehold estate called Long Raw, parish of Felton; 100 acres; rent £90. Enquire of Mr. George Story of Southside, near Warkworth, or Mr. Henry Potts of Shilbottle Woodhouse. *Newcastle Journal*, November 10th, 1781.

³ Mr. S. F. Widdrington's deeds.

⁴ Book of Rates; Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 262. ⁵ Mr. S. F. Widdrington's deeds.

Richard Metcalf and Cuthbert Ogle of Newcastle, and in 1748 the latter voted in respect of lands at Snape-bank or Sneuk-bank.¹ Cuthbert Ogle fell into difficulties and with his trustees conveyed Snook-bank on June 13th, 1752, to Samuel Cook of Newton-on-the-Moor,² from whom, with the Newton estate, it has descended to the present owner, Mr. S. F. Widdrington.

By the will of Robert Heselrig, dated May 5th, 1725, a yearly payment of £5 is charged on Snook-bank to be distributed at Christmas and Easter to the poor of Felton.³

At the time of the dissolution of the religious houses, two tenements at Newmoor-house were held of the prior and convent of Brinkburn, by tenants at will who paid yearly 26s. 8d. These lands were granted January 5th, 1546/7, to Robert Thornhill of 'Wabaryngham' (*query* Hoveringham), Notts, esq., and his brother Hugh Thornhill, gent.⁴ Before the year 1649 part of Newmoor-house, or Nimmer-house as it is called locally, had been acquired by Roger Manners, a member of a branch of the family of Manners of Etal and Cheswick, which had been settled at Framlington for some generations earlier.⁵

August 25th, 1649. Inventory of the goods and chattles of Roger Maners, gent., late of Nimmer-house, in the chapelarie of Long Framlinton, appraised by John Crow, William Emilton, George Barker and Edward Hunter.

Eight oxen, valued at £26; one bull, 24 keine with 9 calves, £60; 11 yeald beasts and 5 stirkes, £25 6s. 8d.; one meare, £4; 36 old sheepe and 15 hoges, £14; 3 yong swine, £1; the corn on the ground, £14; hay on the ground, £4; husband geare, £4; brass, puter, and iron stuffe, £5; instruments of woode, £6; bedding, linning, with all such movabils, £16; two pare of new wheals with sum other small wode lately cut, £2 10s.; the deceased rament, £5. In all, £186 16s. 8d.

Debts owing to the deceased: by William Hessilrige, esq., £36; Thomas Todd, £12; George Wilsons, £8; William Miller, £2 10s.; Robert Sotherine, £1 10s.; Alexander Bone, £1 1s.; William Richardson for hay, £1; John Tindell, 15s. 6d.; George Mandrel, 9s.; Elizabeth Lighton, 9s.; William Brown for hay, 6s. 8d.; the tenant at Holy Iland⁶ for one halfe years rent due at Whitsuntide, 13s. 4d. In all, £64 14s. 6d.

Severall debts due to the deceased for one quarter of a yeare betwix Whitsuntide and Lammas past; from John Simpson, £2 17s. 6d.; Thomas Tode, £2 10s.; Robert Atkinson, £2 10s.; Michael Pin, £1 10s.; William Miller, £1 2s. 6d.; Robert Richardson, 15s.; Robert Sotherine, 7s. 6d.; George Mandrel, 7s. 6d.; William Miller, 2s. 6d.; William Burn, 2s. 6d.; Edward Hunter, 1s. 6d.; Jane Wardell, 1s. 3d.; the tenant in Holy Iland, 6s. 8d. In all, £12 14s. 5d.

The total sum, £264 5s. 7d.

Expensesse at the funerall, £16 7s. 7d.⁷

¹ *Poll Books*.

² Mr. S. F. Widdrington's deeds.

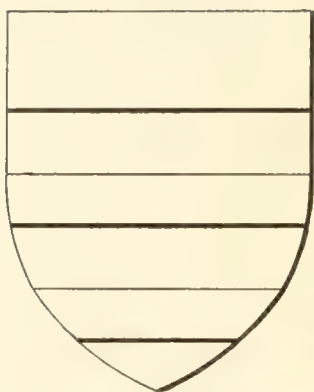
³ Cf. Parliamentary Return of Endowed Charities, p. 10.

⁴ *Pat. Rolls*, 38 Hen. VIII. pt. 3.

⁵ Raine, *North Durham*, pp. 211, 230.

⁶ This small property in Holy Island remained in the family until 1787 or later; it seems to have been tenanted at that period by Gilbert Selby. Dr. Fenwick's papers.

⁷ *Durham Probate Registry*.



MANNERS OF NEWMOOR-HOUSE AND FRAMLINGTON.

ARMS OF MANNERS OF ETAL: *Or, two bars azure, a chief gules.**

WILLIAM MANNERS of Framlington, will dated 2nd March, 1572/3; proved 1574; to be buried in Framlington church (*d*). Elizabeth (*d*) dau. of Edward Hordley of Newtown, in the parish of Barnburgh; an executrix of her husband's will (*d*).

Humphrey Manners, executor of his father's will (*d*), party to a deed with Thomas Arnold of Bunkburn, 1592/1594 (*c*). Jane, named in her father's will (*d*). wife of Henry Munchamp (*d*).

Lancelot Manner of Long Agnes (or Anne), daughter of John Carr of Framlington, will proved Woodhall (*h*); named in her husband's will 11th March, 1612 (*d*) (*d*).

John Manners, named in his father's will (*d*). Jane Heselrigg of Swarland, bond of marriage 26th October, 1633. = Roger Manners of Newmoor-house; inventory dated 23th August, 1649 (*d*); administration of personal estate granted 12th September, 1649, to Ann the widow. Ann . . . named in the inventory of her husband's estate (*d*). Barbara (*d*). Deborah (*d*). Dorothy (*d*).

Robert Manners of Newmoor-house and Long Framlington, was 15 years of age when, 23rd August, 1649, his tuition was granted to his uncle William Heselrigg, esq. (*d*); barred the entail of his estates, 1st May, 1697 (*c*); voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1710 for Newmoor-house; will dated 26th March, 1716, pt. 26th Mar., 1717 (*d*) (*c*) (*g*). = Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Edward Lisle of Acton; married 12th June, 1660 (*a*); post-nuptial settlement, 9th Mar., 1662/1663 (*c*); died at Newmoor-house; buried 21st September, 1695 (*h*). Elizabeth = Roger Manners, of Newmoor-house, 1674-1681, of Small-burn 1689-1700. Catherine Strangeways, married 11th Mar., 1681/2 (*a*); died at Small-dean; buried 16th Jan., 1712/3 (*h*).

Thomas, bapt. 21st Feb., 1680/1 (*a*); buried 28th July, 1681 (*a*). Edward Manners, bapt. 28th Aug., 1684 (*h*); of Swarland Fence, afterwards of Small-dean where he died; buried 5th November, 1737 (*h*). = Barbara, buried 5th May, 1737 (*h*). Elizabeth, baptised 26th May, 1674 (*a*). Dorothy, baptised 17th April, 1677 (*a*) (*c*); bur. 23rd April, 1701 (*h*). Frances, baptised 27th May, 1684 (*h*), buried 2nd March, 1705/6 (*h*). Ann, bapt. 28th April, 1687 (*h*); [mar. 6th July, 1710, Thomas Wilson (*h*)]. Jane, buried 24th May, 1673 (*a*). Roger, bapt. 8th June, 1693 (*h*). Isabel, baptised 16th January, 1689/90 (*h*); buried 30th January, 1689/90 (*h*). Alice, baptised 28th April, 1690 (*h*). Catherine, baptised 17th April, 1700 (*h*). [Margaret, bapt. 1st November, 1698 (*a*).]

George, bapt. 18th June, 1730 (*a*). Robert, baptised 5th May, 1737 (*h*); buried 24th May, 1737 (*h*). Elizabeth, bapt. 10th July, 1718 (*a*); [mar. 17th Sept., 1741, John Fenwick of Framlington (*a*) (*h*)]. Barbara, baptised 26th February, 1720/1 (*a*). Mary, baptised 5th July, 1724 (*a*); [married 3rd November, 1754, Thomas Wolfe, clerk, curate of Chollerton (*h*), afterward of Howick (*h*)]. Jane, baptised 18th May, 1727 (*a*). Catherine, died at Overgrass Steads; buried 22nd December, 1731 (*a*).

Edward Manners of Acton, Newmoor-house, and Long Framlington, born at Newmoor-house; baptised 27th April, 1661 (*a*) (*h*); voted for Acton at the elections of knights of the shire in 1710, 1715 and 1722; buried 19th July, 1727 (*h*); will dated 29th May, 1727; proved 25th April, 1729 (*d*) (*c*). = Jane, daughter of William Cresswell of Cresswell (*c*); bond of marriage 23rd Aug., 1688; post-nuptial settlement, 2nd and 3rd March, 1690/1 (*c*); executrix of her husband's will (*d*); died at Framlington; buried 17th January, 1732/3 (*a*). Robert Manners of Newmoor-house, bapt. January 11th, 1662/3 (*a*) (*h*); died in his father's lifetime (*c*). Margaret, dau. of John Ogle of Eglington, married 28th Sept., 1697 (*h*); died at Newmoor-house; buried 1st February, 1707/8 (*h*). Elizabeth, baptised 7th May, 1676 (*a*); named in her father's will (*d*) (*g*); will dated 11th Mar., 1722 (*g*). Mary, mar. 26th May, 1688, at St. Nicholas', Durham, John Richardson; named in the will of her brother Edward, 1727; buried at Rothbury 24th Feb., 1735/6; will dated 9th Dec., 1735 (*g*).

* Cf. Pedigree of Manners of Etal and Manners of Cheswick. Raine, *North Durham*, pt. 211, 230.

Cresswell Manners, voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1722 for Acton; buried 25th November, 1723 (*b*).

John Manners of Acton and Newmoor-house, born at Acton; baptised 4th October, 1694 (*a*); voted for Newmoor-house at the elections of knights of the shire in 1722 and 1734; died at Newmoor-house, intestate (*f*); buried 30th June, 1739 (*a*) (*b*); administration of personal estate granted to widow 9th August, 1739 (*i*).

Anne Dunbar, married 12th May, 1733 (*b*) (*k*); married 2nd, at Mifford, 14th February, 1746/7, Joseph Walton of Gateshead, afterwards of Hedley Wood (*b*) (*g*); bond of marriage 7th February, 1746/7; buried 18th June, 1778, aged 76 (*a*).

John, baptised 15th November, 1737 (*b*); buried 16th April, 1738 (*a*).

Mary, baptised 3rd October, 1731 (*b*); died in her father's lifetime.

Jane, daughter and co-heiress (*f*), baptised 2nd Oct., 1733 (*b*); of Newmoor-house; afterwards of Newcastle, 27th June, 1795 (*c*); died at Silver Street, Newcastle, 19th December, 1807, aged 75 (*i*).

Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress (*f*), baptised 24th Sept., 1734 (*b*); died at Framlington, unmarried, aged 67; bur. 6th Mar., 1801 (*b*).

Ann, daughter and co-heiress (*f*), baptised 28th March, 1735 (*b*); married before 20th December, 1769, Robert Alnwick of Elyhaugh, afterwards of Felton Peth Foot; died 8th Sept., 1807, aged 71; buried at Felton (*a*).

Margaret, daughter and co-heiress (*f*), baptised 10th February, 1738/9 (*b*); married 11th October, 1764, John Manners of Long Framlington; died intestate, buried 14th April, 1774, aged 34 (*b*).

Edward Manners of Long Framlington, born at Acton, baptised 27th June, 1706 (*a*); named in his father's will dated 28th April, 1741 (*c*); died 10th, buried 13th October, 1741 (*b*).

Anne, daughter of John Lisle of Elyhaugh; bond of marriage 30th May, 1733; married 5th June, 1733 (*a*) (*b*); sole executrix to her husband's will (*c*); married secondly, 25th April, 1744 (*b*), William Wilson of Long Framlington (*c*).

Elizabeth, married 2nd July, 1713, Mark Ogle of Cartermoor (*a*) (*c*).

Jane, married 27th August, 1719, Robert Allgood, parish of Simonburn (*a*). ↓

Mary, born at Acton, baptised 2nd December, 1700 (*a*) (*b*).

Margaret, born at Acton, baptised 2nd December, 1700 (*a*) (*b*); buried 26th March, 1701 (*a*).

John Manners of Long Framlington, son and heir, bapt. 17th Aug., 1738 (*b*); an ensign in the 24th regiment of foot when he made his will, 14th October, 1764, before proceeding to join his regiment at Gibraltar; proved 1769 (*d*); died at Gibraltar.

Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of John Manners of Acton and Newmoor-house, bapt. 10th Feb., 1738/9 (*a*); articles before mar. 9th Oct., 1764 (*c*); mar. 11th Oct., 1764 (*a*); bur. 14th April, 1774, aged 34 (*b*).

Edward Manners, baptised 25th July, 1740 (*a*); named in his father's will; bur. 22nd June, 1741 (*b*).

Elizabeth, baptised 18th March, 1734/5 (*b*); named in her father's will; died in infancy (*c*).
Dorothy, baptised 30th October, 1736 (*b*); named in her father's and brother's will; married John Shield before 12th Dec., 1763 (*c*); living a widow in London, 1775 (*b*).

Anne Manners, daughter and co-heiress, baptised 13th December, 1764 (*b*); buried 14th March, 1778, aged 14 (*b*).

Jane Manners, daughter and co-heiress, baptised 13th November, 1766 (*b*); married 15th July, 1795 (*b*), James Fenwick of Long Framlington and Morpeth; articles before marriage 30th June, 1795 (*c*). ↓

(*a*) *Felton Register*.

(*b*) *Framlington Register*.

(*c*) Dr. J. C. J. Fenwick's deeds.

(*d*) *Raine, Test. Dunelm.*

(*e*) Lambert MS.

(*f*) Act for vesting divers lands, etc., 19 Geo. II.

(*g*) Mr. S. F. Widdrington's papers.

(*h*) *St. George's Visitation of Northumberland*, 1615.

(*i*) Mr. Beresford Lisle's papers.

(*j*) *Durham Probate Registry*.

(*k*) *Alnwick Register*.

(*l*) *Newcastle Courant*, 26th Dec., 1807.

EVIDENCES TO MANNERS PEDIGREE.

In the name of God, Amen, the second day of Marche, 1572, I, William Maners of Framlington, in the countie of Northumberland, gentelman, being holle in mynde and of good and perfight memory, do maik this my laste will and testament in maner and forme following: firste I geve my sowle to Almightye God and to all the holly company of heaven and my body to be buried within my parish church of our Lady at Framlington within the quere with my deughtie accustomed by ye lawe. I bequethe and geve unto Henry Muschampe's thre childer, thre stirks of yere olde, and I will they shalbe keypd to the childe's behaff. Item, I geve to my sonne Umfray Maners all my lands. Item, I bequethe unto my doughter Jane Maners 7s. of land belonging to ye demaynes for her lyff naturall. And I make my executors, Elizabeth, my wyff, and Umfray, my sonne, they to dispone the rest of my goods to ye honor of God and for ye well of my soul, thes witness, Robert Wardell, Robert Johnson, William Johnson, and Edmond Willoke, curat. Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

Jesus! at Burton the 29th July, 1598. Will of Nicholas Manners of the Newtown, parish of Bambro, gent. My lands to Jane my wife for life and to the child she is with (called Isabella, 3rd September, 1599). Witnesses, Samuel Ogle, George Forster, Mr. John Lynsey, preacher. Inventory dated 1st August, 1598. Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

Will of Lancelot Manners of Longframlington. John the son, Agnes the widow, William Carr the uncle of John the son. Roger, Barbara, Deborah and Dorothy, children of deceased under age. Proved March 11th, 1612. Inventory dated 17th June, 1611. *Ibid.*

1716, 26th March. Will of Robert Manners of Mannerhouse, *alias* Minerhouse, co. Northumberland, gent. To my daughter Mary £100, and £50 to my granddaughter Jane Richardson; to my daughter Elizabeth £100 out of Framlington North End. To my cousin Henry Carr; to my godson William Manners, son of my nephew John Manners. Edward Manners, my son, to have my lands. My daughters Mary and Elizabeth executors. Witness, Robert Alder. *Ibid.*

1727, 29th May. Will of Edward Manners, of Long Framlington, esq. To my son, John Manners, my lands called North Acton and Newmoor-house, paying my debt of £1800 to Henry Rawling, esq., and £300 to Alexander Collingwood, esq., and £100 to my sister Mary Richardson. To my wife, Jane Manners, my lands in Long Framlington for life, part to remain to my son Edward and part to my son John. My lands at Smalldean to my son Edward for life, remainder to John. To my grandchildren John and Jane Ogle £10 each, and to my granddaughter Jane Allgood £10. My wife executrix. Proved 1729. *Ibid.*

1741, 28th April. Will of Edward Manners of Long Framlington, gent. To my daughter Dorothy Manners £150; to my son Edward £200; to my daughter Dorothy Manners, £150; to my son John Manners all my lands in Framlington. My wife Ann to have £50 per annum over and above the settlement made five or six years ago, she executrix. Dr. Fenwick's deeds.

1764, 14th October. Will of John Manners of Longframlington, gent., an officer in the 24th Regiment of Foot, commanded by General Cornwallis, now in garrison at Gibraltar. To my sister Dorothy, wife of John Shields, 5 guineas; to my wife Margaret £10 per annum; my lands at Longframlington to the child my wife is now with; remainder to my wife for ever, she executrix. Proved 1769. Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

Mr. Robert Mannors and Mr. Widdrington of Hauxley were rated for Nimmer's-hous and Hesley-dean, in 1663, apparently at £30 per annum.¹ It was also the residence of William Widdrington, second son of Henry Widdrington of Hauxley, two of his children being born there and baptised at Felton in 1653 and 1665 respectively.²

John Manners of Newmoor-house died in June, 1739, leaving issue four daughters, Jane, Elizabeth, Ann and Margaret, co-heiresses of their father's estates at Newmoor-house, Small-dean, Long Framlington and Acton.³ As has been already mentioned,⁴ an Act of Parliament was procured, 19 George II., to permit the sale of Acton and to make an effectual conveyance of the same. The four co-heiresses, on February 27th, 1764, entered into articles of agreement for the sale of certain lands in Framlington, for the division of the proceeds of such sale, and for the division of Newmoor-house and Small-dean,⁵ etc., the division to be made by the award of John Brown of Kirkharle, gent., Gabriel Redhead of

¹ Book of Rates. Hodgson *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 262. ² See vol. v. of this work, p. 305.

³ Mr. S. F. Widdrington's deeds.

⁴ *Supra*, p. 373.

⁵ To be let, Newmoor-house, 660 acres; Small-dean, 210 acres; and Framlington, 90 acres, with a lime kiln. Apply to Mr. William Cresswell of Redhouse Demain, nigh Morpeth. *Newcastle Journal*. August 29th, 1752.

the Lee, gent., Daniel Alder of Mountain, gent., and Samuel Marriot of Hexham, gent. The commissioners so appointed made their award April 23rd, 1764. They gave to Miss Jane Manners the Village farm, etc.; to Miss Elizabeth Manners the mansion and premises called the Hall-farm, etc.; to Ann, wife of Robert Alnwick, the West Smiddy-hill field, the East Smiddy-hill field, Oxtree close, Whiteshank, the Folds, New Thornington, etc., which together comprised about 311 acres and was called Framlington



NEWMOOR-HOUSE.

North farm; and to Margaret, then wife of John Manners, the farm called South farm, etc.¹

The Misses Jane and Elizabeth Manners sold Newmoor-house in 1774 to John Ilderton of Alndyke for £6,400, as is proved by a codicil which the purchaser added to his will, November 10th, 1774, by which he gave the newly-purchased property to his cousin Robert Ilderton of Westoe.² The latter died in 1792 and was succeeded by his kinsman Charles Ilderton

¹ Mr. S. F. Widdrington's deeds.

² Raime, *Test. Diocesan*.

of Newcastle, attorney, whose son Sanderson Ilderton sold Newmoor-house about 1806 to Alexander Davison of Swarland. At the sale of the Swarland estates, in 1874, Newmoor-house was purchased by Mr. William J. Robinson, its present owner.

The house, probably erected within a few years of 1700, is in a sheltered situation and is of stone. It is built in a pleasing manner with simple materials which give it a considerable amount of character. In plan it is shaped like the letter T; the hall and staircase occupying the central portion. The west facade is dignified, and has a doorway, with a classical cornice, supported on fluted doric pilasters. On one side of the door there are three windows and on the other four, with heavy projecting architraves. The other elevations are designed in a simpler style. In the house are a few fragments of unpretentious wood panelling.

The manorial mill of Framlington, often mentioned in the *Newminster Chartulary*, seems to have been beside the Newmoor-house-burn. The mill-race, near Newmoor-house, can still be traced, but the existence of the mill is almost forgotten.

FRAMLINGTON CHURCH.

By an undated charter, William de Framlington, who died about the year 1196, gave to God, the Blessed Mary, and St. John Baptist, in whose honour divine service is celebrated in the chapel of Framlington, five score acres of land in the field of Framlington, five acres of land in tofts and crofts in the said vill, and other privileges, to be held by the prior and canons of Brinkburn, to whom belonged the mother church of Felton.¹ In an ordinance relating to the vicarage of Felton made in 1260, the toft and croft in the vill of Framlington, occupied by the chaplain, are mentioned.² The dedication to St. John Baptist seems to have been wholly lost sight of by the time of the Reformation, for by his will dated May 13th, 1551, John Burrell desires to be buried 'in the quere of ye church of St. Marye of Framlington.'³ This is confirmed by the will

¹ 'Concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Deo et Beatae Mariae et Sancto Johanni Baptistae ad quorum honorem divina servitia celebrantur in capella de Framlyngton.' *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 62.

² 'Unum toftum et croftum in villa de Framelington' quae capellanus ibidem celebraturus inhabitabit. . . . Sustinebunt autem vicarii, qui pro tempore fuerint, omnia ministrorum ipsius ecclesiae de Felton', et capellae de Framlington', necessariorum onera.' Bp. Kellawe's *Register*, vol. i. p. 337.

³ Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

of William Maners of Framlington dated March 2nd, 1572/3, in which he leaves his body 'to be buryed within my parishe churche of our Lady at Framlington.'¹ In 1552 the chapel possessed 'towe lytill belles.'² The names of a few of the stipendiary curates at the end of the sixteenth century and the beginning of the seventeenth have been preserved. John Earsdon, curate of Framlington, occurs in 1578,³ George Chandler, curate, in 1582, John Carr in 1583, Thomas Thompson in 1584, and Richard Barker in 1604.⁴ At the visitation held at Alnwick, June 20th, 1605, Agnes Fenwick was presented 'for calling the xxiv, foresworne traiters, and for her misbehaviour in ye church.'⁵ In 1663 it was stated that 'the chappell of Framlington is totally ruined and destitute.'⁶ On September 1st, 1727, it was 'agreed by the minister and chappell-wardens and twelve then present that a cess of twice the ancient rent⁷ be collected thro'out the chappelry of Long Framlington, for putting up seats in the west end of the chappell according to the archdeacon's directions and for other repairs ordered by him.'⁸

The small church consists of a nave, without aisles, and a short chancel. The nave walls have not been much interfered with, and preserve, in the south doorway and chancel arch, some interesting features of the last decade of the twelfth century, which from their similarity to much of the work at Brinkburn priory indicate that the masons who raised that beautiful building are responsible for the simple structure at Long Framlington.

The nave measures 43 feet 9 inches in length by 20 feet 8 inches in width, and the chancel 23 feet by 17 feet 3 inches. The walling of the

¹ *Durham Wills*, quoted by C. J. Bates, 'Dedication of Ancient Churches,' *Arch. Acl.* vol. xiii. p. 338. No dedication is given in Ecton's *Thesaurus*, published in 1742 (p. 760), nor in Randal's *State of the Churches* (p. 10).

² *Inventories of Church Goods*, Page, p. 164. Surt. Soc. No. 97.

³ *Ecclesiastical Proc. of Bp. Barnes*, Raine, p. 77. Surt. Soc. No. 22.

⁴ *Ex Durham Records*. Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'V,' pp. 204, 209, 213, 221, 226, 231, 234, 237, 276.

John Carr, curate of Framlington, was a witness to the will of Thomas Gray of Framlington, dated 26th December, 1583, and Richard Barker, curate of Long Framlington, was a witness to that of Thomas Gray of Long Framlington, weaver, dated 9th October, 1623. *Durham Probate Registry*.

⁵ Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'V,' p. 280.

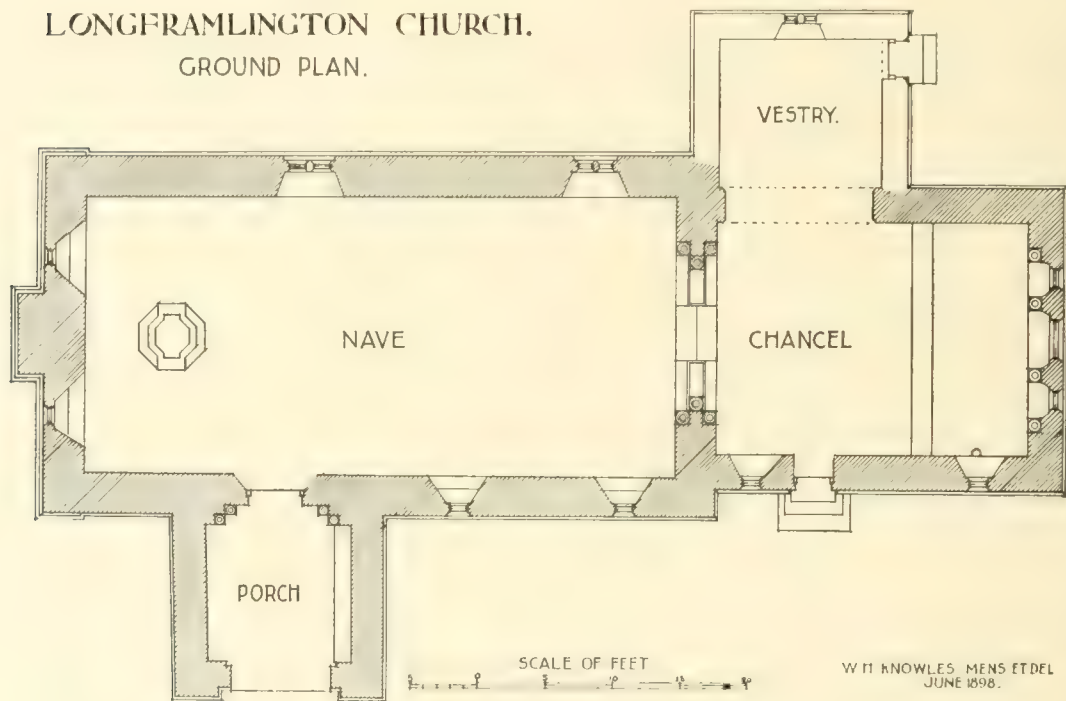
⁶ 'A View of the Ecclesiastical State,' etc. *Arch. Acl.* vol. xvii. p. 253.

⁷ 'A note of Framlington chappelry ancient rent (circa 1705): Snukebank, 1s. 9d.; Long Row, 1s. 9d.; Mr. Mannes, 6s. 9d.; Low Framlington, 6s. 9d.; Welden Dike, 1s.; Mr. Robson, 3s. 1d.; Thos. Wardell, 1s. 3d.; William Snowden, 7d.; Jo. Wilkinson, 1s. 4d.; Robt. Atkinson, 4d.; Thos. Grey, 3½d.; Geo. Wilson, 8½d.; Roger Crawford, 7d.; Jo. Fenwicke, 5½d.; Roger Wardell, 8½d.; John Lows, 8½d.; John Alder, 1s. 4½d.; Wm. Laing, 5½d.; John Wardell, 9d.; John Mather, 7d.; Robt. Perith, 3½d.; Walter Lows, 5½d. £1 11s. 10½d.' *Framlington Register*. *Framlington Register*.

nave is nearly all part of the original structure. The chapel was originally a building, lofty in proportion to its width, with windows placed high above the floor-level. The north wall contains two modern windows, but there are no indications of early ones. At the west end there is a broad projecting buttress flanked by small ancient round-headed windows, with widely splayed jambs. A double chamfered plinth course runs the length of the gable, and at the buttress has an additional double chamfered course. The south doorway and portions of the two windows of the south wall of the nave are ancient. The arch of the doorway is of three square

LONGFRAMLINGTON CHURCH.

GROUND PLAN.



orders, the inner one continuing to the ground and the two outer supported by detached shafts with rude transitional capitals. The outer order, now enclosed by the porch, once projected beyond the face of the wall, and no doubt had a gable similar to the nave door of Brinkburn, which forms such a characteristic and delightful feature of that church.

The chancel arch is of two square orders, towards both nave and chancel, and is supported by three detached shafts (see plan, *supra*), with carved capitals, having a suggestion of foliage and a square abacus

which fixes the date of the work as transitional between Norman and Early English and about 1190. Of the chancel only a portion of the north wall appears to be original.

The porch is an addition to the church, and is entered by a pointed arch of two chamfered orders; it has a stone seat on either side.

The vestry is modern, but there is built into the north wall a two-light fourteenth century window, which is shown in Mr. F. R. Wilson's drawing in *The Churches of Lindisfarne*, published in 1870, as then in the south wall of the chancel, whence it has been removed in a so-called restoration in 1882.

The chapel possesses a modern silver chalice made in London, presented in 1864 by Mrs. Ames, and a silver paten presented in 1844 by the Rev. H. Ridley. There are two bells, one without inscription, the other made in 1725.¹

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In memory of John Manners Fenwick, esq., of Long Framlington, born 16 May, 1796, died 8 Feb., 1852.

To the memory of James Thomas Fenwick, esq., M.D., who died at Bolton, near Alnwick, in this county, 15 June, 1868, aged 69, this tablet is erected by his widow in affectionate sorrow for his loss. Jane, wife of the above, died April 8, 1871, aged 67.

Near this place are deposited the remains of James Railston, died August 1, 1802, aged 90 years. Margaret, his wife, died March 26, 1799, aged 84 years. James, their son, died April 4, 1757, aged 17 days. Mary, their daughter, died May 9, 1768, aged 18 years. Bartholomew, their son, died May 9, 1800, aged 50 years. Margaret, their daughter, widow of George Gibson of Hexham West Boat, died June 2, 1824, aged 69 years.²

Here lies the body of Thomas Wardle of Framlington, who died Dec. 24, 1739, aged 77 years. Also Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Wardle, died Feb. 19, 1751, aged 9 years.³ Also William, his son, died Feb. 23, 1751, aged 3 years.⁴

In memory of George Wardle of Framlington, who died April 27, 1810, aged 56 years. Richard Wardle, died April 12, 1794, aged 50 years. Ann Tate, sister to the above, died Nov. 4, 1825, aged 70 years. George Rand, died April 25, 1849, aged 62 years. Mary Rand, wife of the above, died May 16, 1871, aged 74 years. Ann Rand, daughter of the above, died May 2, 1886, aged 69 years. William, son of the above George Rand, died Feb. 8, 1896, aged 80.

¹ *Proceedings of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries*, vol. iv. p. 182.

² James Railston of Low Framlington married, September 28th, 1745, Margaret Hair of Thristley-haugh (*Framlington Register*). They had issue, George, baptised September 4th, 1746; Isabel, baptised June 11th, 1748; Bartholomew, baptised July 17th 1749; Margaret, baptised April, 1755. All from *Framlington Registers*.

28th November, 1801. Will of James Railston of Framlington. To my son George Railston, 1s.; to my daughter Margaret, wife of George Gibson, all my lands in Framlington and elsewhere. My personal estate to my said daughter and to my grandson, Philip Gibson. Executors, my nephew Edward Hair of Whomley-burn, and my grandnephew, Henry Richardson of Chester-hill. (Dr. Fenwick's deeds). In 1811 Margaret Gibson, widow, sold her lands in Framlington to James Fenwick. *Ibid.*

³ Sarah Wardle, buried March 21st, 1751. *Framlington Register*.

⁴ William Wardle, buried March 25th, 1751. *Ibid.*

By an Order in Council published in the *London Gazette* on February 27th, 1891, the chapelry of Framlington was severed from the ecclesiastical parish of Felton. The patronage was vested in the bishop of Newcastle, and the Rev. Charles Blackett Carr, L.Th., was appointed perpetual curate or vicar. A parsonage was subsequently built.¹

The parish register begins in 1653. The following are selections from it :

- | | | |
|------------------|-----|---|
| 1672, Aug. | 11. | Robert, son to Lanslot Clavering of Long Framlington, baptised. |
| 1683, Sept. | 22. | Elizabeth, daughter to Mr. John Unthanke of Framlington, baptised. |
| 1685, Nov. | 10. | William Craswell of Long Framlington, buried in woollen. |
| 1685, Dec. | 15. | John, son to Mr. William Strangways of Smalburn, baptised. |
| 1685/6, Jan. | 9. | Nicholas Forster of Long Framlington, buried in woollen. |
| 1686/7, Mar. | 25. | Frances, wife to Mr William Lewin of the Snukbank, buried in woollen. |
| 1687, Dec. | 13. | Mrs Susanna Rotherforth of the Easter-hugh, buried in woollen. |
| 1688 9, Jan. | 27. | Ann, daughter to John Bulman of Welden, parish of Brinkburn, baptised. |
| 1691, July | 1. | George, son to Mr. William Ramsey of Brinkburn, was born June 29th about 6 o'clock in the afternoon and baptised. |
| 1691, July | 7. | Mr. Thomas Heren of Corbridge and Elizabeth Tindell of the Wester-hugh, married. |
| 1691, Aug. | 4. | Robert, son to Mr. Andrew Bruss of the Middle-hugh, baptised. |
| 1692, Aug. | 25. | Frances, daughter to John Bulman of Welden, baptised. |
| 1693, June | 15. | George Clavering of Long Framlington and Charity Hage of New-moor house, married. |
| 1693/4, Jan. | 16. | George Fenwicke, senior, of Long Framlington, buried in woollen. |
| 1693/4, Feb. | 9. | Lanslot Clavering of Long Framlington, buried. |
| 1693/4, Mar. | 19. | Lanslot, son to George Clavering of Long Framlington, baptised. |
| 1694, April | 29. | Dorothy, wife to Mr. William Marshall of Long Framlington, buried in woollen. |
| 1694/5, Feb. | 24. | Mary, daughter to John Bulman of Welden, baptised. |
| 1696/7, Feb. | 27. | Mr. Rowland Robson of Low Heley, buried. |
| 1702, June | 19. | Mr. Prudix Selby of Beell and Mrs. Elizabeth Selby of Middle-hugh, married. |
| 1705/6 (?), Jan. | 3. | Margarett, daughter to Mr. Sellby of Brenckburne, baptised. |
| 1707, April | 25. | Margarett, daughter to Mr. Selby of Brenckbourne, buried. |
| 1707, May | 6. | Grace, daughter to Mr. Henry Collingwood of Wester-hugh, buried. |
| 1707, May | 20. | Grace, daughter to Mr. Prideaux Selbey of Brinkbourne, baptised. |
| 1707, June | 14. | Robert Dodsworth of Framlington and Ann Sympson of Swarland, married. |
| 1707/8 Feb. | 11. | Mrs. Margaret Manners of Newmoor-house, buried. |
| 1707/8, Feb. | 21. | Mrs. Reed, sister to Mrs. Manners, buried. |
| 1709, July | 28. | William, son to Mr. Prideaux Selbey of Brenckbourne, baptised. |
| 1709/10, Feb. | 26. | Mrs. Bethya Callender of Brenkhugh, buried. |
| 1711, Dec. | 30. | Frances, daughter of Robert Dodsworth of Framlington, baptised. |
| 1713/4, Feb. | 11. | Ralph, son of Mr. Nichol Foster of Brenckbourne, baptised. |
| 1714, April | 16. | Alexander, son of Mr. Ralph Hall at Framlington, baptised. |
| 1716, April | 24. | Mr. Ralph Hall of Brenkburn, buried. |
| 1716, May | ... | Dorothy, daughter to Mr. Ralph Hall of Brenkburne, buried. |

¹ The parsonage house was built, on a site given by Dr. J. C. J. Fenwick, at a cost of £1,572, of which £720 was provided by a sum belonging to the parish in the hands of the trustees of Queen Anne's Bounty, the balance being raised by subscriptions, with the exception of £100 borrowed from Queen Anne's Bounty. *Ex inf.* the Rev. C. B. Carr.

- 1716, June 21. Dorothy, daughter to Mr. Ralph Hall of Brinkburne, baptised.
 1716, Sept. 9. William Fenwicke of Alnwick parish and Mary Fenwicke of Framlington, married.
 1723, . . . ber 14. Edward Mather of Framlington and Mrs. Margaret Lisle of Weldon, married.
 1733, Aug. 17. Mr. Thomas Wardle of Framlington and Mrs. Mary Strother of Newton, married.
 1737, Nov. 24. Mr. Joseph Fenwick of Brinkheugh and Mrs. Wheatley of Brainshaugh, married.
 1738, June 13. George Richardson of Healy-cote and Dorothy Richardson of Amble, married.
 1738, April 19. Mr. Carr of Warkworth and Mrs. Dorothy Smith of Thirston, married.
 1743, Nov. 29. Mr. William Peck of Newbigging and Mrs. Margaret Morton of Newmoor-house, married.
 1743, Dec. 6. Mr. Robert Carr of Elyhaugh and Alice Turner, married.
 1744/5, Jan. 3. Mr. Tizick of Hebron and Margaret Hedley, his housekeeper, married.
 1744/5, Feb. 5. Mr. Robert Riot of Newcastle and Mrs. Catherine Morton of Westerheugh, married.
 1745/6, Feb. 6. Henry Hudson of Bockenfield and Frances Smith of West Thirston, married.
 1750, May 19. [blank] Sadler of [blank] and [blank] Hudson of Bockenfield, married.

MISCELLANEA.

A note of the lands belonging to the chappell of Long Framlington for the maintenance of the same, whose possession it is in, at this present January 26th, 1652, with the rent of the same, viz. :

Mr. Robert Manners of Framlington	...	...	by yeare	£	s	d
Mr. Oswalde Fenwicke of the same	...	...	"	0	5	6
Thomas Wardell of the same	...	...	"	0	1	0
George Fenwick for Little Framlington	...	...	"	0	3	0
In all	...	...	...	0	15	6

This rent above said doth remaine in the hands above said and unpaid twelve years at the 25th of March, 1653. The last time it was payd was in the yeare 1641. By me, John Wardell, clerke. *Framlington Register.*

1826, May 30th. (This chapel) is in a very ruinous and disgraceful condition, the pews ruinous within and the walls ruinous and unseemly with filth and abomination without. I left instructions for temperate and reasonable repairs at first. Of the condition of the curate I have deemed it my duty to make a report to the bishop. He is a stipendiary curate to the vicar of Felton, but without a single farthing of stipend; he receives an ancient payment from the Crown of £6 1s., and a scanty and varying subscription of the inhabitants may produce about £30 per annum. For this he gives double duty on Sundays, the vicars pretending that by ancient custom they are only compelled to do or find duty at Framlington every third Sunday in summer and every fourth Sunday in winter, and this, too, with a population of 840. The chapel holds 250. The late good and generous bishop gave the curate £30 per annum, and he is reduced to teach the village school and to share the house and garden with the clerk, the parish making this disposition to whom the house belongs. The chapelry has parochial limits, which have been sometimes ridden. Alexander Davison of Swarland, esq., repairs the exterior of the chancel, and Mr. Fenwick, now resident at Long Witton, the interior. . . . The clerk is paid by 'groats' collected at Easter, and he has the churchyard, which is in a horrible state, intersected with paths and the receptacle of all the filth in the village and of the adjoining school-house. There is neither glebe nor parsonage. Archdeacon Singleton's Minute Book.

On February 23rd, 1891, by an Order in Council, the chapelry of Framlington was severed from Felton and, for ecclesiastical purposes, constituted, together with Brinkburn, a benefice and parish, to be known as Long Framlington with Brinkburn, with the chapel of Framlington as the parish church. The patronage was vested in the bishop of Newcastle. *London Gazette*, February 27th, 1891.

The endowment of the benefice was provided by the original Brinkburn fund raised at the instance of Archdeacon Sharp in 1766, with the accumulations, together amounting to about £7,000, which sum, by an order of the Court of Chancery, bearing date February 26th, 1890, in a suit, Cadogan *v.* Bland, was ordered to be transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

CHAPELRY OF BRINKBURN.

The chapelry, parish or extra-parochial place of Brinkburn, with an area of 3,454 acres, is bounded by the parish of Felton on the north and east, by Long Horsley and Rothbury on the south, and by Rothbury on the west. It is divided into two unequal parts by the river Coquet and into three wards, Low Ward, High Ward, and South Side; the last two, for Poor Law purposes, were united in 1889.¹ The population in 1901 was 179.²

Besides the priory of Brinkburn the chapelry, or parish, contains the following homesteads, etc.; on the north side of the river, Weldon-hall, Weldon Bridge, High and Low Weldon, Healey Cote, Cockshot, and the Hope; and on the south side, Wester-heugh, Middle-heugh, Brink-heugh, and Thistlyhaugh.

The line of Watling Street has been already described.³ It crosses the Coquet about 1,300 yards east of the priory and 800 yards west of Weldon Bridge.⁴ Remains of a paved road breaking off from the Causeway and descending to the ruins of an ancient bridge about 250 yards below Brinkburn mill are still discernible.⁵ When the stones of a sepulchral mound or cairn, near High Thistleyhaugh, were taken away for draining purposes, about the year 1817, a cist formed of six stones, about 22 inches square, was discovered, containing an urn of reddish pottery filled with burnt bones.⁶ Not far distant was a similar cairn with similar contents. In another mound on the same farm a large flat stone about seven feet long and three feet wide was ploughed up; the soil beneath it was of a fine dark nature, differing from that which surrounded it.⁷

On the hill above the priory there is a camp which some have thought to be Roman. Sir David Smith, writing about eighty years ago, says:

¹ The acreage of the Low Ward is 592 acres, of the High Ward 1,877 acres, and of the South Side 984 acres.

² The Census Returns from the three wards are: 1801, 260; 1811, 209; 1821, 277; 1831, 235; 1841, 208; 1851, 225; 1861, 220; 1871, 252; 1881, 199; 1891, 160; 1901, 179.

³ *Supra*, p. 11.

⁴ MacLauchlan, *Survey of the Eastern Branch of the Watling Street*, p. 14.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 15.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 15.

⁷ *Ibid.*

The peninsulated hill above Brinkburn priory has been, according to tradition, the site of a Roman villa and small fort; the paved way or minor Watling Street, called the Devil's Causeway, running directly up to the old station which is on the point of the hill, immediately over the abbey, and for a few yards here and there, this old paved street is extremely visible, about five yards wide. The station is rather oblong than square, with its angles a little rounded off, 50 paces in length by 36 broad; at the north-east angle, a circular remain, as if of a tower. The neck of the peninsula has been fortified with a rampire and ditch, still very visible, and smaller 'casts' are discernible along the southern brow of the hill and a transverse one adjoining the station. The Devil's Causeway also leads down to the river (where the Roman bridge stood) in order to maintain its general direction, and one of the abutments is yet to be seen on the northern side of the river Coquet, below the large roots of an elm tree which project over it into the water, and it requires somebody who knows the spot to point it out. When the water is low, the foundation of the spot, or rock, upon which the two arches were thrown, is to be seen. This place is between the mill and the first hedge, at some distance below it.¹

The site of the priory is one of perfect seclusion. It lies on a small haugh between steep wooded banks of the river, which here makes a sharp bend. The bank on the opposite and south side of the river is rocky and precipitous, and on every side the place is embosomed in well-grown forest trees.²

It was already known by the name of Brinkburn when, in the reign of Henry I., William Bertram I. of Mitford, the founder of the house, selected it for the site of a convent of Augustinian or Austin canons.

The founder, with the consent of Hawys his wife and Roger his son (who each attached a cross to the charter) and that of his sons Guy, William and Richard, and in the presence of Richard the priest and Baldwin his son, Bertram de Pichedene, Carod and others, granted to 'dominus' Osbert Colutarius, possibly a master builder, a place called 'Brinkeburne,' that he might build there a monastery for Sir Ralph the priest and other his brethren of the monastery of St. Mary de Insula.³ As a provision for their maintenance the founder gave them Thornhalgh, Forderhalgh, Papwirthhalgh, Heley, Over Heley, etc., with twenty fish out of his fishery in the Coquet.⁴ At first the priory was apparently dedi-

¹ Sir David Smith's Collection, *Camps and Castles*, vol. i.

² For a list of *Coniferae* growing in the pleasure grounds at Brinkburn see *Hist. of Berw. Nat. Club*, vol. xii. p. 27.

³ The monastery of St. Mary de Insula, of which Brinkburn was an offshoot, was probably the priory of Pentney in Norfolk. Founded by Robert de Vauz, 'qui venit cum Willielmo duce Normanorum in Angliam,' it was dedicated to the honour of the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary and the Blessed Mary Magdalen and endowed with the manor of Pentney in the isle called Eya (totam insulam quae vulgo dicitur Eya, et totam villam de Pentney). Dugdale, *Monasticon*, ed. Caley, vol. vi. pp. 68-70.

⁴ Noverit praesens aetas, noverit creditura posteritas, noverint omnes, quod ego, Willielmus Bertram, ad honorem Sanctae et Individuae Trinitatis, Patris, Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, cum uxore mea, Hawys, et heredibus meis, Rogero, et Guydone, Willielmo, Ricardo, et caeteris, voluntate et concilio, prece pariter et petitione domini Osberti Colutarii, pro anima mea et parentum meorum, pro meorum remissione peccatorum, pro dominis meis vivis et defunctis, pro uxore mea, et filiis, et

cated to St. Peter only, but from the reign of Henry II. it appears as the convent of St. Peter and St. Paul.¹ The canons, whose number seems to have been twelve, owned allegiance at first to the prior and convent of Pentney in Norfolk.²

William Bertram's son, Roger Bertram I., after endowing the canons with the church of Felton and other gifts,³ was buried in the church under a stone with the inscription: HIC . JACET . ROGERVS . BERTRAM . FVNDATOR.⁴ William Bertram II. confirmed the grants of his father and grandfather and added to the possessions of the convent.⁵ The canons also obtained valuable gifts of land in the parishes of Rothbury, Long Horsley, Felton, etc., from neighbouring owners, and in 1386 they acquired from Ralph Lord Greystoke the church of Long Horsley, the appropriation being confirmed by the bishop in 1391.⁶

Some seals of the Bertrams are preserved in the treasury at Durham and in the British Museum. The first is attached to a deed of the early part of the twelfth century by which Roger Bertram granted land at Ketton, co. Durham, to the prior and convent of Durham. It is round, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter. Horseman to left holding shield on right arm, the left arm raised behind him. SIGILLUM ROGERI BERTRANNI.⁷ Another seal is round, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches diameter. Knightly horseman to the right; wearing hauberk of mail, surcoat, flat-topped helmet with vizor closed, sword and shield with arms. Horse caparisoned. Arms: *an orle between eleven crosses crosslet*, ✠ s' ROGERI . B'TRAM . DNI . D' MIDFORD. Secretum, round, 1 inch, with a shield bearing the same arms as on obverse, ✠ SIGILLVM . SECRETI.⁸ A third, attached to a grant to the earl of Leicester of a rent in Ellesden (Elsdon), is round, 1 inch diameter. On a field *semée of*

pro hominibus meis fidelibus, concedo locum, qui Brinkeburne dicitur, quem idem Osbertus aedificavit domino Radulpho, presbitero monasterii Sanctae Mariae de Insula, et fratribus suis, locum hunc praetextatum, cum terris et omnibus quae mei juris sunt, quae praedicto Osberto prius dederam, concedo fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus et servitiis, superaddens etiam de desertis meis, videlicet, Thornhalgh, et Forderhalgh, et Papwirthhalgh, et Heley, et Over Heley, et omnes saltus meos circumjacentes; et de silva mea, quae ab oriente est Heley, a via quae descendit a superiori parte ejusdem usque ad Linchbourne, et exinde usque ubi eadem bourne cadet in Coket. Haec, inquam, omnia concedo et dono et imperpetuum possidenda super altare Dei et Sancti Petri offero, et haec mea cruce confirmo, usibus et sustentationi Christi pauperum inibi cohabitantium, cum omnimoda libertate, sine omni inquietudine, modis omnibus profutura. Et ego, Hawys, uxor Willelmi Bertram, libenter in id ipsum concensum cruce adhibeo. Et ego, Rogerus, filius Willelmi Bertram, hac mea cruce illud idem confirmo. Praeterea omni anno dono eisdem canonicis viginti pisces de mea piscaria de Coket. Testibus, Richardo presbitero et Baldwino, filio ejus, Bertramo de Pichedene, Carod, et aliis. *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 1.

¹ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, passim.

² *Ibid.* pp. 184, 185.

³ *Ibid.* p. 3.

⁴ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt ii. vol. ii. p. 39.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 90. *Brinkburn Chartulary*, pp. 200, 201.

⁷ *Dur. Treas.* 1^{mn} 12^{mnc} Spec. No. 13.

⁸ *Cat. Seals Brit. Mus.* vol. ii. p. 250.

crosses an orle, * s' ROGERI . BERTRAM.¹ Another impression of the second seal is attached to a charter by which Roger Bertram, 'dominus de Mitford,' gives a toft and croft in Molesdene to the convent of Durham and Robert,² bishop of Durham.³

Little is known of the history of the priory, except what can be learned from the chartulary.⁴ The names of the prior and canons appear in the *Pipe Rolls* of 1188, 1190, 1196, 1197 and 1202.⁵ On February 19th, 1200/1, King John, when at Hexham, granted a confirmation to the canons, and a charter of confirmation was granted on March 10th, 1252/3, by Henry III.⁶ For these favours the prior and convent agreed to give the king ten marks, which was long unpaid.⁷

In 1292 the prior of Brinkburn was assessed in £31 5s. 7d.,⁸ and two years later he established his right to free chase in Heleyhope, Linchwood (now Linn-wood) and West Rimside.⁹

About the year 1322 the prior and convent addressed a petition to the king praying for some relief on account of the losses they had sustained from the Scots.¹⁰

¹ *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 5,227.* Engraved in Surtees, *Durham*, pl. xi. No. 16.

² Robert Stichell was bishop of Durham 1261-1274; Robert de Insula was bishop 1274-1283.

³ *Dur. Treas. 1^{ma} 2^{dæ} Spec. No. 25.* Engraved in Surtees, *Durham*, pl. vii. No. 1.

⁴ The chartulary is a small octavo volume, about 8½ in. by 5 in., in a fifteenth century binding. The face is divided into four panels having *Sancta Maria Mater* stamped across on each side. The first leaf has been cut out and the third partially destroyed since Dugdale extracted the foundation charter. Some charters—thirty-seven in number—are missing farther on. In 1585 the volume was in the hands of Thomas Bates of Morpeth (*cf. Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. xv.). Ro. Helme, writing to Henry, earl of Northumberland, 6th May, 1593, states that 'the bookes of the late monasteries of Alnewicke, Brenkborne and Newminster my lord your uncle's and my late lord your father's creation with his lordship's letters patente' had been delivered by the order of the earl's late father to Thomas Bates. (Duke of Northumberland's MSS.) This chartulary, with that of Newminster, seems to have been in the possession of Lord William Howard in 1630. It was afterwards in the possession of Thomas Astle, keeper of the records in the Tower, whose arms are stamped on the back of the cover; at his death it was sold to the marquess of Buckingham and afterwards acquired by Lord Ashburnham. It is now in the British Museum, where it is catalogued as Stow MS. No. 511. (*Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. xv.)

⁵ *Pipe Rolls*, 34 Hen. II.; 1, 8, 9 Rich. I.; 4 John. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. pp. 47, 49, 59, 61, 80.

⁶ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, pp. 187, 192, 194.

⁷ *Pipe Rolls*, 29, 37, 45, 46, 51, 53, 55, 56 Hen. III. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. pp. 208, 229, 259, 263, 272, 281, 290, 296.

⁸ Pope Nicholas's Taxation. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 354.

⁹ *Placita de Quo Warranto*, 21 Edw. I. rot. 7 d. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 175.

¹⁰ A nostre seigneur le Roi et a son conseil prient ses poures chapelleins priour et couent de Brynkeburn en le countee de Northumbreland qe come il sont si nettement destruz par la guerre Descoce qe il ne poont recourir lour estat sanz grant eid e secour de vostre seigneurie qil vous pleise de vostre grace pardonner a eux les xxxiiⁱⁱ qil vous deinent pur vitailles achatez de vostre piere q' sont estallez en vostre escheker qar sire il sont duze chanoignes e il ne ont dont vivre forsq' xl marcs de terre rentes et des auoisons de seinte eglise.

Il semble au conseil sil plect au roi qe aumoigne seroit au roi pur les grauntz pertes et destructions qil ont suffere par la guerre Descoce de pardonner la dite sume.

Il plect au roi. Ancient Petitions, No. 1798. *Cf. Rot. Parl.* vol. ii. p. 411.

In further relief an order, made October 8th, 1331, on the treasurer and barons of the exchequer, discharged the prior and convent of £32 due to the exchequer for victuals purchased in Newcastle of the late king;¹ and on August 3rd, 1333, on account of their 'much depressed' state, Master Gilbert de Halghton, receiver of the king's victuals at Newcastle, was ordered to deliver to them twenty quarters of wheat.² On June 16th, 1334, in compliance with the petition of the prior,³ the king restored to them a rent of 16s. in Newcastle, given to the prior and convent by William de Felton in mortmain, which, having been given without the king's licence, had been taken into his hands by command of the king's justices.⁴

In 1340, Adam de Preston, canon of Brinkburn, was admitted to priest's orders.⁵ He was probably a kinsman of Ralph de Preston, who resigned the priorate in January, 1343.⁶ Robert de Wodehous' or Wodside, canon of Brinkburn, was admitted to priest's orders in 1344.⁷ Sir Robert de Morpeth, also a canon, was admitted acolyte in 1344, and sub-deacon in 1345.⁸

The canons were still complaining of poverty to the bishop of Durham in 1391,⁹ and in 1419, the convent having been raided and robbed of charters, muniments, books, chalices, vestments, ornaments and other goods, the evildoers were threatened by the bishop with the greater excommunication if the goods were not restored within twenty days.¹⁰

On July 25th, 1834,¹¹ in removing the debris of a burned wooden building which stood near the offices of the house and a little to the north-west of the church, there was a very important find of gold coins.

¹ *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1330-1333, p. 267.

² *Ibid.* 1333-1337, p. 133.

³ A notre seigneur le Roi et a son conseil monstre le priour de Brenkeburn qest destrutz p' les Escoces qe la ou le Roi Edward ael nostre seigneur le Roi, qore est, par sa charite dona congee a William de Felton a doner au dit Priour xvi southez de rente en la vile de Neof Castel sur Tyne, sicome piert par sa chartre, dont le transecrit est cusu a ceste peticion et apres en le eyre sire Hugh de Cressingham feut presente qe le priour auoit purchase la dite rente saunz conge le roi par quei feut comannde p' les ditz iustices de seissir la dite rente en la meyn le roi et apres ceo la la dite rente feut graunte au priour de respondre des issues par quoi il prie a nostre seigneur le roi qil . . . voil faire sa chartre de la dite rente qil le pens tenir pour lui et ses successeurs et lui pardonner les arrerages eaunt regard a sa pouert et a sa destruction.

Coram rege et magno consilio.

Soit lautre peticion veue et soit outre faite execucion selonc lendorssement de icele. Ancient Petitions, No. 317.

⁴ *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1330-1334, p. 551.

⁵ *Bp. Kellawe's Register*, vol. iii. p. 202.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 519.

⁷ *Ibid.* pp. 133, 141.

⁸ *Ibid.* pp. 144, 151.

⁹ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. xi.

¹⁰ *Durham Registers*, Langley, p. 269 dorso.

¹¹ *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1834, vol. ii. p. 636.

The hearthstone¹ had been removed, and the man who was throwing up the earth into a cart said to the man on the cart, 'That's the heaviest spadeful I ever threw up,' and the man on the cart, looking down, saw a pot of brass or bell metal.² There were between three and four hundred coins, comprising rose nobles of the first and second coinage of Edward III., half and quarter nobles of the same reign, and nobles of Richard II. The pot and some of the coins are still at Brinkburn, in the possession of Mrs. Hugh Fenwick. The Medal Room at the British Museum was enriched, by the gift of Major Cadogan, with specimens of the coins not before then in the collection; others were given away and some disposed of.³

The following list of the estates of the prior and convent of Brinkburn has been prepared from the chartulary printed by the Surtees Society:

Description of Property.	Name of Donor.	Date of Acquisition.
Brinkeburne, Thornhalgh, Forderhalgh, Papwirth-halgh (Pauperhalgh), Heley, and Over Heley	William Bertram	1100-1135
Church of Felton	" "	1100-1135
1 carucate in Aldewurth	" "	1100-1135
20 fish from the fishery of William Bertram in the Coket (Coquet)	" "	1100-1135
4 acres in Uver Felton (Old Felton)	Endo de Scauceby	
Peat-moss between Rymlawe and Heley	Roger Bertram	1216-1272
Helyhope	" "	1245-1257
Wood of Rymside (Rimside)	" "	1258-1259
Wood of Linchewode (Linn-wood)	Roger Bertram III.	1243-1274
Little Framlyngton and Linchewode	Ralph & William de Framlyngton	(1216-1246)
Little Framlington	John de Eslyngton	(Before 1265)
Marlpit in Welden	Roger Bertram, lord of Mitford ...	(1243-1275)
Waste in Glanteley (Glantlees), called Schakel-zerdesnoke (Snook-bank)	" "	1264-1265
Toft and croft in Glanteley (Glantlees)	" "	"
27 acres in Hevenwod	" "	1246-1252
Manor of Evenwode	Adam, son and heir of Richard de Mora	1296
6 lands and a toft and croft in Little Felton (Old Felton)	Roger Bertram	(1243-1275)
A marsh below the spring in Over Felton (Old Felton)	William, son of Roger son of Payn	1240-1241
A marsh below the spring in Over Felton (Old Felton)	William de Scauceby	1242-1243
Toft in Over Felton (Old Felton)	Ralph de Scauceby	Before 1201
3 acres of land in Over Felton (Old Felton)	" "	"
2 acres of land in Over Felton (Old Felton)	" "	"

¹ *Hist. Berwickshire Naturalist Club*, vol. xii, p. 29.

² Communicated by the late Mr. C. H. Cadogan to the Rev. William Greenwell.

³ *Ex inf.* Mrs. Cadogan, March, 1904.

Description of Property.	Name of Donor.	Date of Acquisition.
Dead wood from the wood of Haysand (Hazon) ...	Robert de Hilton ...	1288
Land in Aketon (Acton) ...	Richard de Morwyk ...	(Before 1242)
1 acre of land in Aketon (Acton) ...	Nicholas de Aketon ...	1242
1 toft and croft in Greater Felton and 18 acres of land in Thrasterston (Thirston)	William Puffyn ...	1257
16d. rent from a toft in Kirketon (Kirkheaton) ...	Hugh Vigerus ...	Before 1269
16d. rent from a toft in Thrasterston ...	Adam de Bokenfeld ...	1269
1 carucate of land with its tofts in Over Felton (Old Felton) and two marks from Framlington Mill	William Bertram ...	Before 1254
7 acres of land in Thrasterston (Thirston) and other land there	Richard, son of Roceline de Thrasterston	(Circa 1250)
Land in Thrasterston (Thirston) to maintain light to the B.M. in Brenkeburne church	William, son of Elias surnamed Puffyn	1246-1253
1d. rent from Thrasterston to maintain light to the B.M. in Brinkeburn church	Adam Maufetur ...	1253
1 toft in Thrasterston (Thirston) ...	Agnes, dau. of Sir Thomas fitz William	(Circa 1250)
1 toft, 1 croft, and 2 acres of arable land in Thrasterston (Thirston)	Hugh Vigerus, son of Gilbert de Kreclawe (Kirkley)	(Circa 1250)
1 toft and croft in Thrasterston (Thirston) for a light for the support of a light before the altar of the Holy Cross in Brenkeburne church	William Puffyn, son of Helyas de Greteham	(Circa 1250)
12 acres of arable land in Thrasterston (Thirston) to maintain the light of B.M. in Brinkeburne church	Roger Bertram of Mitford ...	(1243-1275)
Third part of a toft and croft and 5 acres of arable land in Bokenfelde (Bockenfield)	William, son of William Blumville of Bokenfelde	1267-1271
3½ acres of arable land in Bokenfelde (Bockenfield)	William Blumvil ...	1244
2s. rent from land in Bokenfelde (Bockenfield) ...	William de Toggesden (Togston)	
1 acre, 1 rood of land in Bokenfelde (Bockenfield)	William Frankelayne, son of Osolfy de Bokenfeld	
1 carucate of land in Esschet (Eshot) and Bokenfelde (Bockenfield) and Over Felton (Old Felton)	Godfrey Mauduit ...	1197-1217
1 toft in Bokenfelde (Bockenfield) ...	" " " "	1209-1212
4 messuages in Framlyngton ...	W. Pigace, Margaret his wife and John de Eslyngton	Before 1246
1 toft in Little Framlington (Low Framlington) and 3 perches in Great Framlington (Long Framlington)	William Pigace and Margaret his wife	Before 1246
1 toft in Little Framlington and 2 acres in Great Framlington (Long Framlington)	" "	Before 1246
2 acres of land and 3 roods in Framlington ...	W. de la Tur and Margaret de Framlington, his wife	Before 1246
1 toft and 2 acres and ½ rood of land in Framlington	W. de la Tur and Margaret his wife, dau. of Will. de Framlington	Before 1246
1 toft and croft and 1 perch in Framlington ...	W. Brien and Agnes his wife ...	(Circa 1250)
1 toft and croft in Framlington of his demesne ...	" " " "	"
4½ acres in Framlington ...	The same and Thomas, their son	"
5½ acres in Framlington ...	" "	Before 1201

Description of Property.	Name of Donor.	Date of Acquisition.
1 toft and croft and 20 acres of arable land in Framlington	Roger, son of Walter de Prendwyk	
4 acres of arable land in Framlington	" "	
6 acres of arable land in Framlington	William, son of William de Bokenfelde	1272-1307,
Lands in Framlington	Richard Brunthyng	(Before 1246)
1 toft and croft in Framlington	John de Eslyngton	1227-1231
1 toft and croft in Great Framlington (Long Framlington)	Scirytha, widow of Geoffrey Turnoure	Before 1281
10 acres of land in Framlington	Marjory, dau. of William de Framlington	1247
1 toft and croft and 7 acres of land in Framlington	Agnes, dau. of William de Framlington, widow of William Brien	(Circa 1246)
1 toft and 5½ acres of land in Framlington	Amabilia, dau. of William de Framlington	Circa 1246,
Messuage and lands in Framlington	Margery daughter of William de Framlington	(Circa 1246,
Adam, son of Roger, son of Simon de Framlington, a nief	Margaret, dau. of William de Framlington	(Circa 1246)
Tithe of multure from the mill in Framlington ...	John, son and heir of W. de Eslington	1249
Langlivelton and common of pasture and of fuel...	Ralph de Heckelawe	(Before 1200)
Waste below Little Framlington (Low Framlington)	Roger Bertram of Mitford	1245-1257
6s. rent from lands in Little Framlington (Low Framlington)	William de Glanton	1349
1 toft and 1 croft and lands in Langeventon ...	William Pyon	Before 1246
A sheepfold in Langevynton	" "	Before 1246
All his land, etc., in Langevyngton	" "	1248
1 toft and 1 croft and 3½ acres of land in Little Framlington (Low Framlington)	John, son of W. Pyon	1279-1281
1 acre of land in Framlington for the sacriston ...	Matilda de Framlington, widow of Adam Hirnyng	(Circa 1260)
Akehalgh (Oakhaugh) and Lynehalgh	William de Framlington	Before 1201
Land enclosed south of the Koket (Coquet) ...	Roger de Merlay	(1164-1239)
Pasture in the wood south of the Koket (Coquet)	" "	
Pasture in the wood south of the Koket (Coquet)	Roger de Merlay III.	1245-1257
A dwelling and common of pasture and fuel in Stanton (Stanton)	Richard de Merlay	Before 1201
Tithes in the parish of Horseley	Richard de Heley, parson of St. Helen of Horseley.	
Service of Nicholas Little and land, etc., in Great Tirwhit (Trew hitt)	John, son of Patrick de Kesterne (Castron)	1227-1235
Half the vill of Great Tirwhyt (Trew hitt) ...	John de Kesterne (Castron), son of John, son of Patrick	1250?
Demesne in Great Tirwhit (Trew hitt)	John, son of Patrick de Kesterne	Before 1243
Land and a toft and croft in Nether Tirwhit (Low Trew hitt)	" " "	Before 1243
1 toft and other lands in Nether Tirwhit (Low Trew hitt)	" " "	Before 1243
1 toft and 1 croft, etc., in Over Tirwhit (High Trew hitt)	Agnes, dau. of Robert de Tirwhyth, and Hugh, her grandson	1226-1229

Description of Property.	Name of Donor.	Date of Acquisition.
1 toft and 1 croft and 12 acres in Over Tirwhit (High Trew hitt) for a light in Brinkburn church	William, son of Geoffrey of Over Tirwhit	Before 1243
A moiety of Over Tirwhit (Trewitt) Mill ...	Alan, brother of Nicholas Little of Over Tirwhit	1241
1 acre of land in Over Tirwhit (High Trew hitt) for a light in Brinkburn church	Thomas, son of Alan of Over Tirwhit	
3 acres of land in Nether Tirwhyt (Low Trew hitt) for the same	Alan Jay and Agnes his wife ...	
$\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate of land in Tirwhit (Trew hitt) ...	Gregory de Oterington ...	1243
5 acres of land in Nether Tirwhit (Low Trew hitt)	Adam, son of Helyas de Tirwhit	1244
1 toft and 12 acres of land and 2 acres of meadow in Nether Tirwhit (Low Trew hitt)	Adam de Cambhus ...	1246
2 acres of land in Warton ...	William, son of Ylif de Warton ...	
1 toft and 1 croft in Little Tossan ...	John, son of Sir John, son of Waldeve	1246
3 acres of arable land in Little Tossan ...	Helyas, son of Hutred Helle ...	1245-1257
20 acres of arable land in Little Tossan ...	John, son of John, son of Waldeve of Edlyngham, knight	1258-1259
1 toft and 4 acres of land in Kesterne (Caistron)...	John de Kesterne and Sybil his wife	
$\frac{1}{2}$ a mark from the mill of Babington (Great Bavington)	Alice de Umfraville, widow of William Bertram	(Circa 1200)
$\frac{1}{2}$ a mark rent from lands in Throphille (Throphill) (an exchange)	Agnes, the prioress, and convent of Halistan (Holystone)	1261-1263
$\frac{1}{2}$ a mark from the meres of Hegning, co. Lincoln	Ralph de Trihamton ...	
Land in Rokesburgh ...	Ralph de Yetham and Regaldina, his wife	
Land in Rokesburgh ...	Gilbert Fraser and Christiana his wife	Circa 1164
Common of pasture in Edlingham ...	John de Edlyngham, knight ...	1259
Land in Wyttingham (Whittingham), Thrown-ton (Thrunton) and Barton	John, son of Simon ...	1258-1259
Estovers in Whittingham and Barton ...	Robert de Glanton, knight ...	1291-1296
A capital messuage in Barton and 2 carucates in Whytingham and Barton	John, son of Simon ...	
Licence to buy and sell in Alnewik (Alnwick) ...	William de Vescy ...	
1 toft in Alnemouthe (Alnmouth) ...	Eustace de Vescy ...	
12d. from Hawkehil (Hawkhill) for a light ...	Nicholas de Hawkehille ...	
18d. from a burgage in Werkeworth (Warkworth)	William de Bottleston (Buston)	
6d. rent from land in Netherbutleston (Low Buston)	Hugh, son of Gregory of Butlesdon (Buston)	
6d. rent from a toft in Werkeworth (Warkworth)	German Tysun ...	Before 1201
A saltpan in Werkeworth (Warkworth)...	Earl Henry, son of the king of Scotland	1139-1152
A saltpan in Werkeworth (Warkworth) on the Koket (Coquet).	Robert fitz Roger ...	Before 1201
Confirmation of above ...	Malcolm de Gwarenne, earl of Northumberland	After 1152
2 tofts in Newbiggyng (Newbiggin-by-the-Sea) ...	John, son of Hugh de Newbiggyng	

Description of Property.	Name of Donor	Date of Acquisition.
A dwelling in Neubiggynge (Newbiggin-by-the-Sea)	Bernard de Bailliol	After 1135
A dwelling in Neubiggynge (Newbiggin-by-the-Sea)	" " " " " "	" " " " " "
Herford brig (Hartford bridge)	John de Plessiz (Plessey), knight	
2 selions in Hereford (Hartford)	Adam, son of Gilbert de Schotton	
Multure of their corn at Plessez mill	Simon, son of Richard de Plessez	
8 acres of land in Schotton (Shotton)	William Paris of Schotton	
1 toft and arable land in Schotton (Shotton)	William, son of Roger de Schotton	1267-1272
1 acre of land in Schotton (Shotton)	Olive, dau. of Robert, widow of Rob. de Bleckeston	
20 acres of land in Schotton (Shotton)	Robert de Blaikeston	
8 acres of arable land in Schotton (Shotton)	Gilbert de Schotton	1245-1257
1 acre of land in Schotton (Shotton)	Simon, son of Richard de Plessiz	
2 acres of land in Schotton (Shotton)	William, son of John, and Maude, his wife	
A saltpan, a toft, and half a carucate of land in Cupum (Cowpen)	James de Bolum and Gilbert his son	Before 1197
6 acres in Cupum (Cowpen)	John, son of Hugh	Before 1201
Land in Cupum (Cowpen) and common of pasture in Stamforddam (Stamfordham)	Roger, son of Hugh	"
Land in Stamfordham (Stamfordham)	Ranulph, son of Wydhelard de Stamfordham	
53 acres, etc., in Great Heton (Capheaton) and Maften del Heest (East Matfen)	Thomas de Fenwic	Circa 1256
6 acres of land in Hulkeston (<i>query</i> Ouston)	Thomas Sturdy	1259-1261
A shop in Corbrig	John Buyllun	1245
12d. from the mill of Neuham (Newham)	Robert de Neuham	
A toft and common of pasture and fuel in Prestwic (Prestwick)	Simon, son of John	
16s. from land in Pilgrim Street, Newcastle	William de Felton	1292-1293
Land in Newcastle	Thomas, son of Alexander de Gloucestre	
3s. rent from a dwelling-house in Newcastle	Bernard de Arenis	Before 1201
18d. rent from a messuage in Newcastle	John Raynald	1315
Land in Quicham (Whickham) with a fishery	Hugh, bishop of Durham	1153-1197
6 acres of land in Thrasterston (Thirston)	Richard, son of Jocelin	Before 1201
4 acres of land in Over Felton (Old Felton)	Eudo de Scalceby	"
$\frac{1}{2}$ a mark from the mill of Herle (Kirkharle)	Walter de Bolbec	"
3 acres of land in Neusum (Newsham)	William de Neusum	"
3 acres in Neusum (Newsham)	Geoffrey de Neusum	"
A dwelling in Alnmouth (Alnmouth)	William de Vescy	"
1 carucate in Quicham (Whickham)	Hugh, bishop of Durham	1153-1197
Land in Stamfordham (Stamfordham)	Ranulf de Stamfordham	Before 1201
1 carucate in Framlington	William de Framlington	"
9 acres in Neusum (Newsham)	Nicholas de Neusum	"
Multure from 12 acres in Neusom (Newsham)	Gilbert de la Val	"
Herford Bridge (Hartford Bridge)	Richard de Plessiz	"
10 acres of forest in the essarts of Linchewiteburne, Heley, and Foderhalghe	King John	1201
Long Horsley church	Ralph, baron of Greystok	1387

A seal of the convent is preserved in the treasury at Durham cathedral. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, pointed oval. St. Peter, on the right, holding a book in his right hand, in the left hand his keys; on the left St. Paul, holding in the right hand a book, in the left hand a sword, each standing on a carved corbel. In base, under a round-headed arch, the prior kneeling in prayer, to the left. ✠ s' APLOR' . PETRI . ET . PAVLI . DE . BRINKEVRNE.¹ Several seals of the priors are in the treasury at Durham. The first, of the end of the twelfth century, is pointed oval, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Tonsured figure seated *adverse*, side of chair seen on each side, holding cross in right hand and book to breast in left. ✠ GALFRIDVS PRIOR DE BRINKEBURN. It is attached to an inspeximus by Galfrid, prior of Brinkburn, and others of charters of Robert, bishop of St. Andrews.² The second, *imperfect*, attached to a deed of John fitz Robert (died 1240), granting the chapel of St. Mary at Warkworth to the prior and convent of Durham, is rounded oval, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 1 inch. Demi St. Peter *adverse* holding book in right and keys in left hand. Beneath, remains of a figure praying. A rosette on right side of face, another at left shoulder and a third beneath left hand. All in a canopied niche, a row of six rosettes on each side of niche. s' NICHOLA IS DE BRINK³ The third, appended to a document connected with the church of Ellingham, A.D. 1239, is oval, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches by 1 inch. Hand issuing from left side of seal holding two keys. ✠ SIGILL' ALANI PRIORIS DE BRINKEVRNE.⁴ The fourth belongs to a document of William the prior and convent of Brinkburn connected with the church of Felton, A.D. 1248, and is oval, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Prior seated, vested in chasuble, wearing mitre of a peculiar form, holds crosier outwards in left hand, the right is now wanting. SIGILL' WIL PRI . DE RRIN⁵ The fifth, appended to a document concerning an agreement between the prior of Evesham and the prior of Durham about Lytham in 1243, is oval, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 1 inch. Figure standing *adverse* wearing chasuble and maniple, hands raised. . . . WILLI : PORIS : . . : BRINKEVRNE.⁶ The sixth, attached to a deed of 1521, is a privy seal

¹ *Dur. Treas.* 3^{cia} 2^{dac} Pont. No. 11, attached to a confirmation by Bp. Skirlaw of the appropriation of the church of Horsley to Brinkburn in 1391. Another impression is attached to 3^{cia} 12^{mac} Pont. No. 3.

² *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 1,226. An impression of what seems to be the same seal is in the British Museum (*cf. Cat. of Seals Brit. Mus.* vol. i. p. 459).

³ *Ibid.* 1^{ma} 1^{mac} Spec. No. 51.

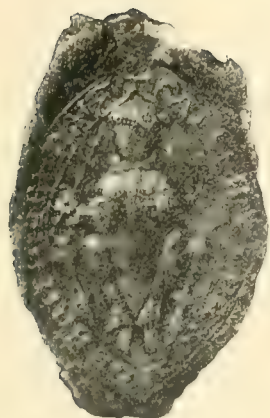
⁵ *Ibid.* 4^{ta} 2^{dac} Spec. No. 40.

⁴ *Ibid.* 4^{ta} 2^{dac} Spec. No. 14.

⁶ *Ibid.* 2^{dac} 4^{ta} Ebor. No. 26.

BRINKBURN SEALS.

1. Seal of the convent of Brinkburn.—*Dur. Treas.* 3^{cia} 2^{dne} Pont. No. 11.
2. Galfrid, prior of Brinkburn. *Dur. Treas.* Misc. Chart. No. 1226.
3. Nicholas, prior of Brinkburn. *Dur. Treas.* 1^{ma} 1^{mac} Spec. No. 51.
4. Alan, prior of Brinkburn.—*Dur. Treas.* 4^{ta} 2^{dne} Spec. No. 25
5. William, prior of Brinkburn.—*Dur. Treas.* 4^{ta} 2^{dne} Spec. No. 40.



2



3



1



4



5

or signet, round, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, within an engrailed border a shield of arms: *a saltire between three goats' heads crased, in base a mullet.*

LIST OF PRIORS OF BRINKBURN

- 1135 (before). Ralph, the first prior, previously priest of the monastery of St. Mary de Insula.
- 1153 (*circa*). Nicholas, prior of Brincaburch, occurs January 22nd, 1153/4, in the *Chronicles* of John of Hexham.³
- 11... Galfrid . . . whose seal is in the treasury at Durham and at the British Museum.⁴
 Nicholas, whose seal is attached to the grant of John fitz Roger to the convent of Durham of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen at Warkworth.⁵
1231. Alan. He was plaintiff in an assize of novel disseisin, June 20th, 1231, against William Pigace and others respecting common of pasture in Framlington;⁶ living 1240.⁷
1248. William.⁸ He attested the grant made by Sibyl, widow of Hugh de Morwick, to the abbot and convent of Newminster, which grant was confirmed May 3rd, 1252, by the king.⁹
1268. Nicholas.¹
1279. William.¹¹
- 1280 (*circa*). Geoffrey.
1334. Ralph de Preston, who resigned ides January, 1342/3.¹³
 Peter de Dunelmo, resigned 1352.¹⁴
1352. Robert de Aldewood, elected September 18th, 1352, admitted September 20th;¹⁵ living 1371.¹⁶
1391. Thomas de Witton.¹⁷
- 1406 (*circa*). John Brigg, was party to a charter dated July 28th, 1406;¹⁸ resigned September 16th, 1418.⁹
1418. Thomas de Hertwayton, with the consent of the canons presented by Bishop Langley, December 3rd, 1418; resigned 1420.¹⁰
1420. John Crossansyde [Corsenside], election confirmed November 16th, 1420.²¹
- 1450 (*circa*). William . . . suffragan bishop of Durham. William, prior of Brinkburn, was an attesting witness to the charter dated at Warkworth, October 12th, 1450, by which Henry, earl of Northumberland, gave the church of Leckenfield to Alnwick abbey.²² He was party to charters granted by Thomas Lisle of Felton, June 2nd, 1472,²³ and died in 1484.
1489. William.²⁴ He was party to agreements with the abbot and convent of Newminster, May 24th, 1489, July 27th, 1491, and August 31st, 1492.²⁵
- 1513 (*circa*). Thomas Todd, prior of Brinkburn, was party to an agreement dated July 1st, 1513, with Dame Eleanor Ogle respecting lands in Alnwick fields.²⁶
- 1536 (before). William Hodgson, prior at the time of the visitation and suppression of the monasteries.²⁷

¹ *Cat. of Seals Brit. Mus.* vol. i. p. 459.

Brinkburn Chartulary, p. 1.

³ *Hexham Priory*, Raine, vol. i. p. 167.

⁴ *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart No. 1,226. Cat. of Seals Brit. Mus.* vol. i. p. 459.

⁵ *Ibid.* 1^{ma} 1^{mae} Spec. No. 51. Cf. vol. v. of this work, p. 121. ⁶ *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.* Bain, vol. i. p. 209.

⁷ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. 126. ⁸ *Ibid.* pp. 42, 91. ⁹ *Cal. Charter Rolls, 1226-1257*, p. 390.

¹⁰ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, pp. 119, 151. *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, pp. 265, 283.

¹¹ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. xiv. Cf. *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, pp. 264, 265, 283. Surt. Soc. No. 88.

¹² *Dur. Treas. Misc. Chart. No. 1226. Brinkburn Priory*, p. xiv.

¹³ *Bp. Kellawe's Register*, vol. iii. p. 519.

¹⁴ *Durham Registers*, Hatfield, p. 7.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, pp. 170-172. ¹⁷ *Ibid.* p. 203. ¹⁸ *Ibid. Dur. Treas. 3^{cia} 12^{mae} Pont. No. 3.*

¹⁹ *Durham Registers*, Langley, p. 101 dorso. ²⁰ *Ibid.* pp. 101 dorso, 290 dorso. ²¹ *Ibid.* p. 290 dorso.

²² Lansdowne MS. 326. Vol. v. of this work, p. 46 n. ²³ Lansdowne MS. No. 326, fol. 98.

²⁴ *Brinkburn Chartulary*, p. xiv.

²⁵ *Newminster Chartulary*, pp. 248, 250, 254.

Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 392.

²⁷ *Cal. Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Hen. VIII.* vol. x. pt. 1. p. 139.

The monastery was visited by Dr. Layton and Dr. Legh, the king's commissioners, about February, 1536, who reported that the canons venerated, as a relic, the girdle of St. Peter, and that William Hogeson, the prior, was alleged to have been incontinent with divers women.¹

The house was dissolved the same year under the Act of 1536. On June 26th, 1536, William Hodchon, the prior, was granted the not illiberal pension of £11 per annum.²

The following is the account of Thomas Johnson, the bailiff and collector appointed by the Crown, of the rents, etc., for one year, from Michaelmas, 1535, to Michaelmas, 1536 :

Farm of demesne lands with a grange, late in the hands of the monastery. £7 4s. 4d., farm of the site of the late monastery with buildings, demesne lands, grange, two orchards, gardens, a water corn mill and a tannery near the monastery, and fifteen closes of arable land, meadow, feedings and pasture, containing together [blank] acres, in the hands of the monastery, as appears in particulars in the book of survey thereof, taken by commission, 1 July, 28 Henry VIII. [1536], by Lionel Gray, Robert Collingwood, William Grene, and James Rokeby, leased to Cuthbert Carnaby for twenty one years by indenture dated [blank]; lease beginning at Michaelmas, 28 Henry VIII. [1536], therefore no account of the said farm rendered. Sum, £7 4s. 4d.

Rents and farms in various townships. £6 3s. 4d., rents and farms of six tenements on the Cokkett, and six tenements in various places by the said water, with their lands, meadows, feedings and pastures, held by tenants at will, as appears in particulars, in the said survey, payable at Whitsuntide and Martinmas.

30s. 8d., rents and farms of two tenements and one cottage in Whityngham with their lands, meadows and pastures, held by tenants at will.

8s., farm of one tenement in the township of Barton, in the tenure of James Hunteley, at will.

28s. 4d., farm of three tenements, at will, in Casefeld and Helme.

17s. 8d., farm of twelve tenements and two cottages in the vill of Magna Framlyngton, at will.

14s., farm of one tenement with certain lands and closes, called Snokebanke, in the tenure of John Alder, at will.

26s. 8d., farm of two tenements called Newmorehouse, in the tenure of two tenants at will.

71s. 4d., farm of six tenements and two cottages in Framlyngton Parva, at will, with 4s. free rent of Thomas Rookeby (2s.) and Richard Alder (2s.) for their lands there.

33s. 8d., farm of six tenements in Felton Magna, at will, with 16d. free rent of Thomas Rookby for his lands there called Blakehouse 'houshall.'

20s., farm of two tenements in Gisens, at will.

26s. 8d., farm of two tenements in the township of Grenez, in the tenure of two tenants at will.

£7, farm of three tenements with courtyards and gardens, and with fifty-four acres of arable land and pasture in the vill of Hertley in the tenure of John de Lavale, knight.

20s., farm of one tenement in Lynchurste in the tenure of Horne, at will.

10s., farm of one tenement in Eshet in the tenure of James Horne, at will.

13s. 4d., farm of one tenement in the vill of Hertford Brigge, in the tenure of John Hall of Otterburne, at will.

6s., farm of various lands in the vill and fields of Overtroughet, occupied by tenants at will.

40s., farm of various lands, meadows, and pastures in the town and fields of Nethertreughett, occupied by Edward Galon.

¹ *Cal. Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Hen. VIII.* vol. x. pt. i. p. 139.

² *Ibid.* vol. xiii. pt. i. p. 575.

- 13s. 4d., farm of one tenement in Bokenfeld in the tenure of James Carre, at will.
 10s., farm of one tenement with lands, meadows, feedings and pastures, in the vill of Tosson Parva by Riddesdale, in the tenure of William Homell.
 32s., farm of two tenements in Tosson Magna with lands (etc.), at will.
 31s., farm of one tenement in Rile in the tenure of Roger Swanne, at will.
 13s. 4d., farm of one tenement in Brenkelawe in the tenure of Roger Swynburn, at will.
 40s., farm of one place (*placea*) called Felton Parva, with lands, meadows and pastures, formerly in the tenure of four husbandmen each holding one ploughland, now in the tenure of James Carre, by indenture.
 13s. 4d., farm of one tenement in Cowpon in the tenure of Thomas Saunderson, at will.
 7s., farm of one tenement in Thruston in the tenure of Thomas Hynde, at will.
 16s. 8d., farm of two tenements in the vill of Newcastle upon Tyne.
 5s., farm of one tenement in Gateside in the tenure of William Clerke, at will.
 26s. 8d., farm of one tenement in the vill of Wodon in the tenure of John Wright, at will.
 12s., farm of one tenement in Wygham (Ulgham) in the tenure of Robert Herdyng, at will.
 3s. 4d., free rent of the lordship of Captheton.
 2s., lately received, rent of the monastery of Newmynster, not answered here, because now in the king's hand.
 8s., farm of one tenement in Highworth (Ewart) in Glendale in the tenure of John Arkehill, at will.
 4s., farm of one tenement with certain lands in Newbigyng in the tenure of John Downe, at will.
 6s., farm of three cottages at le Westhugh, at will.
 10s., farm of three cottages in Midfurth, not answered for because they lie waste and nothing has been raised from them towards the payment of their free farm called Ekemeale.
 5s., farm of a tenement called Kemesfelde, there, in the tenure of George Foreste, at will.
 6s. 8d., farm of one tenement in Weldendike in the tenure of the relict of Thomas Bell, at will.
 15s. 8d., rents and farms of five burgages in the vill of Alnewik, at will.
 Concerning any profit of lands and tenements in Rile lately 26s. 8d. yearly, now occupied by Alexander Heron of Meldon, by what right is not known, nevertheless it is estimated to be in mortgage; therefore it is to be referred to the king's council, as more fully appears in the said survey.
 Sum, £49 18s. 8d.

Issues of Spiritualities. £15 farm or issue of the rectory of Horseley, viz.: in tithes of grain of the township of Horseley and with tithes of wool, lambs, and petty tithes and tithes of grain of Stannyngton and Staunton Shelez with similar petty tithes there, and also tithes of the watersides south of the Cokett, except tithes of grain and hay of various tenements there, viz.: the tenements of John Davy, Richard Atkynson, John Horseley, the relict of [blank] Horseley, and Richard Turnour, whose tithes are charges with their farms by ancient custom; leased by the king's council to Cuthbert Horseley, as appears by letters missive, remaining with the auditors payable at Lady-day and Michaelmas.

£21 6s. 8d., farm of the rectory of Felton, viz.: tithes of grain and hay of Swarland, Framlyngton, Netherframlington, Aketon, Glauntles, Owsegares, Frith, Grenes, Heugh, Casefeld, Shothaugh, Elyhaugh, a moiety of Sheledikes, Wynterwyk, Cotefelde, Helmehill, Lynehurste, and Snokebanke, with tithes of grain of Bokenfeld, and also tithes of grain and hay of Oldefelton, Tolmanhaugh and Vicarhaugh in the fields of Thruston, and also tithes of Kirkefeld, with the vicarage house there and four cottages belonging to the vicarage, granted at farm by the king's council to Anthony Poye as appears by letters missive remaining with the auditors, payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day. Sum, £36 6s. 8d.

Sum total of receipts, £93 9s. 8d. Of which

Discharge of rent. In discharge of rent and farms of the demesne lands with the site of the late monastery, charged above at £7 4s. 4d., because the premises were occupied by the prior and convent from Michaelmas 27 Henry VIII. [1535] until 4 February following [1535/6] on which day the priory with all its possessions came to the hands of the king by Act of the parliament which first met 3 November, 21 Henry VIII. [1529]; viz.: in allowance of rent for St. Martin's term, 27 Henry VIII. [1535], 72s. 2d.

In discharge of rent of tenants in various townships above charged at £49 18s. 4d., because a moiety thereof, for St. Martin's term, 27 Henry VIII. [1535], were received by the prior and convent in their own right; viz.: in allowance of rent due before the said 4 February [1535/6], £24 19s. 2d.

In discharge of rent of the issues of the rectories of Horseley and Felton above charged at £36 6s. 8d., because the said prior and convent received and expended the issues of the said rectories for autumn, 28 Henry VIII. [1536], viz.: in allowance for the whole time of this account £36 6s. 8d.

Sum, £64 18s.

Rents resolute. In rent paid to the king, to the sheriff of Northumberland, from the lordship of Brenkburn at 8s. 3d. yearly, *nil*, because paid by the prior.

In rent paid to the bishop of Durham, from the church of Felton, at 6s. 8d. yearly, *nil*, as above.

In money paid yearly to the archdeacon of Northumberland from the churches of Horseley and Felton, for senage¹ and procuratorial expenses at 24s. yearly, *nil*, as above.

In rent paid to the sacristan of Durham, from the church of Horseley at 3s. 4d. yearly, *nil*, as above.

In rent paid to the prior of Tynmouth, from lands in Hertley at 14d. yearly, *nil*, as above.

Sum, *nil*.

Decay of rent. In decay of rent in Capheton charged above at 3s. 4d. because the said vill lies waste and the rent is remitted this year, *nil*.

Yearly pensions. Yearly pension paid to the heir of John Cartyngton² by grant of the late prior and convent, from all the lands and tenements in Framlyngton Magna and Framlington Parva which they formerly had by grant of John Cartington, and also from all the lands and tenements which the prior and convent had there of their ancient possession; payable at Whitsundide and Martinmas as appears by their charter sealed with their common seal, 5 Henry VII. [1489-1490], at 40s. yearly, *nil*, because paid by the prior.

Pension or salary to Thomas Querriour, chaplain and curate within the chapel of the late priory, at 106s. 8d., yearly, *nil*, as above.

Yearly pension or salary of John Gray, chaplain and curate within the chapel of the late priory, at 106s. 8d., *nil*, as above.

Sum, *nil*.

Fees and wages. Fee of Thomas Johnson, bailiff, at 53s. 4d. yearly as in former years; *nil*, because paid by the prior.

Fee of John Bednell, clerk of the court, at 6s. 8d. yearly, *nil*, as above.

Fee of George Fenwyk, keeper of the wood of the priory, at 6s. 8d. yearly, *nil*, as above.

Sum, *nil*.

Delivery of moneys. Charged in the account of William Grene, receiver, issues of the farm of the demesne lands and site of the priory together with the buildings, closes and mill lately occupied by the prior and convent from the said 4 February, 27 Henry VIII. [1535/6], on which day the priory with its possessions came to the king's hand, until Michaelmas next, viz.: for Whitsuntide term, 72s. 2d.

Charged in the account of the said receiver, rents and farms of tenants in various townships from the said 4 February, £24 19s. 2d.

Sum, £28 11s. 4d.

Sums of allowance and delivery, £93 9s. 8d., which sum corresponds to the sum of receipt, aforesaid.

'Et eque.'³

The site of the monastery, the water corn-mill, fifteen closes of arable land, meadow, etc., were demised to Cuthbert Carnaby, from

¹ Query, synodals.

² Query, a mistake for John de Framlington or for John de Eslington.

³ Ministers' Accounts, 27-28 Henry VIII. No. 101-30.

Michaelmas, 1536, for a term of 21 years, at the rent of £7 4s. 4d.¹ Before the expiration of this lease, September 29th, 1557, a lease for the term of 40 years from the date of the expiry of Carnaby's lease, was granted August 1st, 1546, to George Fenwick.²

On May 20th, 1550, Edward VI. granted the reversion in fee to John, earl of Warwick, 'to whom the government of the north has been committed, in compensation for his claim to the fourth part of the lands of Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, which he claims as next of kin and heir of Margaret, daughter of the said Richard.'³ Shortly afterwards the earl of Warwick was created duke of Northumberland and as such he obtained a confirmation of the grant, together with various estates in lieu of an annuity of 500 marks given him by Henry VIII., September 2nd, 1546.⁴ The grant reverted to the Crown on the duke's attainder in 1553.

In 1559, 'one Warcop' desired to purchase the site of Brinkburn, but Sadler,⁵ writing to Cecil from Berwick on December 10th of that year, protested that if the woods, worth, he was told, 1,000 marks, passed in the bargain, the queen would have no timber for the repair of Harbottle castle.⁶ He urged that the sale might be stayed or that the woods should be reserved.⁷ The protest either arrived too late or was disregarded, for on January 20th, 1559/60, in consideration of a sum of money paid, Thomas Reve and Nicholas Pynde of London, gentlemen, obtained a grant of the site of the late monastery of Brenkebourne, with two orchards belonging thereto, containing about one acre of land; the closes, etc., called Sterford-close, 6 acres; Burdge Flatte, 13 acres; Mountjoye Leez, 3 acres; Dokensflatte, 5 acres; Styrkeflatte, 10 acres; Stevenson Leez, 21 acres; Halleccote meadowe, 12 acres; Longhelee, 20 acres; Foderyehaughe, 20 acres; Hegleleez, 20 acres; a parcel of land called Brenkehaugh, on the west of the Hughe, with 30 acres of pasture there; the closes called the Parke, 30 acres; Burneside, 4 acres; a close of land and heath called Lynchewood-close, 40 acres; a house called the

¹ Ministers' Accounts, 27-28 Henry VIII. No. 101 (30).

² Cf. Hall and Humberston's *Survey*.

³ *Pat. Rolls*, 4 Edw. VI. pt. 7.

⁴ *Ibid.* 5 Edw. VI. pt. 6.

⁵ *Cal. Scot. Papers*, Bain, vol. i. p. 273.

⁶ The dependence on the woods of Brinkburn for a supply of timber for the repairs of Harbottle castle is mentioned in a survey taken in 1537. Cf. Hartshorne, pp. 57, 58.

⁷ *Cal. Scot. Papers*, Bain, vol. i. p. 273.

Tannehouse and a barn adjoining the late monastery ; a water mill within the site ; a pasture called Lynchewood, 40 acres, all in Brenkeburne, then or theretofore in the tenancy of Cuthbert Carnaby and parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery, and of the clear yearly value of £7 4s. 4d., 'to hold of the king in chief by service of the twentieth part of one knight's fee.'¹

These grants in fee simple were made subject to the subsisting lease granted by Henry VIII., August 1st, 1546, for a term of 40 years, commencing at Michaelmas, 1557, at the yearly rent of £7 4s. 4d.,² which in 1569 was held by Tristram Fenwick as assign of George Fenwick. Having taken part in the Rising of the North, 'Tristram Fenwick of Brinkburn, gent.,' was attainted and his lands forfeited to the Crown.

LANDS OF THE EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND PURCHASED BY HIM IN FEE SIMPLE.

Rent of tenants in Brenkeburne. Tristram Fenwyk holds the whole site of the late Priory of Brenkeburne, together with all houses built thereon, and the following lands :—A close of land called Storfjord close, a close of land called Byrdflatt, a close called Mountjoy, a piece of pasture called Domken flatte, a piece of arable land called Styrfkflatt, a close of land called Stevenson lee, a close of meadow called Holcot meadow, a parcel of meadow called Langhill, a parcel of meadow called Highlees, a parcel of meadow called Federy haugh with parcels of land lying within the same, a parcel of land called Brenkehaugh, a close of land called le Parke, a close of land called Burnesyde, a close of land called Lynchewood close, a pasture called Lynchewood, and herbage of a wood called Hopwood, and of a wood within the said close containing about forty acres 'de ranell,' a water corn mill and all 'le towne (?tanne) howse with a barn ;' reserving to the Crown all great trees, etc. The said Tristram holds the premises as assign of George Fenwyke from Michaelmas, 5 Mary [1557], for term of forty years, as appears by indenture of Henry VIII., dated 1 August, 31 Henry VIII. [1546] ; paying for the site 62s. 4d., for the mill £4, and for 'le tonnehouse' 2s. ; total £7 4s. 4d.³

When Thomas Percy, nephew of the sixth earl, was created earl of Northumberland by a new patent dated May 1st, 1557, the queen gave to him Brinkburn, with the ancient estates of his family recently in the possession of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland. He seems to have also received Brinkburn, which had been forfeited by the duke.⁴ The seventh earl was beheaded August 27th, 1572. On May 22nd, of that year, the site of the monastery of Brinkburn, the mill, and the closes described by Hall and Humberston as 'late parcel of the possessions of Thomas, earl of Northumberland, convicted of high treason,' were sold

¹ *Pat. Rolls*, 2 Eliz. pt. 3.

² *Pat. Rolls*, 14 Eliz. pt. 7.

³ Hall and Humberston's *Survey*, 1569. Exchequer Q.R. Miscellaneous Books, 37.

⁴ In the Feodary's Book of 1568 it is stated that Brenkburne was held by Thomas, earl of Northumberland. *Liber Feodarii*, 10 Eliz. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. lxii.

for £761 to Ambrose, earl of Warwick, and Richard Bowland, gent., to hold of the queen as of the manor of East Greenwich by fealty only in free and common socage.¹

Four days later the earl of Warwick and Richard Bowland, by indenture of bargain and sale, dated May 26th, 1572, conveyed the site of the monastery and the lands and appurtenances belonging thereto, as set out in the queen's letters patent, to Sir John Forster, knight.² Sir John Forster, dying at Spindleston in 1602, was succeeded by his natural son, Nicholas Forster of Bamburgh, whose third son, Edward Forster of Elford, sold Brinkburn, April 18th, 1626, to George Fenwick, described as of Gray's Inn, Middlesex, gent.³

George Fenwick, the purchaser of Brinkburn, was entered at Gray's Inn in 1622, but embracing the tenets of the Puritan party, he went to North America in 1639, where his first wife died at Say-brook,⁴ and was buried in a field near the confluence of the Connecticut with Long Island Sound.⁵ Returning to England in 1644, he was elected in the following year to represent the borough of Morpeth in the Long Parliament, and that of Berwick in the Parliaments elected 1654 and 1656. Having served with distinction, in the armies of the Commonwealth he was appointed governor of Berwick in 1649, and was a principal instrument in the rebuilding of the parish church in that town, where there is a monument, or cenotaph, to his memory.⁶ He died March 15th, 1656/7, at Worminghurst in West Sussex, an estate he had obtained with or through his first wife.

1656/7, 2nd February. Will of George Fenwick of Worminghurst, Sussex, esq. 'The counsell which the prophet gave to King Hezekiah upon the Lord's message to him that he should die and not live, is memorable for all, it being true of all others as of him, that they must die and not live. The truth of which is not more certaine then the time uncertaine and whereof by mercie being sensible, though at present in good health, I make this my last will and testament as followeth.' I give to my wife Katherine, Worminghurst, etc., her suites of hangings, the one of Cadmus (?) and the other of Diana; the plate and pewter that is marked with our names, and the coach and horses. I give to my mother Dorothea Clavering, £10; to my brother Claudius and the heirs male of his body, after

¹ *Pat. Rolls*, 14 Eliz. pt. 7.

² Brinkburn Abstract of Title.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ A letter from Colonel George Fenwick, dated October 10th, 1642, and another three months later, both written from Seabrook, are printed in *The New England Historical Register*, vol. xlv. pp. 354-358.

⁵ For an account of the disinterment of Mrs. Fenwick's remains in 1870, see *Notes and Queries*, series 4, vol. vii. p. 33; and series 7, vol. iii. p. 493. The remains showed that she was red-haired.

⁶ The burial of Colonel George Fenwick is not entered in the *Berwick Register*. Biographies of Colonel George Fenwick may be found in Mr. Richard Welford's *Men of Mark 'twixt Tyne and Tweed*, and in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, etc.

the decease of my wife, all my lands at Brinkburne and Nether Framlington. To my nephew Thomas Ledgard and his heirs male, all my lands in Thriston and Tritlington after the death of my wife; to my sister Ledgard and to my sister Cullick, £5 apiece; to my brother Ledgard and brother Cullick, £10 apiece; to my sister Cullick's children, £100 apiece; to my niece Clifton (?), £50; to my niece Bootflower's boy, £50; to my daughters Elizabeth and Dorothy, the lands in Sussex that descend to them from their uncle, Edward Apsley, esq., deceased. To Ralph Fenwick,¹ now a scholar at Christ Church, Oxford, £10 per annum.

Codicil dated March 9th, 1656/7. To my sister Cullick and her children, all my lands, goods and chattels in New England; to the public use of the country of New England, £500, if my very loving friend Edward Hopkins think fit; to Dame Eleanor Selby of Berwick, £10, and the education of my daughter Dorothy; my antient acquaintance and dearly beloved friend Sir Thomas Widdrington; to my friend and father-in-law, Sir Arthur Heselrigge, 40s. to buy a ring, and to every one of his children for the like purpose, 40s. My father-in-law, Mr. Clavering, and Thomas Burrell of Brinkburn. My cousin Lawrence and his wife, my cousin Strickland and his ladie. My dear and good friend Mr. Edward Hopkins, late warden of the Fleet. To Tristram Fenwick, £6 per annum for life, Mr. Ogle of Leith, N.B., widow Clarke of Weldon. Proved April 27th, 1657, at Lewes, by Elizabeth Fenwick, the daughter and sole executrix.²

Having made provision for his widow and for his two daughters, Colonel George Fenwick gave Brinkburn and his lands at Framlington to his brother Claudius Fenwick, a physician in Newcastle, who, together with his sister-in-law's second husband, Philip Babington, was rated for Brinkburn in 1663 at £150 per annum.³ Doctor Claudius Fenwick continued to reside at Newcastle and died about 1669. A catalogue of his library has been preserved.

15th September, 1669. Catalogue of the books of Claudius Fenwick, esq., doctor of physick, of Newcastle, deceased.⁴

Erasmus *Epistles*, 10s.; Pliny *Natural History* in Lattin and English, 12s.; Plutarches *Lives and Moralles*, 8s.; Speed's *Chronicle*, 8s.; Bp. Andrews *Sermons*, 8s.; Scapulars *Lexicon*, 3s. 6d.; Sympson's *Lexicon*, 3s. 6d.; Livie in English, 4s. 6d.; Tivisse *tiu Vindiciae*, 5s. 6d.; Dogdal and Dodsworth, 2 vols., £1; Petro Paulo *Council of Trent*, 6s. 8d.; Harper's *Monuments*, 5s.; *The Decameron*, 1s. 6d.; Cooper's *Dictionary*, 2s. 6d.; Janseius, 5s.; Tho. Aquinas, 1 vol., 5s.; Bellarmin, 3 vols., 12s.; Sauertus, 4 vols., 10s.; Hipocrates, 10s. 6d. [Hippocrates]; Avicenna, 5s. [Ibu Senu, an Arabian physician who died in 1037]; Schinkius, 5s. 6d.; Coesius *De Mineralibus*, 5s.; Sylvaticus, 3s. [query Sylvaticus, the Mantuan, who in 1317 wrote *Pandectae Medicinae*]; Chyrurgia, 2s.; And. Vesalius, 4s. 6d. [an Italian anatomist of the sixteenth century]; Becker, 1s. 6d.; Forolivensis, 3s.; Mercureall on Hippocras, 3s. [query Murcurialis, a medieval writer on medicine]; Æmilius Parisian, 2s.; Petro et Mathia, 1s. 6d.; Lujugerus, 2s.; Cetiis, 2s. 6d.; Cour Gesner, 4 vols., £1 [query Gesner's *History of Animals* published in 1557]; Mercatus his Works 3 vols., 7s. 6d.; Arelius cum aliis, 6s. 8d.; Forestus, 7s. [a well-known writer on medicine who died in 1597]; Spigelius, 8s. [a writer on surgery]; Mercutial prelections, 1s. 8d.; Mentanus, 1s. 6d.; Gerius, 1s. 6d.; Rembertus sup. *Histor.*, 6s.; Herculanus, 3s. 6d.; Laurentius *Anatomy*, 2s.; two paper books, 3s. 6d.; Greeke Bible, 10s.; Ryder's *Dictionary*, 5s.; Fernelius, 1s. 8d. [query De Morbis Universal.]; Fernelius, a French Court physician, died 1558]; Erasmus Paraphrases,

¹ The parentage of this Ralph Fenwick has not been ascertained. He matriculated April 1st, 1656; B.A., 1659; M.A., 1662, and rector of Morpeth, 1669-1672. Also vicar of Stamfordham.

² *Lewes Probate Registry*.

³ Hodgson, *Northumberland*. pt. iii. vol. i. p. 261.

⁴ *Durham Probate Registry*.

6 vols., 10s.; a French Vocabulary, 1s.; And. Laurentius, 2s. 6d.; Mercuria de Morbis Mul., 1s.; two English Bibles in 4to, 4s.; Crollius Chymich., 5s.; Van Helmont, 2 vols., 2s. 6d. [he was a disciple of Paracelsus and professor of mystical medicine; he died 1644]; Statius et Syl. Italicus, 1s.; Rederie de Castro, 1s. 8d.; Reverius, 2 vols., 8s.; Lockmans, 1s.; Mercutalis tractatus locii, 1s. 6d.; Crucquinus in Honatium, 1s. 6d.; Fabritius, 2s. [query Fabricius de Aquapendente, a celebrated teacher of anatomy who died 1617]; Henrinus, 2 vols., 2s. 6d.; Hippocrates *Aphorismi*, 1s.; Quintilian, 1s. 6d.; Drexelius, 9 vols., 9s.; Pliny *Natural History*, 3 vols., 4s.; Schotius, 2s.; Livy, 2 vols., 3s.; Johnstonus, 1s. 6d.; Fernelius de Morbis universal., 2s. 6d.; Latin Bible Germ., 1s.; Reynals *On the Soule*, 1s. 6d.; Boulton, 1s. 6d.; Houghton, 1s. 6d.; Primerotius, 2 vols., 1s. 6d.; Peradox, 1s.; Doctor Taylor's two pieces, 3s.; Greek Testament, English Common Prayer Book in Greeke, 2s. Total, £17 7s.

There are some other books of small value in three shelves which we judge fitt to cast in, to help the others to make out the prices.

'Item, two mapps of Brenkburne.'

FENWICK OF BRINKBURN.

ARMS: *Argent three martlets gules, on a chief of the last as many martlets of the first, a fleur-de-lis for difference.* Visitation of Northumberland, 1615. Or *per fess gules and argent six martlets counter changed.* *Ibid.* 1666.

GERARD FENWICK, sixth son of Sir John Fenwick [son of his second marriage = ... daughter and co-heir of Sir Walter Burradon, knight (a). with Elizabeth, sister of Sir Roger Widdrington] (a).

George Fenwick (a), son and heir.

Michael Fenwick,
second son,
died s.p. (a).

Tristram Fenwick (a), lessee of Brinkburn (a), took part in the Rising of the North, and was attainted in 1569.

Margaret, daughter of Ogle of Bothal (a).

a quo Fenwick of East Heddon (a).

George Fenwick, son and heir, was residing at Brinkburn when he entered his pedigree at the Heralds' Visitation of 1615 (a); will proved at York 29th October, 1617.

Dorothy, daughter of John Forster of Newham (a); executrix of her husband's will; she married Clavering, and is named in the will of her son George Fenwick.

Gregory Fenwick (a), was residing at Brinkburn when he made his will, 25th November, 1615; proved 1616; to be buried within the church of Brinkburn (c).

William Fenwick (a), of London, named in the will of his brother Gregory (c).

Margaret, married Robert Ogle (a).

Alice, daughter of Sir Edward Apsley of Worminghurst, Sussex, and widow of Sir John Butler, knight (a); died in America and was buried on the banks of the Connecticut, near Saybrook.

George Fenwick, son and heir, was 12 years of age in 1615 (a); admitted to Gray's Inn 11th February, 1621/2; purchased Brinkburn in 1626 (h); M.P. for Morpeth 1645, and for Berwick 1654; governor of Berwick, 1649; a colonel in the army on the side of the Commonwealth; died 15th March, 1656/7 (h); will dated at Worminghurst 2nd February, 1656; proved at Lewes 27th April, 1657.

Catherine, daughter of Sir Arthur Heselrigg of Noseley, Leicestershire; mar. secondly before 6th August, 1662 (h), Colonel Philip Babington; buried in the garden at Harnham, 2nd September, 1670.

William Fenwick (a), named in the will of his uncle Gregory.

Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir (b), sole executrix to her father's will; married Sir Thomas Heselrigg of Noseley, bart. (b). Dorothy, daughter and co-heir (b), married Sir Thomas Williamson of East Markham, Notts, knight and baronet (b).

Gregory Fenwick (a), apprenticed 12th March, 1628, to Ralph Madison of Newcastle, mercer; was residing at Brinkburn when he made his will, 21st March, 1635; proved 1636.

Isabel named in her husband's will (c).

Ann, to whom her father gave his goods (c).

Henry Fenwick (a).

Eleanor, dau. of William Bewick of Newcastle (b), married 12th Nov., 1650 (c); buried 16th Aug., 1657 (f).

Claudius Fenwick (a), of Newcastle, doctor of physic (b), was 44 years of age when he entered his pedigree at the Heralds' Visitation of 1666 (b); to whom his brother George gave Brinkburn, lands at Low Framlington, etc.; bur. 24th June, 1669 (f).

Eleanor pro-pounded an alleged will of her husband.

Margaret married Welton of Welton (b). Mary, married Thomas Ledgard of Newcastle (b) (a). Elizabeth, married Cullick (b) (d).

A

George Fenwick (<i>h</i>), of Brinkburn, son and heir, born 30th Jan., 16512 (<i>l</i>); party to Brinkburn deeds dated 5th January, 1676/7, and 26th October, 1677 (<i>h</i>); died 24th January, 16778 (<i>l</i>).	Margaret, daughter of John Forster of Cornhill; bond of marriage 3rd Oct., 1673; she married secondly William Ramsay, and dying 29th September, 1723, aged 73, she was buried at Brinkburn.	William Fenwick (<i>h</i>), born 7th August, 1657 (<i>l</i>); educated at Hexham Grammar School and at St. John's College, Cambridge, matric. 9th June, 1673, aged 16 (<i>i</i>); successively incumbent of Thakeham, Sussex, West Carlton, and Hallaton, Leicestershire; party to Brinkburn deed dated 30th Oct., 1691 (<i>h</i>). 'a great lover of good men and a constant promoter of good designs,' 'full of good works as well as full of day,' he departed this life in the 77th year of his age, 3rd October, 1733 (<i>l</i>).	Only daughter of Gilbert Cole, D.D., Fellow of Winchester College; mar. 24th April, 1688; died 5th January, 1741.	Elizabeth (<i>h</i>) [married... Waite]. Eleanor (<i>h</i>), baptised 24th April, 1656 (<i>l</i>); living 30th October, 1694 (<i>h</i>).
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a quo Fenwick of Hallaton, Kempston and Stockerston.

Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress, baptised 7th September, 1675 (*l*), married Roger Fenwick of Stanton; articles before marriage 30th October, 1691 (*h*); bond of marriage 14th April, 1692; married 10th July, 1692 (*h*); living a widow 17th May, 1701 (*h*); married secondly Gawen Aynesley; articles before marriage 15th January, 1702/3 (*h*).

(a) *Heralds' Visitation of Northumberland*, 1615.

(b) *Ibid.* 1660.

(c) *Raine, Test. Dunelm.*

(d) Will of George Fenwick of Brinkburn and Womaghurst, dated 2nd February, 1656.

(e) *St. John's Register*, Newcastle.

(f) *St. Nicholas' Register*, Newcastle.

(g) Monumental Inscription, Berwick.

(h) Brinkburn Abstract of Title.

(i) *Admissions to the College of St. John's, Cambridge*.

(j) Monumental Inscriptions at Hallaton. Cf. Nichol's *History of Leicestershire*, vol. ii. pt. ii. pp. 547, 548, 601, 604, 606.

(k) *Framlington Register*.

(l) *Fenwick Register*.

Dr. Claudius Fenwick was succeeded by his son, George Fenwick, whose daughter and sole heir, Elizabeth, carried Brinkburn in marriage to Roger Fenwick of Stanton. Their eldest son, John Fenwick, having married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of William Fenwick of Bywell, united the three houses of Stanton, Brinkburn, and Bywell.¹

George Mark writing in 1734, says :

The parish of Brinkburn, containing about fifty-nine families, lies along the Coquet from Weldon to Brinkburn, which is the principal village of the whole parish, and famous for the magnificent remains of a stately monastery. It is situated on the north side of the Coquet, and immediately on the banks of that river. It stands low and by reason of the exceeding height of the banks, both on the north and south side, is utterly destitute of the advantage of an extensive prospect. There is a wooden bridge over the Coquet, and also a very good dwelling house and garden belonging to the Fenwicks of Bywell. The walls of the monastery are most of them standing, and demonstrate its antient magnificence. The covering is entirely gone, and it is used for the burying of the dead. The parish is annexed to the chapelry of Framlington.²

Although on the marriage of the heiress, Elizabeth Fenwick, in 1691 Brinkburn ceased to be the chief residence of the family, it seems to have continued to be occupied by her mother and her second husband, William Ramsay of Newcastle. 'Madam Ramsay' died September 29th, 1723,³ and

¹ See vol. vi. of this work, p. 99.

² Hodgson Hinde's *Uncollected Contributions to the History of Northumberland*, p. 66.

³ 1723, October 3rd. Mrs. Margaret Ramsay of Stanton buried. *Framlington Register*.

was buried at Brinkburn under a stone, the inscription on which can still be traced. The house was afterwards occupied by Edward Ord of West Ord, whose first wife was a Fenwick, and after his death in 1745, by his second wife.¹

William Fenwick of Bywell, grandson of John and Margaret, having no issue, sold Brinkburn in January, 1792² to Joseph Hetherington of London for the sum of £20,500.³

Joseph Hetherington, the purchaser of Brinkburn, a native of Brampton in Cumberland, did not live to enjoy his purchase, but died on the 6th of September of the same year. By his will dated February 8th, 1792, after making provision for his widow, his father and mother and his half-sister Frances Cruben by annuities, he gave the manorial rights of Brinkburn to his only brother, John Hetherington of Intack⁴ in the parish of Brampton, and the estate of Brinkburn to that brother and to their sister Elizabeth, wife of George Tinniswood of Cumcatch in the parish of Brampton, as tenants in common. John Hetherington died in 1808, leaving Elizabeth, his only child and heiress, who became wife to Richard Hodgson of Moorhouse-hall, Burgh-by-Sands, who, in 1812, by purchase acquired the interest given to Mrs. Tinniswood and subsequently, in 1825, sold Brinkburn to Ward Cadogan of Pickerings in the island of Barbados, but at that time residing at Clifton near Bristol.

¹ To be let against May day next, Brinkburn mansion-house and gardens, either with or without a small farm belonging to the same, late in the possession of Mrs. Ord, deceased. Enquire of John Fenwick, esq., at Bywell, or Ephraim Selby at Stanton, who will treat about the same. *Newcastle Courant*, 14th February, 1747.

To be let, Brinkburn fulling mill with the ground belonging; as also the leads, press, screw, etc., all fixed to the premises, at a reasonable price. Enquire of John Fenwick, esq., Bywell, etc. *Newcastle Courant*, 28th March, 1747.

² In 1764 the yearly value of the freehold estates in the chapelry of Brinkburn was:

	£	s.	d.
William Fenwick of Bywell	562	0	0
R. H. G. Lisle of Morpeth	231	10	0
T. Riddell of Felton	152	10	0
Two Misses Thornton of Netherwitton	110	0	0
— Fenwick of Morpeth, a minor	90	0	0
James Muncaster, the proprietor of Framlington	3	10	0

£1,149 10 0

—Sir David Smith's Collection.

To be sold by private contract the estate and manor of Brinkburn containing 1,831 acres, 270 of which is moorland unimproved; a quantity of valuable woodland. It is exempt from all manner of tithes. A colliery and limestone on the premises. Apply to William Charlton, esq., of Alnwick, or to Mr. William Jobling, Bywell. *Newcastle Papers*, 17th August, 1785.

³ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 116.

⁴ Intack has long been removed, but it is represented by the present house at Hembles-gate.

HETHERINGTON AND TINNISWOOD OF BRINKBURN PRIORY.

THOMAS HETHERINGTON of Intack (or Hemble-gate), in the parish = June Cruben (a), of Gelt Bridge, married 4th of Brampton, Cumberland, buried 30th June, 1795 (a) (b). Aug., 1744 (b); buried 7th May, 1799 (a) (b).

John, Thomas. Both died in child- hood (b).	Joseph Hetherington of Burrough's Buildings, parish of = Christ Church, Surrey, baptised 3rd October, 1753 (b); 'surveyor of the king's warehouse at the Custom House' (e); purchased Brinkburn in 1792; died 6th September, 1792 (a) (e); will dated 8th Feb., 1792; proved at the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury (a).	Elizabeth an executrix of her husband's will; married, secondly, 29th May, 1804, Richard Saumarez of Newington, Surrey (f), brother of the first Lord de Saumarez, and was living 26th August, 1825 (a).
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John Hetherington of Intack, bapt. = Tamar Smith, living 19th October, 1755 (b); succeeded to a moiety of Brinkburn under his brother's will; died December, 1808 (a); will dated 23rd November, 1808 (a).	a widow at Moorhouse-hall, August 26th, 1825 (a).	Elizabeth, bapt. 24th Jan., = George Tinniswood 1747 (b); mar. 14th Nov., 1772 (b); succeeded to a moiety of Brinkburn under the will of her brother Joseph Hetherington (a); died 26th May, 1813, aged 65 (a) (g).	of Cumcatch, afterwards of Boothby-house, Brampton, died 20th Mar., 1801 aged 63 (a) (g); will pr. at Carlisle (a).
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Mary Hetherington of Brinkburn, daughter and heiress, bapt. 9th June, 1788 (b); articles before marriage 23rd and 24th October, 1809 (a); married 25th October, 1809 (b), Richard Hodgson of Moorhouse-hall, and died 30th April, 1830, aged 41 (c).

John Tinniswood, son and heir, died 1799 (a): will dated 5th February, 1799 (a).
George Tinniswood of Boothby-house, party to release, 26th August, 1825 (a); died 16th February, 1853, aged 76. ↓
Joseph Tinniswood of Boothby-house, living 26th August, 1825 (a); died 31st May, 1826, aged 48 (g).
Thomas Tinniswood, living 26th November, 1813 (a); dead before 26th August, 1825 (a). ↓
Robert Tinniswood of Boothby-house, living 26th August, 1825 (a); died 19th July, 1861, aged 74 (g).

Mary, married Thomas Halford of Newington, Surrey; articles before marriage 18th August, 1801 (a); both living 26th August, 1825 (a).
Elizabeth, married Benjamin Cook (d) of Newcastle (a); articles before marriage 20th December, 1806 (a); she was living 26th August, 1825 (a); married secondly Reay (of Walker).
Frances, married John Robson of Felling, co. Durham; marriage settlement, 18th Oct., 1813 (a).

(a) Brinkburn deeds.
(b) *Brampton Register*.
(c) Monumental Inscription at Burgh-by-Sands.
(d) Cf. pedigree of Cook of Togston, vol. v. of this work, p. 339.

(e) *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1792, p. 863.
(f) *Ibid.* 1804, p. 595.
(g) Monumental Inscription, Brampton old churchyard.

CADOGAN OF PICKERINGS IN THE ISLAND OF BARBADOS AND OF BRINKBURN PRIORY.

THOMAS CADOGAN (a), settled in the parish of St. Lucy, in Barbados, *circa* 1679, where he paid land tax = from that year until 1714 (a); died 1715 (a).

William Cadogan of St. Lucy's parish, Barbados, only son, born 8th June, = Rebecca Rollock, born 25th November, 1680 (a), died 1st August, 1730, at Norfolk, in Virginia, North America. 1711 (a), married 25th November, 1726 (a).

Thomas Cadogan of St. Lucy's parish, Barbados, only = Mary, daughter of William Sandiford and Mary his wife, son, born 17th October, 1727 (a); died 2nd August, 1790, aged 62 (a) (b) (c). married 7th December, 1749 (a); buried in St. Lucy's church, Barbados (a).

William, born 18th May, 1754 (a) (c), died August, 1812; buried in St. Lucy's, Barbados (a).
Thomas Cadogan, born 13th April, 1756 (a) (c); died at sea 1st October, 1818 (a); will dated 29th August, 1818 (a).
Alexander, born 21st March, 1760 (a) (c), died in the United States of America (a).

Charles Cadogan, born = Eliza Rus-
18th April, 1768 (a) sell, mar-
(c); died 12th May, ried 26th
1826 (a); will dated July, 1815
22nd August, 1825 (a).
(a).

<p>Ward Cadogan of Pickering in St. Lucy's parish, Barbados, born 26th Sept., 1772 (<i>a</i>) (<i>c</i>); purchased Brinkburn in 1825; died 18th Aug., 1833 (<i>a</i>); bur. at Topham (<i>a</i>); will dated 29th Sep., 1831; pr. 1833 at Prerogative Court of Canterbury.</p>	<p>Sarah Oxley Macintosh, mar. 15th Oct., 1801 (<i>a</i>); died 25th Dec., 1852, aged 70 (<i>d</i>).</p>	<p>Mary, born 30th Dec., 1750 (<i>a</i>) (<i>c</i>), mar. 14th Feb., 1768, John Isaac Red war of the parish of St. Michael, Barbados (<i>a</i>); died 5th Feb., 1769 (<i>a</i>). Elizabeth, born 7th February, 1752 (<i>a</i>) (<i>c</i>), died 5th July, 1812, aged 90 (<i>b</i>). Margaret, born 18th February, 1758 (<i>a</i>) (<i>c</i>); married . . . Rollock (<i>a</i>). Rebecca, born 30th March, 1762 (<i>a</i>) (<i>c</i>). Cornelia, born 16th April, 1764 (<i>a</i>) (<i>c</i>), died 3rd October, 1818 (<i>a</i>). Dorothy, born 30th Oct., 1765 (<i>a</i>) (<i>c</i>), died 24th Oct., 1851, aged 85 (<i>b</i>). Mary, born 22nd December, 1769 (<i>a</i>), died 8th May, 1822 (<i>a</i>); buried at St. Peter's, Barbados (<i>a</i>).</p>
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Sarah Cadogan, born 15th March, 1810, daughter and heiress, married, 26th November, 1825, at Greta-hall, William Hodgson of Moorhouse-hall, Burgh-on-Sands, who afterwards assumed the name of Cadogan. ↓

(*a*) Cadogan family papers in the possession of Mrs. Hugh Fenwick. (*b*) M.I., St. Lucy's, Barbados.
(*c*) Extracts from Register of St. Lucy's church, Barbados, now destroyed. (*d*) M.I., Felton.

HODGSON, NOW CADOGAN, OF BURGH-BY-SANDS AND BRINKBURN PRIORY.

WILLIAM HODGSON of West End, Burgh-by-Sands (*a*). =

Thomas Hodgson of West End, afterwards of = Isabella, daughter and co-heir of William Hodgson of Fauld, Burgh-by-Fauld, Burgh-by-Sands, baptised 25th July, Sands, baptised 25th June, 1726 (*a*) (*c*); married 2nd July, 1748 (*a*) (*c*); 1725 (*a*) (*c*). died 27th March, 1788 (*a*).

<p>Thomas Hodgson of London, bapt. 10th Sept., 1749 (<i>a</i>) (<i>c</i>); died 1st April, 1822 (<i>c</i>). ↓ John, bapt. June, 1752 (<i>a</i>) (<i>c</i>); died 5th January, 1789 (<i>a</i>). William, baptised 9th Dec., 1753 (<i>a</i>) (<i>c</i>).</p>	<p>Matilda, widow of George Simpson of Calcutta, mar. 1st October, 1792 (<i>c</i>); died on her way home from India.</p>	<p>Richard Hodgson, youngest son, baptised 13th April, 1760 (<i>a</i>) (<i>c</i>); major in the East India Company's Service, Bengal establishment, lieutenant 9th July, 1783 (<i>c</i>), captain 8th January, 1796 (<i>c</i>); purchased Moorhouse-hall, Burgh-by-Sands; obtained a moiety of Brinkburn with his second wife; died at Moorhouse-hall 21st May, 1830, aged 70 (<i>b</i>) (<i>d</i>).</p>	<p>Mary, dau. and heiress of John Hetherington of Intack, near Brampton, Cumberland, and of Brinkburn; bapt. 9th June, 1788 (<i>g</i>); mar. 25th Oct., 1809 (<i>g</i>); died 30th April, 1830 (<i>a</i>) (<i>b</i>), aged 41.</p>	<p>Jane, baptised 1st Aug., 1756 (<i>a</i>) (<i>c</i>); bur. 27th Jan., 1840, aged 83 (<i>a</i>).</p>
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<p>Richard, born 17th Nov., 1793, died 10th March, 1794 (<i>c</i>).</p>	<p>William Hodgson of Brinkburn (<i>jure uxoris</i>), born 23rd Dec., 1794; captain 5th Dragoon Guards, and a major in the army; assumed the name of Cadogan by royal licence in 1833, on the death of his father-in-law; died at Blendon, Kent, 24th April, 1855 (<i>e</i>).</p>	<p>Sarah, daughter and heiress of Ward Cadogan of Brinkburn, born 15th March, 1810; married at Greta-hall 26th November, 1825 (<i>c</i>); died 19th December, 1874, aged 64 (<i>f</i>).</p>	<p>Jane Dals-ton Hodg-son, died Dec. 17th, 1829, unmarried.</p>	<p>Isabella, only issue of marriage, baptised at Burgh 23rd Sept., 1810 (<i>a</i>); succeeded to the Moorhouse-hall, and married, circa 1833, David Ewart, Lieut.-col., East India Company's Service, Bengal establishment; died at sea, circa 1834, <i>v.p.</i></p>
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<p>Cadogan Hodgson Cadogan of Brinkburn, only son, born 10th November, 1826, at Dawlish (<i>c</i>); of Merton College, Oxon.; matriculated 17th October, 1844, aged 17; high sheriff of Northumberland, 1880; died 26th March, 1888, aged 61 (<i>f</i>).</p>	<p>Isabel Mary, daughter of Oswald Smith of Blendon-hall, Kent, married at Brighton 21st Dec., 1847; living 1904.</p>	<p>Sarah Elizabeth, born 6th August, 1833 (<i>c</i>), married Henry Metcalfe Ames of Linden. ↓</p>
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<p>Arthur Hodgson Cadogan of Brinkburn, born 24th March, 1849, died 11th May, 1896; bur. at Brinkburn; will dated 14th Sept., 1895; unmarried. Philip, born 19th February, 1854, died 17th June, 1858. Paul, born and died Sept., 1856. William Paul Cadogan, born 25th January, 1860; living 1904.</p>	<p>Mary, married Alexander H. Browne of Callaly, and secondly, Colonel Raleigh Grey. Eleanor Margaret, married Hugh Fenwick, and succeeded to Brinkburn in 1896 at the death of her brother Arthur. Alice Mildred, married 2nd Feb., 1885, George Anderson of Little Harle. Florence Octavia, married 26th Jan., 1886, John B. Clayton of Chesters. Mabel Katherine, died unmarried 25th Feb., 1882, aged 17 (<i>f</i>). Hilda Frances.</p>
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(*a*) *Burgh-by-Sands Register*. (*c*) Hodgson family papers in the possession of Mrs. Hugh Fenwick. (*e*) Monumental Inscription, Felton.
(*b*) Monumental Inscription, Burgh-by-Sands. (*d*) *Newcastle Courant*, May, 1830. (*f*) *Ibid.* Brinkburn.
(*g*) *Brampton Register*.

Mr. Ward Cadogan, who died in 1833, by his will dated September 29th, 1831, devised his estates of Brinkburn, Pickerings, etc., in trust for his only child Sarah, who had married in 1826 Major William Hodgson, the son, by his first marriage, of Mr. Richard Hodgson, from whom Mr. Cadogan had purchased the estate.

After her father's death, Mrs. William Hodgson, together with her husband, assumed the name of Cadogan, and on her death was succeeded by her only son, the late Mr. Cadogan Hodgson Cadogan. The latter died in 1888, and his eldest son, Mr. Arthur Hodgson Cadogan, who died unmarried in 1896, devised Brinkburn to his sister, Mrs. Hugh Fenwick, the present owner.

FENWICK OF BRINKBURN PRIORY.

GEORGE FENWICK of Lambton, co. Durham [believed to be son of John Fenwick of East Heddon; if so, baptised at Heddon-on-the-Wall 3rd December, 1728]; died 30th September, 1811, aged 83 (<i>a</i>).	Eleanor Addison of New Bond Street, London (daughter of Thomas Addison of Ravensglass, Cumberland); married at St. George's, Hanover Square, March, 1764 (<i>c</i>), 'an agreeable young lady with a considerable fortune' (<i>d</i>); died 12th February, 1813, aged 70 (<i>d</i>).
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Robert Fenwick of Bishopwearmouth, eighth son, = Margaret, daughter of George Robinson of Hendon Lodge, co. Durham, married 28th August, 1810; born 24th May, 1780; died 15th May, 1862; buried Bishopwearmouth cemetery.	died 19th April, 1836.	Other issue.
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George Fenwick of Newcastle, born 2nd July, 1811, died 16th January, 1883, aged 71 (<i>b</i>).	= Frances Alice, daughter of Anthony Surtees of Hamsterly, died 3rd April, 1884, aged 62 (<i>b</i>).	Other issue.
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Hugh Fenwick of Newcastle, second son, = Eleanor Margaret, daughter of Cadogan Hodgson Cadogan of Brinkburn, married at Brinkburn 22nd February, 1876; born 17th September, 1843; baptised at Benwell; died 12th January, 1893, aged 49 (<i>b</i>).	succeeded to Brinkburn in 1896 under the will of her brother Arthur Cadogan.	Other issue.
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Lancelot Fenwick of Brinkburn, son and heir, born at Newcastle 13th November, 1876.	Anthony Fenwick, born 4th February, 1887.	Olive Margaret Katharine.
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(*a*) Monumental Inscription, Chester-le-Street.
(*b*) *Ibid.* Bywell St. Andrew.

(*c*) *St. George's Register*, Hanover Square.
(*d*) *Newcastle Courant*, 17th March, 1764.

THE CHURCH.

The buildings of the Augustinian priory¹ now remaining belong almost entirely to the church, and comprise an aisleless choir, transepts, each with two eastern chapels, a nave with a north aisle, and a central tower.

¹ The Augustinian, Austin, or Black Canons, were 'an order of conventual clergy holding an intermediate position between the conventuals, who were not necessarily in holy orders, and secular canons.' In the north of England they had houses at Hexham in this county, at Bolton and Kirkham in Yorkshire, and at Lanercost in Cumberland.

There are some small portions of the chapter house and cloisters still left, and a cellar below the modern residence erected to the south of the church is probably part of the undercroft of the refectory.

In 1858 the church, which was without a roof and to some extent in ruins, was 'restored.'¹ The south-west angle of the nave was rebuilt;



THE CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST IN 1858.

new roofs and tiled floors were provided, glass was put into the windows, and the building was made suitable for the performance of divine service, which has been continued up to the present time. During the restoration

¹ There is an engraving of the church after Turner in *Views of England and Wales*. Illustrated accounts of the priory by the Rev. J. L. Petit, F.S.A., may be found in the *Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute* for 1852, vol. i, p. 245; by R. J. Johnson in the *Transactions of the Durham and Northumberland Archaeological Society*, 1862-1868, p. 103; and by F. R. Wilson in *Churches of Lindisfarne*, p. 142.

two features of peculiar interest were destroyed when a room which had been added over the choir and an additional storey over the nave aisle were removed. Records of these fortunately remain in drawings and photographs (see p. 479).

The erection of the church at Brinkburn appears to have extended over a period exceeding a quarter of a century, and was commenced a few years before the end of the twelfth century. It is a very fine example of the transitional period following on the Norman, simple and dignified in its proportions, and containing work which is beautiful and varied in its details and general effect. Brinkburn in its artistic features may be compared with Hexham and Tynemouth, though they each possessed a marked individuality. The three were erected about the same period, and may be favourably compared with work of the same date in other parts of England; they all testify to the high architectural skill then employed in Northumberland. Although early forms such as the round arch, the square abaci to the capitals, and ornaments essentially Norman abound, these features are intermixed throughout with details distinctly Early English in style so as to forbid any exact line being laid down as to the order in which the building of the church proceeded. The commencement of the work appears to have begun with the choir.

The choir, which has never undergone alteration, is planned on a small scale, and measures from the east end to the crossing 34 feet 3 inches by 22 feet 8 inches. The east elevation is well designed, with good mouldings and details; it is three tiers in height, each containing a triplet of windows divided by buttresses which are square below the lower sill, and become semi-octagonal, then keel-shaped and finish in a semi-round capping; the external angles of the gable are enclosed in flat buttresses weathered at the top. The plinth is of two chamfered courses with a torus over them. The two lower tiers of windows are pointed lancets, with chamfered jambs, the arches being moulded and supported on banded nook shafts with moulded capitals having round and square abaci. The windows of the uppermost tier are semi-circular headed, with simple chamfered jambs, head, and label. The side walls have two tiers of windows, two below and three above, the former with pointed heads and the latter round, both having chamfered labels. The windows are divided by flat buttresses terminating under a corbelled eaves-course. The interior jambs of the



St. Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. STEPHEN, VIENNA

side windows are merely splayed, the lower east-end windows being moulded on the angles and the middle tier divided by banded shafts with carved capitals supporting moulded arches and labels. A moulded string passes below the sill on both the interior and exterior. In the south wall is a double pointed piscina on a projecting moulded shelf, and in the north wall is an inserted shouldered door once opening into a sacristy, whence a staircase led into the triforium of the north transept. The roof erected by Mr. Cadogan in 1858 represents the original pitch of the early thirteenth century roof as is indicated by the weathering stones on the tower, but to effect its construction a quantity of ashlar walling, which then stood eight or ten feet in height on the north and south walls, was destroyed. The



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH (looking west).

openings between the transept chapels and the choir are spanned by pointed arches of two chamfered orders with a label, and spring from semi-round responds with moulded bases on square plinths on the south side and round ones on the north.

Each transept consists of two bays, the aisles forming chapels once divided by wooden screens, the holes where the beams were inserted being still visible. In the south chapel of the south transept is a piscina and near to it a moulded stone shelf. Each chapel is vaulted and is lighted by a small lancet window. The small ogee window in the north chapel was inserted about the middle of the fourteenth century. The two wings strikingly exhibit a great variety in their details. The constructive arches are of two chamfered orders with labels towards the transepts, supported on octagonal piers and responds with moulded caps and bases. In the triforium there is only one couplet of round arches with bold mouldings on nook shafts with square capitals which display an early form of the transitional volute. The triforium arches are placed over the pier and not as is usual over the arch below. The clerestory windows are also round-headed and correspond with the arches of the arcade. A very striking feature on the exterior of the north transept is a square turret enclosing a circular newel staircase which runs boldly up the centre of the gable between four windows, the two lower having pointed and the upper round heads. The end of the south transept abuts on the claustral buildings and has only two round-headed windows placed high in order to clear the roof of the range of buildings enclosing the cloister court on its eastern side. In the south-western angle, and about eleven feet above the floor level, there is a small shouldered door which led from the dormitory on to the night stairs; both on the interior and exterior are holes for timbers at this level, and on the exterior are stone corbels for supporting the roof. On the west side the north transept is lighted by windows in two stages, and in the south transept by two windows placed high in order to clear the cloister roof. A doorway of simple design opens from the cloister on to the south transept.

The arches at the crossing, supporting the low central tower, are of fine proportions and very lofty. They are of two orders, with pear-shaped rolls at the angles, and have label mouldings on each face; the arches spring from substantial piers arranged in groups of three shafts on each face, the centre shaft, keel-shaped in plan, is placed between two circular ones. Towards the transepts all the shafts are continued to the ground, but towards the choir the centre member terminates on a bracket placed fourteen feet above the ground level, whilst towards the nave all

are stopped at that height, the wall face below being on the same plane as the nave piers to enable the stall work of the conventual choir to pass without interruption. The position of the choir was, as is usual, below the crossing and between the nave and so-called choir or presbytery. The rood screen was placed, in all probability, below the western arch, separating the nave from the space below the tower, which was thus included in the choir; this would account for the necessity of the door opening from the cloister court into the south transept.

The nave, with its single aisle on the north side, is a very beautiful composition. The aisle is divided from the nave by six pointed arches of two chamfered orders and a label, springing from octagonal piers with moulded capitals and bases. The triforium-range



THE NORTH AISLE OF THE NAVE.

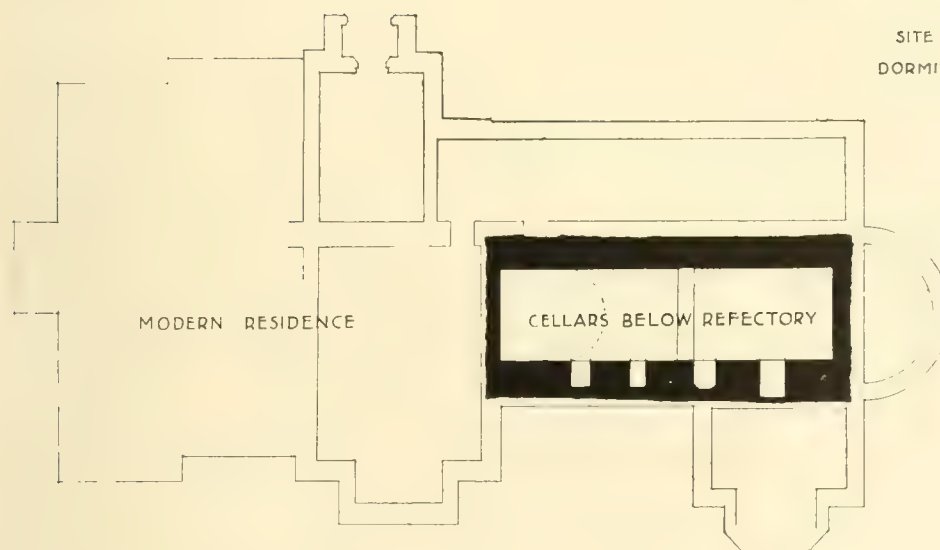
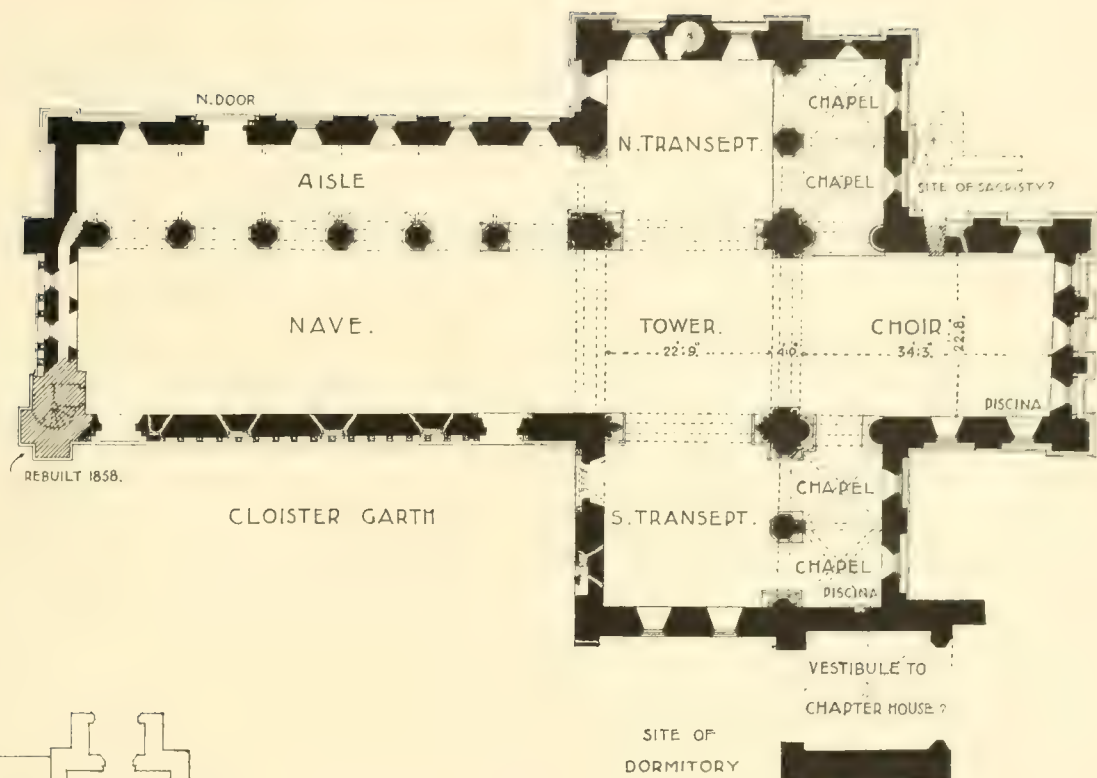
placed between moulded string courses comprises five couplets of semi-circular headed openings, corresponding to the piers of the arcade below; the arches, of two orders, are simply moulded and carried on slight shafts.

The clerestory is of six simple round-headed lights placed over the arcade arches. There are holes in the walls between each light, intended, possibly, to receive the roof timbers.

It is not clear whether the aisle roof was ever vaulted, although a good deal of preparative work for that purpose was carried out. On the inside of several of the pier-capitals a sort of springer stone is carved, and in the north wall are several stone brackets, on many of which are two or three voussoirs of the vaulting ribs; at the east end also, as will be observed on the plan, a special shaft is provided at the back of the north-west tower-pier for a diagonal rib, but the corbels and springer stones vary so greatly—some chamfered and others moulded—and are so irregularly placed as to warrant the conjecture that the vaulting was never executed. The aisle is lighted by five plain windows, and is entered by a north door of excellent design with rich transitional details. The south wall of the nave contains five tall plain round-headed lights set high in the wall above the level of the pent roof surrounding the cloister, and has also the usual doors at the east and west end of the nave opening on to the cloister.

The fully developed Early English west front is strikingly beautiful; it is pierced by three lofty lancet windows, between which are blank arches of equal height and more acutely pointed, supported by double-banded detached shafts, all effectively moulded and almost identical with those of the west front of Lanercost priory. An arcade of seven arches of similar design occupies the lower stage below the windows, and the angles of the gables are enclosed with square buttresses continued as turrets with pyramidal caps. The south-west angle contained a newel stair which afforded access to the gallery passing across the west end at the window level and leading to the triforium over the north aisle.

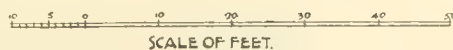
On the exterior, the north door, set in a gabled projection, is round-headed, of three orders, the inner order continuing to the ground and the two outer ones supported on nook shafts; each order is enriched with beak-head, chevron and billet ornament. Within the gable is a graceful triplet of trefoil-headed arches on detached shafts, having moulded capitals with square abaci. The angles between the shafts and at the corners of the projection have dog-tooth ornament. The two doors on the south side of the nave are dissimilar, the easternmost one has ornamental work



BRINKBARN PRIORY:
NORTHUMBERLAND:
GROUND PLAN.



MILL RACE.



SCALE OF FEET.

WM KNOWLES F.S.A.
MENS ET DEL. APRIL 1903

of an earlier character than that of the other, which is twice shafted, with details similar to those of the west front.

The tower is a low one ; it is finished with a simple parapet, placed only a few feet above the ridge level of the adjoining roofs.

During the fourteenth century the nave aisle wall was raised and doubtless covered with a flat roof in a similar manner to the choir (see p. 479). A great deal of this remained until 1858, and some carefully measured drawings by the late Mr. H. T. Austin show one complete small pointed window and the sills and jambs of others. A very commodious chamber was provided by the additional height thus obtained. Whether the chamber constructed in the choir roof by the raising of the side walls¹ was of the same period as the addition to the aisle roof it is difficult to say. Similar chambers in a like position exist at



THE NORTH DOOR.

Tynemouth and Christchurch, and whether they were used as store-places for valuables, for a library, or for some other purpose, they afforded at Brinkburn additional accommodation where available space was very limited on its restricted site.

¹ The walls as shown in the photograph, fortunately preserved by Mrs. Cadogan, and here reproduced on p. 479.

Another curious feature is noticeable in the same illustration (see p. 479), viz., the filling in of the large lancet windows in the lower stage of the choir with a mullion and transoms. These insertions were removed in 1858.

Of the claustral buildings little is left. The cloister garth occupied the usual position on the south-west of the church and measured about 73 feet east to west and 65 feet north to south.

In the south nave wall, towards the cloister court, is a particularly fine arcade of trefoil-headed arches with good mouldings on detached shafts, and near to the door of the south transept is a double aumbry. There is a projecting ledge over the arcade supporting a wall plate, to which the timbers of the roof of the cloister walk were secured.

The east side of the cloister south of the transept was occupied by the dormitory; it communicated with the church by the door in the south wall of the transept which opened on to the night stairs. A series of projecting corbels below the transept windows supported the roof, whilst below is the outline of the vaulting of a passage in the position usually occupied by the slype, which served for a communication between the cloister and the cemetery, placed, as is customary, to the east of the cloister; it was, however, with greater probability a passage or vestibule leading to the chapter house, as is the case at Bolton, Yorkshire, which possesses many features in common with Brinkburn.

On the south side, the cloister was bordered by the refectory, the site of which is occupied by the present mansion house. A segmental vaulted chamber in the cellars with recesses and a shouldered doorway were undoubtedly parts of the original undercroft of the refectory. On the west side of the cloister court there are no remains of ancient buildings.

Evidence of fresco work, comprising letters and scroll work, are found on the north transept and south nave walls.

The only monument is an incised grave cover with a cross having *fleur-de-lis* terminations to the three upper arms, and on either side of the main stem a mitre and crosier and round the border an inscription: HIC JACET WILLELMUS QUONDAM CLUNENSIS EPISCOPUS AC DUNELMENSIS SUFFRAGANEUS ET PRIOR ISTIUS MONASTERII, CUJUS ANIMAE PROPICIETUR DEUS, QUI OBIIT ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCCCLXXXIIIJ.¹

¹ This stone was found in 1814. Sir David Smith's Collection.

On a stone preserved in the church is carved an *Agnus Dei*, and there are several detached capitals of varying design, chiefly cushion shaped, dressed on three sides; they may have been used on an arcade in the chapter house or some other building, or in pairs as twin capitals to an open cloister. An altar stone, several fragments of old glass, and some flooring tiles finished with a rough green glaze, are also preserved about the church.

The mill-race still flows between the site of the refectory and the river Coquet, and is indicated on the plan. About 130 yards to the east is the site of the abbey mill, and in the masonry of the cottages now erected where the mill stood is a quantity of re-used medieval stonework, whilst the abutment wall seems to be entirely old.



· AGNUS DEI.

Across a level haugh to the north-west of the priory, where the river bends again to the west and forms a loop, there are indications of a channel or pass and depressions which are believed to be the site of the priory fish ponds.

As the convent had a definite ecclesiastical district attached to it, divine service was not discontinued at the dissolution of the priory in 1536. By letters patent issued May 16th, 1552, Edward VI. appointed the duke of Northumberland, Lord Ogle, Sir Thomas Grey, Cuthbert Horsley and Robert Horsley commissioners for Northumberland, to take an account of goods belonging to churches, fraternities, etc., for the prevention of further embezzlement of the same.¹ On the 18th August following, they reported that they had found at Brinkburn 'one tene challes, ij owlde westmentes, one owld coppe, ij smalle belles, one smalle hand bell, one holly water pot of bras.'²

Brinkburn occurs in the list of churches and chapels in Alnwick deanery which were without incumbents and served by 'stipendiary priests' about the year 1577.³

¹ *Inventories of Church Goods*, Page, p. 3. Surt. Soc. No. 97.

Ibid. p. 166.

³ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. xlvi.

The commission appointed under the great seal 'for enquireing of ecclesiasticall livings within the county of Northumberland,' on June 1st, 1650, recommended that 'these towns and hamletts being nere adjoyneing' may be added to the parish of Long Horsley, 'viz., Causey-parke, Long-leeses, Thistlehaugh, Easter and Wester-haugh, Bridgham, Helmehill, Brenk-heugh, and Thornehaugh.'¹

A pension or stipend, payable out of the land revenue office, of £6 13s. 4d., reduced by certain deductions to £6 2s., was the only emolument of the minister.² The cure seems to have been generally held by the vicar of Felton, the stipendiary curate of Framlington, or by some other person who already held an ecclesiastical appointment in the neighbourhood.

The church was maintained in tenantable repair until the beginning of the seventeenth century. At a visitation held at Alnwick, November 2nd, 1602, the churchwardens were presented because 'their church is still in decaie, their church doores want a key; they have no clarke.'³ At a visitation, May 18th, 1603, also held at Alnwick, the presentment was repeated, for 'their church is still in decaie in the rooffe and windowes; they have no communion table cloth nor surpcloth.'⁴ During the course of the century the roof fell in,⁵ and the regular service lapsed, it is stated, in the year 1683,⁶ but the occasional offices, particularly burials, continued until the beginning of the nineteenth century. The bell of 'Brinkburn chapel' was stolen in 1717 by Ralph Blacklaw and George Wilson of Sandifordstone, near Newcastle, tinkers.⁷

About the middle of the eighteenth century, a scheme put forth by Dr. John Sharp, archdeacon of Northumberland, and others, for the re-roofing and general repair of the church, met with considerable support. A petition was presented in 1765 to Quarter Sessions for a brief, for

¹ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. lvii.

² This pension or 'stipend continued to be accounted for by the Crown Receiver for Northumberland as a charge upon the Land Revenue down to 1851. It has since been paid by the Treasury.' Mr. Hewlett's Report (Land Revenue Office, 30th April, 1889) to the Solicitor of the Treasury, *Cadogan v. Bland*, a copy of which is in the possession of the Rev. C. B. Carr.

³ *Ex* Durham Records, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'V,' p. 257.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 260.

⁵ *Cf.* *View of Brinkburn*, dedicated 'To John Fenwick, esq., owner of this priory . . . by his obedient humble servants, S. and N. Buck.' published in 1728, which shows the building not only roofless but the gables taken down to the line of the walls.

⁶ Mr. Hewlett's Report (Land Revenue Office, 30th April, 1889) to the Solicitors of the Treasury, *Cadogan v. Bland*, copy in the possession of Rev. C. B. Carr.

⁷ The information of Margaret, wife of David Sheel, and Mary Leatch, spinster, taken upon oath January 16th, 1717/8. *Session Records*.

which the magistrates gave a certificate. In 1766 the brief was obtained from chancery and produced the sum of £1,109.¹

In 1767 the vicar of Felton, who claimed the priory church of Brinkburn as a chapel in his parish of Felton and the right to appoint the minister thereof, together with the then curate of Brinkburn, executed what purported to be a deed of severance, and the benefice was augmented by a grant of £200 from Queen Anne's bounty, to meet a corresponding sum given by local benefactors. William Fenwick, the owner of the Brinkburn estate, who claimed the freehold of the church or chapel to be his own property, as parcel of the site of the priory comprised in the grant from the Crown in 1572, with the right to nominate the minister of the donative chapel or extra-parochial place, was not a party to the deed nor did he consent to the augmentation. After Mr. Fenwick's death in 1782, his executors continued their opposition, and without the consent of the owner of the estate the repair of the fabric could not be effected without committing an act of trespass. Neither William Fenwick nor his successors, the owners of Brinkburn, ever agreed to the claim of the vicar of Felton to the patronage purported to be reserved in the deed of 1767; consequently, with the assent, tacit or otherwise, the appointment of the curate from time to time was made by the bishop by lapse.

On February 12th, 1776, the bishop appointed Richard Witton, the nomination being for the turn in the bishop 'by lapse of time.' On February 19th, 1821, William Lishman was appointed by the bishop, the nomination belonging to him 'in right of his bishopric for the turn by lapse of time.' On March 5th, 1833, in admitting George Dobson, the bishop describes the benefice as a perpetual curacy 'to which he had been nominated by King William the IV., the true and undoubted patron thereof for this turn by lapse of time.' On January 31st, 1840, Henry Bell was admitted upon the nomination of Lord Chancellor Cottenham, patron by reason of lapse of time 'as is asserted.' There is no recitation by whom he was nominated in the admission of John Hicks on August 9th, 1849.²

Brinkburn was visited May 30th, 1826, by Archdeacon Singleton, who notes in his minute book :

¹ Bewes, *Church Briefs*, p. 331; also Sir David Smith's Collection. This sum, with the accumulated interest, amounting to about £7,000, was applied, with the leave of the court, in the year 1891, as a nucleus for the endowment of the benefice of Framlington with Brinkburn.

² All from the Auditor's Accounts, etc., quoted in Mr. Hewlett's Report, dated 30th April, 1889.

It seems to me nearly impossible to lay out the money collected towards the reparation of this fabric with any possible success, even could we set to work with the hearty consent of the owner of the adjoining land, whose rights come, at all events, close to the abbey walls. The old font is still standing. Mr. Lishman, the present minister, was appointed by the late bishop, as he was given to understand, upon a lapse, but by whose default he knows not. He receives from the Crown an ancient payment of £6 1s. 9d. The parishioners generally claim the right of burial in the abbey and the minister takes fees accustomed. The owner of the soil adjoining has within the last six or seven years pretended to claim fees also, but it is known to be a palpable extortion—he has too contrived to get the key into his possession. I showed Mr. Lishman, or rather stated to him, the acknowledgment of my predecessor's executor: the sum is not quite £900, and he proposes to pay it over to my account in the course of the present summer. I have left with Mr. C. W. Bigge (of Linden) the whole of the papers on this subject for his consideration, as to what had best be done with this long accumulation of subscriptions.

1828. Mr. Bigge had duly returned all the papers. They are now in my possession together with his letter, and the voucher for the money, paid to me by my predecessor's executor and bought by my order and in my name into the public funds with directions to the bankers, Messrs. Sir M. W. Ridley & Co., Newcastle, to invest the dividends as they arise, for accumulation.

1836, September 10th. Messrs. Ridley & Co., by letter of this date inform me that in the 3 per cent. Consol. in my official name there are £1,609 12s. 2d. for Brinkburn and Lucker. Lucker is only so much principal as produces the modicum of interest which they yearly receive—the rest is all for Brinkburn when we know how to use it.¹

Under an order in council given at Windsor on February 23rd, 1891, 'the township or place of Brinkburn' was united for ecclesiastical purposes to the township or chapelry of Long Framlington, severed from the vicarage of Felton, and constituted a benefice or parish in the diocese of Newcastle, under the name of the vicarage and parish of Long Framlington with Brinkburn. The church or chapel of Long Framlington was to be the parish church of the parish so constituted, the patronage being vested in the bishop of Newcastle and his successors. There was a special reservation 'that this scheme shall not in any way affect the right, title or interest claimed by the said Arthur Hodgson Cadogan in respect of the said building known as Brinkburn priory or the site thereof, or the appointment of a chaplain thereto.'²

MINISTERS OF BRINKBURN.

1535. Thomas Querriour (Wharrier) and John Gray, chaplains and curates.

1546. Michael Todd and John Gray, chaplains and curates.

1577 (*circa*). Edmund Willy, curate, appeared at visitations held at Alnwick in 1577 and 1578 (*a*).

Before the dissolution he had been an inmate of the monastery, and about 1574 made a deposition about some of the lands which had formerly belonged to the prior and convent (*c*).

1581 (*circa*). Humphrey Hutton, curate, appeared at visitations held at Morpeth in 1581 and 1582, and at Alnwick in 1583 (*a*).

¹ Archdeacon Singleton's Minute Book.

² *London Gazette*, 27th February, 1891.

- 1584 (*circa*). George Horsley, curate, appeared at a visitation held at Alnwick in 1584 (*a*).
 1585 (*circa*). T. Thompson, curate, appeared at a visitation held at Alnwick in 1585 (*a*).
 1604 (*circa*). George Forrest, reader, appeared at a visitation held at Morpeth in 1605 (*a*).
 1624/5. George Rigg, admitted March 2nd (*b*) (*f*) (*g*).
 1630/1. James Hamilton, admitted January 17th (*b*) (*f*) (*g*).
 James Mount (*b*) (*f*).
 1634. Alexander Irving, admitted March 28th (*b*) (*f*).
 1636. Matthew Moor, admitted February 20th (*b*) (*f*).
 1638. Patrick Clarke (or Clare), admitted March 11th (*b*) (*f*).
 1715. Robert Henderson, also vicar of Felton (*b*) (*f*).
 1726. William Henderson, also vicar of Felton (*b*) (*f*).
 1767. Nathaniel Ellison (also vicar of Bolam), admitted March 30th, 1767 (*b*) (*f*) (*g*).
 1776. Richard Witton, appointed by the bishop of Durham February 12th, 1776 (*c*) (*f*) (*g*); curate of Rock and Rennington, died February 27th, 1820, aged 90 (*d*).
 1821. William Lishman, appointed February 19th (*g*), also curate at Framlington; died March 25th, 1828, aged 68.
 1833. George Dobson, appointed March 5th (*g*), also curate of Felton; died at Felton April 24th, 1835, aged 59 (*e*).
 1840. Henry Bell, appointed January 31st (*g*).
 1849. John Hicks, appointed August 9th (*g*).
 1882. John Kenyon, M.A., died July 31st, 1889.
 Edward L. Pincott, of Caius College, Camb.; B.A., 1861; M.A., 1866.
 1891. Charles B. Carr, incumbent of Framlington with Brinkburn.

(*a*) *Ex* Durham Records, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'V,' pp. 196, 204, 209, 221, 226, 231, 234, 237, 276.

(*b*) *Ex* Archdeacon's Papers, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, 'Y,' pp. 54, 55.

(*c*) Exchequer Special Commissions, No. 672. *Brinkburn Chartulary*, Page, p. xii. *Cf.* Surt. Soc. No. 22, pp. 38, 41, 78.

(*d*) *Cf.* vol. ii. of this work, p. 164.

(*e*) *Newcastle Courant*, May 2nd, 1835.

(*f*) *Ex* Archdeacon's Papers, Sir David Smith's Collection.

(*g*) Auditor's Accounts at Queen Anne's Bounty Office, quoted in Mr. Hewlett's Report (Land Revenue Office, April 30th, 1889) to the Solicitors of the Treasury, *Cadogan v. Bland*, a copy of which is in the possession of the Rev. C. B. Carr.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN BRINKBURN PRIORY CHURCH.

Here lieth the bodies of James Bilton of the Brinkheugh, and Margaret his wife. He departed this life 28th day of December anno 1698, and she the 11th of January, 1699.

Here lieth Mary, the wife of Mr. Joseph Bilton of the Brinkheugh, who departed this life January the 8th day, 1726/7. Also Ann, the daughter of John Fenwick, Brinkheugh, who died February 12, 1785, aged 15 years. And Mary, his wife, who died March 7, 1786, aged 50 years. And Jane, his daughter, who died September 2nd, 1790, aged 14 years. And Anthony, his son, who died November (?), 1793, aged 13 years.

In loving memory of Sarah Hodgson Cadogan, who departed this life December 19, 1874, aged 64.

In loving memory of Mabel Katharine Mary Cadogan, who departed this life Feb. 25, 1882, aged 17.

In loving memory of Cadogan Hodgson Cadogan, who departed this life March 26, 1888, aged 61.

Here lieth the body of Robert Lisle, esq., late of Weldon, who departed this life November 23rd 1779, aged 75 years.

Here lieth interred Mrs. Ann Fenwick, the wife of Mr. Edward Ord, of West Ord, who departed this life February 29, 1724/5, aged 66. Here lieth the body of Mr. Edward Ord who departed May the 16th, 1745, aged 82. And Mary, his wife, who departed this life January 29th, 1746/7, aged 62 (?) years.¹

Here lieth the body of Margaret Ramsay, daughter of John Forster, of Cornhill, esq.; first married to George Fenwick, of Brinkburn; after his decease married William Ramsay, esq. She departed this life the 29th day of September, 1723, aged 73 years.

Here lieth the body of Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Richardson, of the Hope, (died) June 3, 1694.

Here lieth the bodies of the children of Mrs. Catherine Wilkinson, who was married to Mr. John Wilkinson of Newcastle. Margaret and Thomas buried the 1st day of August, 1690, and December 30th, 1697/8.

The following entries, selected from the *Registers* of Felton and Framlington, relate to persons who resided in the chapelry of Brinkburn :

1672, July	21.	Margaret, daughter of George Ramsey of Brenkburn, buried (<i>b</i>).
1688/9, Jan.	27.	Ann, daughter of John Bulman of Weldon, parish of Brinkburn, baptised (<i>a</i>).
1690, May	17.	Mrs. Margaret Ramsey of the Raye, buried (<i>b</i>).
1691, July	1.	George, son of Mr. William Ramsey of Brinkburn, born June 29th, baptised (<i>a</i>).
1692, Aug.	25.	Frances, daughter of John Bulman of Weldon, baptised (<i>a</i>).
1692/3, Feb.	8.	Joseph, son of Roger Fenwick of Brinkburn Newhouse, baptised (<i>a</i>).
1694, June	5.	Bartholomew Hair of Midford parish and Isable Swan of Thrisley-haugh, in Brinkburn parish, married (<i>a</i>).
1694/5, Feb.	24.	Mary, daughter of John Bulman of Weldon, baptised (<i>a</i>).
1705, Oct.	17.	William Robson of Heley, in Rothbury parish, buried at Brenchburn church (<i>a</i>).
1705/6, Jan.	3.	Margaret, daughter of Mr. Sellby of Brenkburn, baptised (<i>a</i>).
1707, May	20.	Grace, daughter of Mr. Prideaux Selbey of Brenchbourne, baptised (<i>a</i>).
1707, April	25.	Margaret, daughter of Mr. Selby of Brenchbourne, buried (<i>a</i>).
1709, July	28.	William, son of Mr. Prideaux Selbey of Brenchbourne, baptised (<i>a</i>).
1709/10, Feb.	26.	Mrs. Bethya Callender of Brench-hugh, buried (<i>a</i>).
1711, Nov.	...	Three buried at Brenchbourne, unpaid, no notice (<i>a</i>).
1713/4, Feb.	11.	Ralph, son of Mr. Nichol Foster of Brenckbourne, baptised (<i>a</i>).
1716, April	24.	Mr. Ralph Hall of Brenckburne, buried (<i>a</i>).
1717, Nov.	30.	Mrs. Hall of Brenk-hugh in Brenckburne parish, buried (<i>b</i>).
1721/2, Feb.	25.	Mr. H. Collingwood's daughter married at Brenchburn per Curate Rothbury per licence (<i>b</i>).
1723, May	15.	Mr. William Forbes, son of Mr. Forbes of Brenchburne, buried (<i>b</i>).
1723, Oct.	3.	Madam Margaret Ramsay of Stanton, buried at Brenchburne, unpaid (<i>a</i>) (<i>b</i>).
1724, Dec.	18.	Mrs. Frances Lisle of Brinkheugh, buried (<i>a</i>).
1747, Sept.	3.	Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Henry Collingwood of Westerheugh, buried at Brinkburn (<i>a</i>).
1756, Feb.	23.	Henry Collingwood of Westerheugh, Brinkburn, aged 103, buried (<i>a</i>) (<i>b</i>).
1779, Nov.	28.	Robert Lisle, esq., buried at Brinkburn, aged 75 (<i>a</i>).

(a) Framlington Register.

(b) Felton Register.

¹ Edward Ord was second son and eventually heir of Henry Ord, of West Ord, in the chapelry of Tweedmouth. He was living at Twizel, in the parish of Norham, May 3rd, 1689, when he had licence to marry Ann Fenwick, and at Brinkburn, January 31st, 1726/7, when he had licence to marry Mary Lawrence of Newcastle. He voted for an annuity out of West Ord at the election of knights of the shire in 1734. By his first wife he had two daughters, Ann, wife of John Reed of Newcastle, tailor, and Elizabeth, widow of James Vaughan, of the parish of St. James, Westminster, who with their father were parties to a deed relating to West Ord, dated August 18th, 1726. Cf. Raine, *North Durham*, p. 253.

BRINKBURN SOUTH SIDE.

The ward or township of Brinkburn South Side, added to Brinkburn High Ward in 1889 for Poor Law purposes, comprises 984 acres, divided into the farms of Brinkheugh, Thistleyhaugh, and Westerheugh. Middleheugh, also on the south side of the river, has always formed part of the High Ward.

In 1568 Cuthbert Horsley held Brenkheugh, Thristlehaugh, and lands in Weldon, together with Scrainwood, a moiety of Horsley, etc.¹ At the



BRINKHEUGH.

same period Roger Thornton of Witton held lands in Brenkheughe and Todburne, etc.² These properties may possibly represent the six tenements in the water of Coquet, apparently not far from the priory, held by the prior and convent at the dissolution of the house.³

Brinkheugh is beautifully situated, and being in a more sheltered situation than the old tower at Long Horsley seems to have become the residence of the family in the reign of Elizabeth. In the early part of the seventeenth century, Lancelot Horsley of Brinkheugh, son of Thomas

¹ *Liber Feodarii*, 10 Eliz. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. p. lxiii.

² *Ibid.* pp. lxiii, lxiv.

³ *Supra*, p. 466.

Horsley of the same place, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Widdrington of Hauxley, and died about 1609. Administration of his personal estate was committed, November 10th, 1609, to his wife Elizabeth; his children Thomas, Catherine, Florentia and Margaret being then under age.¹

Robert Horsley, the eldest son, not mentioned in the administration bond, married his cousin german, Anne, daughter of John Horsley of Horsley and heir of her brother George Horsley of Horsley, and resided at Brinkheugh. He died in 1622, apparently in very early manhood, leaving an only child Fortune, afterwards wife of Robert Carr of North Biddick.² On 'July 26th, 20 Charles II.,'³ Robert Carr the elder and Robert Carr the younger, both of North Biddick, for the sum of £390 conveyed Brinkheugh to James Bilton of the same place.⁴ James Bilton was rated for Brinkheugh in 1663 at £30 per annum.⁵ A quit-rent of £2 13s. 4d. continues to be paid Mr. Cuthbert Riddell as heir of Sir Thomas Horsley's estates.⁶

¹ Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

² For pedigree of Carr of North Biddick, see Surtees, *Durham*, vol. i. p. 208.

³ The original deed has not been found, and July 26th, 20 Charles II. (1668), is the date given in the abstract of title as that of the conveyance; but as James Bilton was rated for lands at Brinkheugh in 1663 it is possible that July 26th, 12 Charles II. (1660), may be more correct.

⁴ Mrs. Hugh Fenwick's Brinkheugh deeds.

⁵ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 282.

⁶ Edward Horsley Widdrington of Horsley, September 3rd, 1717, registered a quit-rent of £2 13s. 4d., payable by Mr. Joseph Bilton out of Brinkheugh. Thomas Riddell of Great Swinburne and Margaret his wife, March 3rd, 1763, made a similar declaration. *Roman Catholic Registers with the Clerk of the Peace.*

BILTON OF BRINKHEUGH.

JAMES BILTON purchased Brinkheugh from Robert Carr of North Biddick (*a*), and was rated for the same in 1663 (*c*); party to deed dated 22nd June, 1691 (*a*); died 28th December, buried 31st December, 1698 (*b*) (*c*); will dated 26th December, 1698; proved 1699 (*f*).

Margaret died 11th, buried 13th Jan., 1699/1700 (*b*) (*c*).

Joseph Bilton of Brinkheugh, son = Mary Wollfall, of the parish and heir (*d*), party to deed dated 22nd June, 1691 (*a*); voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1722; buried 20th January, 1728/9 (*b*); will dated 27th February, 1720/7; proved 1729 (*f*).
 of Woodhorn sister of Thomas Wollfall (*f*), married 24th October, 1690 (*g*); died 8th, buried 11th January, 1720/7 (*a*) (*b*) (*c*).

James Bilton of = Elizabeth Fenwick of Thrusfield, called Ugham; bond of 2nd son in his marriage January father's will; died 17th, 1689; died at at Throple; buried Newton; buried 30th July, 1705 22nd June, 1728 (*b*). (*h*).

Joseph, baptised 11th December, 1690 (*h*), buried 9th March, 1712 (*h*).

Ralph, baptised 20th December, 1692 (*a*), buried 18th May, 1693 (*a*).

James, baptised 1st October, 1696 (*b*); named in deed 3rd April, 1727 (*d*); buried 24th August, 1730 (*h*).

Margaret, baptised 22nd December, 1691 (*h*), married 8th May, 1717, Thomas Forster of Corsenside (*h*); living at Woodburn 22nd November, 1746 (*a*).

Mary, baptised 12th September, 1695 (*a*), married 18th December, 1718, William Aubony (*h*); living at Newton, a widow, 22nd November, 1746 (*d*).

Mary, dau. of Francis Fenwick of Ulgham Grange, mar. 24th April, 1694 (*b*); bur. 30th August, 1699 (*b*).
 Francis Bilton of Newton Park, parish of Mitford, named in his father's will (*f*); succeeded to Brinkheugh and voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1734; buried 8th April, 1746 (*b*). †

Mary ... buried 23rd November, 1723 (*b*).

Elizabeth, married Roger Cook, named in her father's will (*f*).
 Barbara, married 16th June, 1680, Thomas Smith of Togston (*a*); named in her father's will (*f*).
 Elizabeth, married 1st May, 1686, Alexander Hume of the parish of Hildon (*a*) (*f*).
 Mary, married [John] Hume; named in her father's will (*f*).
 * Margaret, baptised 17th February 1672/3 (*a*); married Roger Fenwick of Catraw, parish of Stanington; bond of marriage 20th June, 1691; named in her father's will (*f*).

James, bapt. 6th June, 1695 (*b*); bur. 22nd Oct., 1714 (*b*).
 Margaret (*d*), baptised 4th May, 1697 (*b*); named in the will of her uncle Joseph Bilton (*f*); married 5th June, 1729, [her cousin] Joseph Fenwick [of Catraw], parish of Stanington (*b*); administration of her personal estate granted to her husband 5th November, 1746 (*f*).

† John, buried 30th August, 1713 (*b*).

† Francis (*son*), buried 14th March, 1714 (*a*).

Mary, baptised 26th August, 1702 (*b*); named in the will of her uncle Joseph Bilton (*f*); married 20th June, 1730 (*b*), Ralph Fenwick of Morpeth (*b*).

* Roger Fenwick of Brinkburn, afterwards of Catraw, who married Margaret, daughter of James Bilton of Brinkheugh, had issue four sons and three daughters, named in the will of their uncle Joseph Bilton, dated 27th February, 1726/7. Joseph Fenwick, eldest son of Roger Fenwick, baptised 8th February, 1692 3 (*Framlington Register*), took a lease of Brinkheugh and married his cousin Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Francis Bilton of Newton Park and Brinkheugh, by whom he had issue. After her death he married, secondly, 24th November, 1737, Margaret, widow of Michael Wheatley and daughter of William Cook of Braunshaugh (*cf.* vol. v. of this work, p. 496), by whom he had further issue.

† It is uncertain whether these two sons were of the first or second marriage.

† Francis Bilton must have married a third time, for his widow was living in possession of her dower in 1746. 'To be sold, a freehold estate called Brinkheugh, now let at about £90 a year, with a large mansion house and gardens. A large quantity of oaks and ashwood now growing upon the premises. Apply to Mark Aynsley, esq., Gallowhill, or Mr. Edward Cook of Togston, in whom the said estate is vested at present. Part of the purchase money will be left in the hands of the purchaser as a security for an annuity payable to Mrs. Bilton, widow of Mr. Francis Bilton, during the term of her natural life.' *Newcastle Courant*, August 2nd, 1746.

(*a*) *Felton Register*.

(*d*) Mrs. Hugh Fenwick's Brinkheugh deeds.

(*f*) *Durham Probate Registry*.

(*b*) *Framlington Register*.

(*c*) Book of Rates of 1663. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 282.

(*g*) *Woodhorn Register*.

(*c*) Monumental Inscription, Brinkburn.

(*b*) *Mitford Register*.

By lease and release, dated November 21st and 22nd, 1746, the trustees of James Bilton's settlement conveyed Brinkheugh to John Fenwick of Morpeth, tanner, for the sum of £2,170.

The property was sold by John Fenwick's trustees and conveyed January 31st, 1856, to Mr. C. H. Cadogan; it now forms part of the Brinkburn estates.

FENWICK OF BRINKHEUGH.

..... FENWICK of Morpeth. =

John Fenwick of Morpeth, tanner, purchased Brinkheugh 22nd November, 1746, from the trustees of Joseph Bilton (*a*); will dated 1st March, 1746/7 (*a*); proved at Durham 19th November, 1747 (*a*).*

= Ann [? Marr], mentioned in her husband's will (*a*).

..... Fenwick, apparently dead before 1st March, 1746/7 (*a*).

Jane, married Roger Steel of Morpeth, bond of marriage 30th May, 1694.

John Fenwick, named in his uncle's will (*a*). =

John Fenwick of Morpeth, to whom his great-uncle, John Fenwick, devised Brinkheugh (*a*); voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1772; died at Morpeth, aged 69; buried at Brinkburn 21st May, 1813 (*b*) (*c*).

= Mary Hall of the parish of Corbridge, married at Corbridge 16th September, 1767 (*a*); died 7th, buried 10th March, 1786, aged 50 (*b*) (*c*).

Mary, mar. 7th September, 1775, Francis Singleton of Morpeth.

John Fenwick of South Shield, watchmaker, and of Brinkheugh, bapt. at Morpeth 13th Dec., 1768 (*a*), voted at the election of knight of the shire in 1826; died 28th Jan. 1841 (*a*), bur. at Morpeth (*d*); will dated 13th November, 1841, proved at Durham 9th June, 1841 (*a*).

Hannah, dau. of Samuel Worral, of Gatehead, 1793, aged 13 (*b*) (*a*).

Ann, b. 12th, died 15th Feb., 1785, aged 15 or 16 (*b*) (*a*).
 Isaac, b. 14th Sept., 1766, aged 13 (*b*) (*a*).
 Mary, married Henry Hudson of Morpeth.
 Isabella, married George.

John, born 30th June, 1800 (*d*), died 10th Feb., 1801 (*d*).
 John Samuel Fenwick, born 22nd July, 1803 (*d*), died 24th May, 1828; buried at Brinkburn (*b*).
 Joseph, born 28th May, 1805 (*d*), died 18th May, 1806 (*d*).
 Samuel Worral Fenwick, born 10th August, 1807 (*d*), died 21st September, 1834 (*d*).

Isabella, born 28th November, 1788 (*d*), married Matthew Thompson. ↓
 Mary, born 18th Jan., 1809 (*d*), an executrix of her father's will; died unmarried 8th Jan., 1888 (*d*); bur. at Morpeth.
 Hannah, born 14th June, 1812 (*d*), mar. John Thompson Brewis of Morpeth; died 16th May, 1894 (*d*); buried at Morpeth. ↓

* 1746, 1st March. Will of John Fenwick of Morpeth, tanner. I give my lands at Brinkheugh to my wife Ann Fenwick for her life and then to John Fenwick, infant son of my nephew John Fenwick, in tail male. My closes at Morpeth, near the East Mill, called Fletcher close and Stoddart's close to my wife for her life and then to John Fenwick, son of my late nephew Arthur Fenwick, in tail male. Certain other lands at Morpeth to my nephew Ralph Steel. My leasehold messuage called Park house to my nephew John Fenwick. To my nephew George Marshall, £50; to my nephew Roger Steel, £20; to my nephew Roger Marr, £5; to Isabel Marr and Mary Marr, daughters of my niece Isabel Marr, widow, £40 apiece. To my niece Mary Dawson, £50; to my nephews John and Fenwick Longfellow, £60 apiece; to my nieces Elizabeth and Margery Longfellow, £30 apiece; to my wife's nieces, Barbara Ord, Isabel Ord, and Ann Ord, £100 apiece; to my nephew Thomas Fenwick, £5 per annum. Proved 19th November, 1747. Mrs. Hugh Fenwick's Brinkheugh Deeds.

It is possible that the testator was related to the Bilttons of Brinkheugh.

(*a*) Mrs. Hugh Fenwick's Brinkheugh deeds.
 (*b*) *Framlington Registers*.

(*c*) Monumental Inscription, Brinkburn.
 (*d*) *Ex inf.* Mr. Thomas Brewis.

Thomas Horsley, afterwards Sir Thomas Horsley, knight, the second but eldest surviving son of the Lancelot Horsley mentioned above, entered his pedigree at the Heralds' Visitation in 1666, being then 54 years of age. He was rated for Thrisleyhaugh at £30 and for 'Neatherhouse' in Brinkburn parish in 1663.¹ On September 3rd, 1717, Edward Horsley Widdrington of Horsley, as a Roman Catholic, registered two messuages called Thislehaugh and Netherhouse in the parish of Brinkburn of the yearly rent of £70; and on March 3rd, 1763, Thomas Riddell and Margaret his wife, of Great Swinburn, registered High Thrisleyhaugh and Low Thrisleyhaugh, each of the yearly rent of £44, and Netherhouse of the rent of £13.² Thistlehaugh now belongs to Sir Thomas Horsley's descendant and representative, Mr. Cuthbert Riddell. Netherhouse, a small farm of 39 acres without any homestead, lying between Todstead and the inn at Weldon Bridge, was sold in 1903 by Mr. Cuthbert Riddell to Mr. Beresford Lisle.

A small detached portion of the Lisle estate, comprising about 10 acres, lying near Middle-heugh, was sold in 1898 by the late Mr. W. B. Lisle to Mr. Lancelot Fenwick of Brinkburn.

¹ Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. pp. 261, 282.

² *Roman Catholic Registers with the Clerk of the Peace*,

The property at Westerhaugh, owned by John Thornton in 1663,¹ represented the lands held at Brenkheugh by Roger Thornton in 1568,² which in their turn may have been the three cottages at West-hugh, held by the prior and convent of Brinkburn at the period of the dissolution.³

The later history of the place is that of the Netherwitton estates. In the first half of the eighteenth century it was occupied, together with Middleheugh, by Henry Collingwood of the family of Branxton and Cornhill.⁴ He lived to the great age of 103 (or 105), and having retained his senses to the last died February 19th, 1756, greatly beloved in his neighbourhood. He was buried at Brinkburn, the pall being supported by his five great-great-nephews, William Fenwick, John Fenwick, William Swinburne, Ralph Soulsby and Edward Ward. Twelve of his children and grandchildren attended the funeral.⁵

Westerheugh forms part of the Wingates estate, purchased some years ago from Mr. Trevelyan of Netherwitton, by the late Mr. John Straker, and now belongs to his son, Mr. J.-C. Straker.

¹ Book of Rates. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 282.

² *Liber Feodarii*. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. iii. pp. lxiii-lxiv.

³ *Supra*, p. 467.

⁴ 1622, December 21st. Will of George Collingwood of Brenkheugh. To my eldest son, Thomas Collingwood, two bonds; my son Robert Collingwood. Robert Collingwood of Fawdon, a witness. Proved January 24th, 1622/3. Raine, *Test. Dunelm.*

1622/3, January 3rd. Will of Mary Collingwood of Brenkheugh, widow. My late husband, George Collingwood. All my goods to my son Robert and my daughter Lucy. Witnesses, Thomas Collingwood, Robert Collingwood, and Gabriel Kipling, clerk. *Ibid.*

1623, March 25th. Inventory of the goods of Thomas Collingwood of Brenkheugh, gent., deceased, mentions his brother Robert Collingwood. *Ibid.*

1623, April 30th. Administration of the personal estate of Thomas Collingwood of Brenkheugh, granted to Elizabeth, the widow, for the use of Charles, the son under age. *Ibid.*

1676, January 2nd. Bond of marriage of Henry Collingwood of Branxton, gent., and Elizabeth Collingwood of Cornhill, sp., bond, George Fenwick of Brinkburn, gent.

1691, May 28th. Henry, son of Mr. Henry Collingwood of Middleheugh, baptised. *Framlington Register*.

1693, August 4th. Grace, daughter of Mr. Henry Collingwood of Middleheugh, baptised. *Ibid.*

1699/1700, January 2nd. Mr. William Selby of Lowlin and Mrs. Elizabeth Collingwood of the Middleheugh, married. *Ibid.*

1702, June 19th. Mr. Prudix Selby of Beell and Mrs. Elizabeth Selby of Middleheugh, married. *Ibid.*

1707, May 6th. Grace, daughter of Mr. Henry Collingwood of Westerheugh, buried. *Ibid.*

1726/7, January 8th. Matthew Gregson and Dorothy Collingwood, married. *Felton Register*.

1734. Henry Collingwood of Westerhugh voted at the election of knights of the shire for Branxton. *Poll Books*.

1747. Died at Westerheugh, aged upwards of 90, Mrs. Elizabeth Collingwood. She left a husband, Mr. Henry Collingwood, married 71 years. *Newcastle Courant*, August 31st, 1747.

1747, September 3rd. Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Henry Collingwood, buried at Brinkburn. *Framlington Register*.

1748. Thomas Collingwood of Westerheugh voted at the election of knights of the shire for an annuity out of West Lilburn.

1756, February 25th. Died, Henry Collingwood of Westerhaugh, Northumberland, aged 105. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1756, p. 150.

⁵ Sykes, *Local Records*, vol. i. p. 213.

BRINKBURN LOW WARD OR WELDON.

Brinkburn Low Ward, or Weldon, with a southern exposure and extended river frontage, has an area of 591 acres. As early as 1472, part of the forest of Weldon was granted to William, the prior, and the convent of Brinkburn by Thomas Lisle of Felton, with the consent of his son Robert and grandson Humphrey.¹ At the period of the dissolution of the monasteries the prior and convent held a tenement and appurtenances in Weldon-dike, let to the widow of Thomas Bell, as tenant at will, at the yearly rent of 6s. 8d.² The messuage called Weldon-hall in the parish of Felton and the land belonging to it, then or theretofore in the occupation of Thomas Lisle, of the clear yearly value of 26s. 8d., a messuage in the occupation of Richard Turner of the clear yearly value of 10s., a messuage and lands in the occupation of Thomas Todd of the clear yearly value of 6s. 8d., all some time parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Brinkburn, were granted, with other places, March 9th, 1551/2, to Sir John Horsley of Horsley, knight.³ It may be safely assumed that Weldon-hall was purchased from Sir John Horsley, either by Thomas Lisle, who was tenant in 1552, or by Tristram Lisle.

‘The Lisleys and Horsleys up the Coquet dwell,
Not far from Thornton is a healing well,
Which draws its virtue from vast seams of coal,
This min’ral makes us wealthy, warm and whole.’⁴

Tristram Lisle, gent., was of Weldon-hall December 21st, 1609, when with Lancelot Turner of Brinkburn and Thomas Robinson of Comefeilde⁵ he purchased from Morris and Phillips, the Crown grantees, the tithes of the lands and tenements upon the water of Coquet, etc., held by Michael Tod, chaplain.⁶ On February 15th, 1615/6, Lancelot Turner and Thomas Robinson conveyed to Tristram Lisle the tithes of corn, hay,

¹ Harl. MS. 2101. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. 169. Cf. *supra*, p. 244.

² *Supra*, p. 467.

³ *Pat. Rolls*, 6 Edw. VI. pt. 7.

⁴ *Cheviot*, by R. W., p. 15.

⁵ A messuage or tenement called Keymefelde, in the parish of Brinkburn, parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Brinkburn, was granted for a sum of money on June 20th, 1541, to Robert Thornhill, esq. (*Pat. Rolls*, 33 Hen. VIII. pt. 3.) Under the misspelled name of Cainfield the place appears in the Book of Rates of 1663. (Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 261.) The homestead has long disappeared, but under the names of Comb-field, Comb-field banks, and a cottage called Comb-field cottage, a short distance to the west of Todstead, the holding is represented by two fields, etc., comprising 35 or 36 acres, on Mr. Beresford Lisle's estate of Weldon.

⁶ Mr. Beresford Lisle's MSS.

wool, lamb, etc., arising and accruing from the hamlet, tenement, and capital messuage of Weldon-hall, the third part of the tithes, great and small, of two cottages and lands at Todstead and Okehaugh, the third part of the tithes, great and small, of two cottages and lands in Wester Brenkheugh, then in the occupation of Robert Clavering of Learchild, gent., all parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Brinkburn.¹

Although it has not been found possible to attach the Lisles of Weldon to the pedigree of the historic Lisles of Woodburn and Felton, their consanguinity is undoubted, for the last Robert Lisle of Felton, by his will in 1657, gave to his 'loveing cosyn Robert Lisle of Weldon,' with a rent charge of £40 out of his coal mines at Coxlodge, near Newcastle, his 'lands, tenements and hereditaments adjoining upon Weldon aforesaid, commonly called or known by the name of the New Intack,' and also the farms of Catheugh, Turnerstead and Toddstead.² In 1663, Mr. Robert Lisle was rated for 'Weldon with the Intacks, Cainfield with the Intacks, and Turnerstead,' all in the parish of Brinkburn.³



WELDON-HALL IN 1888.

Warburton, writing about 1715, says, 'Weldon, the seat of Robert Lisle, esq., (is) pleasantly situated on the north side of the river Coquet and well adorned.'⁴ Weldon-hall, long deserted⁵ by its owners and used as a farm house, was standing ruinous in 1895, but was taken down before 1900.

¹ Mr. Beresford Lisle's MSS.

² *Supra*, p. 201.

³ Book of Rates. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. II, vol. I, p. 201.

⁴ Duke of Northumberland's MSS.

⁵ Robert Lisle, the proprietor, was residing at Morpeth in 1718, when he voted for Weldon at the election of knights of the shire. *Poll Book*.

LISLE OF WELDEN AND ACTON.

ARMS: *Femine, a lion rampant guard.*

TRISTRAM LISLE of Weldon-hall, 20th October, 1591, took a lease of tithes from the Crown (*f*); purchased the petty tithes of Weldon 21st December, 1609 (*f*); will dated 5th October, 1619; proved same year (*r*).

Robert Lisle of Weldon, = ... son and heir of Tristram Lisle (<i>f</i>).	Ralph Lisle of Low Framlington, will dated 31st March, 1646, 'my friend and kinsman, Robert Lisle of Weldon executor to my cousin, Robert Lisleis, son of Weldon, one esult'; proved 1648 (<i>cl</i>).	Isabel, named in her father's will.
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Robert Lisle of Weldon, son and heir of Robert Lisle (<i>f</i>), cousin and one of the devisees of Robert Lisle of Felton; died 10th March, 1668; will dated 6th March, 1668; to be buried with my ancestors in Brinkburn; proved 9th July, 1673.	Margaret, dau. of William Carr of Eshot, married 26th February, 1660 (<i>a</i>).
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Dorothy, married 1st Dec., 1663, Richard Lisle of Hazon (<i>a</i>).	Robert Lisle of Weldon, son and heir, bapt. 4th Sept., 1662 (<i>a</i>); bur. 18th June, 1719 (<i>a</i>).	Margaret, daughter of William Brown of Bolton, articles before marriage 19th February, 1703/4 (<i>g</i>); married at Edlingham 28th February, 1703/4; buried 10th March, 1721/2 (<i>a</i>).	Thomas Lisle, bapt. 7th Sept., 1663 (<i>a</i>); died at Elyhaugh; buried 4th Sept., 1748 (<i>a</i>); will dated 27th Feb. 1747/8.	Elizabeth, dau. of William Lisle of Elyhaugh, mar. 12th July, 1705 (<i>a</i>); died <i>s.p.</i>
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Robert Lisle of Weldon and of Morpeth, solicitor, died at Morpeth, 21th Nov., 1779, aged 75 (<i>b</i>); bur. in Brinkburn priory (<i>b</i>) (<i>r</i>); will dated 1st July, 1779; pr. December, 1779.	William Lisle, appointed in 1736 surgeon on the 'Queen Elizabeth' from Bristol to Guinea and the Barbados; will dated 10th August, 1736 (<i>f</i>).	George Lisle of Newcastle and of Carville, residuary legatee of Mrs. Dorothy Proctor of Carville; died at Carville in March, 1776; will dated 2nd March, 1772; proved at Durham 1st April, 1776.	Margaret, bapt. 15th Nov., 1703 (<i>b</i>); mar. in 1723 Edward Mather of Framlington (<i>b</i>).
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Margaret, daughter of Marshall of Low Framlington; bond of marriage 14th May, 1700; mar. 13th June, 1700 (<i>b</i>) (<i>a</i>); bur. 18th Oct., 1701 (<i>b</i>).	William Lisle of Low Framlington, baptised 2nd January, 1667/8 (<i>b</i>) (<i>a</i>); third son, and in his issue heir to his nephew Robert Lisle.	Anne Robson of Low Healey, married 13th May, 1703 (<i>b</i>); bond of mar. 11th May, 1703; living 1748.	Anne, baptised 5th April, 1664 (<i>a</i>) (<i>r</i>); married 26th November, 1696, Robert Bulman of Long Healey (<i>b</i>).
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John Lisle of Newcastle, baptised 13th August, 1708 (<i>b</i>); named in the will of his cousin, George Lisle of Carville, 2nd March, 1772; dead before 29th September, 1792.	Mary [daughter of Thomas Nicholson], living 2nd Mar., 1772, was living at Morpeth 29th September, 1792, and died there July, 1791.	Margaret, baptised 2nd August, 170[4?] (<i>b</i>).
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Mary, daughter of John Ord of Morpeth, married at Morpeth 15th July, 1780; died at Sidmouth and was buried there March 1st, 1791.	Robert Lisle of Weldon and Acton, a native of Newcastle; heir by the will of his kinsman, Robert Lisle of Weldon and Morpeth; buried 6th June, 1800, aged 56 (<i>a</i>); will dated 12th November, 1799; proved 1800.	Anne, daughter of Robert Fenwick of Lemington, post-nuptial settlement 22nd Oct., 1792; mar. at Edinburgh 16th March, 1792; died 1811; buried at Kingsbury, Middlesex.	John Lisle of Newcastle, = Jane, liv. named in the will of George Lisle of Carville 2nd March, 1772; administration of personal estate granted to widow 26th February, 1780.	Elizabeth Lisle mar. [Rice] Williams; named in the will of George Lisle of Carville, March 2nd, 1772.
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Robert Lisle, living 29th September, 1792.

1778, 28th June. John Lisle and Jane Marshall, married by licence. *St. John's Register*, Newcastle.

Mary Ann, born at Acton, baptised 8th July, 1755 (*a*); dead before 29th September, 1792.

Anne Maria, born at Acton, baptised 8th July, 1787 (*a*); married 14th April, 1825, at Long Ashton, Somerset, Robert Brodie, incumbent of Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire.

Eliza, baptised 17th August, 1788 (*a*); married John Bertram Ord, 21st Light Dragoons, and of Longridge, North Durham.

Mary Jane, baptised 4th June, 1790 (*a*); re-sided at Brainshaugh and died unmarried 6th June, 1855 (*c*); administration of her personal estate, 16th November, 1855, to her sister Isabella Moises.

Robert de Lisle of Weldon and Acton, son and heir, born at Newcastle 24th Dec. 1793; baptised 29th July, 1794 (*a*); educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxon.; matric. 11th Oct., 1811; died at Edinburgh, 7th May, 1860; bur. in Calton-hill new cemetery.

Ann, dau. of Anthony Selwyn, a general in the army, married at St George's, Hanover Square, 29th July, 1812; died *v.p.* 10 September, 1878¹.

Lisle, Isaac, baptised 13th September, 1798 (*a*); married 24th April, 1821, at Pontefract, Hugh Mosely, who in 1862 assumed the name of Lisle on 13th was according to the entry of her brother Robert de Lisle, who died 9th July, 1882, died at Alnwick 24th March, 1882.

Susanna, baptised 13th Sept., 1799 (*a*); died 21st January, 1865; buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

(*a*) *Felton Register*.

(*b*) *Framlington Register*.

(*c*) Monumental Inscription, Felton.

(*d*) *Durham Probate Registry*.

(*e*) *Raine, Test. Dunelm.*

(*f*) Mr. Beresford Lisle's papers.

(*g*) *Lambert MS.*

(*h*) Monumental Inscription, Brinkburn.

(*i*) *Morpeth Register*.

EVIDENCES TO LISLE PEDIGREE.

1619, 5th October. Will of Tristram Liselye of Weldon, gent. To be buried in the church of Bringeborne with my ancestors. My eldest daughter Isabel. My son Robert sole executor. Proved 1619. *Raine, Test. Dunelm.*

1646, 31st March. Will of Ralph Lisle of Low Framlington, yeoman. To be buried in the parish church of Brenkeburne where my father was buried. To my mother, one cowe and calfe; to my uncle's daughter, one cowe; to Thomas Tweddell, one quie; to my cousin John Trenhot's (?) child which I christened, a quie; to my brother-in-law, James Pot, one little fillie; to Marke Aitkenhead's child which I christened, one ewe; to my cusion Railph Dod's child which I christened, one yellow cupboard; to my cousson Robert Lisleis son of Weldon, one coult; to my mother, all the two partes of goods which my father left me in his last will; to my friend Dorathie Lisley of Eallihauigh, one quie. I appoint my friends and kinsmen, Robert Lisley of Weldon and Ralph Dodd of the Heugh, executors. Proved 1648. *Durham Probate Registry*.

1668, 6th March. Will of Robert Lisle of Weldon. I give my soul to Almighty God and my body to be buried among the bones of my ancestors in Brinkburn. I give my real estate to my eldest son Robert Lisle, remainder to my heirs-at-law. My wife Margaret to have her thirds. I give the house in Newcastle, which I purchased of my aunt Eleanor Bell, widow, to my two daughters by my first wife, viz., Dorothy Lisle, wife of Robert Lisle and Frances Lisle. To my daughter Frances Lisle, £50. To my younger children, Thomas, William, Ann and Dorothy, £40 apiece. My tithes of Weldon, Todsteads, and Westerheugh. I give to my wife eight oxen, twelve kine, and the bull, and also the mill over and above her thirds during the minority of my eldest son if she so long continue a widow and no longer. Wife executor. Supervisors, Sir Thomas Horsley of Horsley, knight, my brother-in-law, William Carr of Eshett, esq., my brother-in-law, Mr. John Carr of Lesbury, and my cousin Mr. Robert Lisle of Hazon. Proved 9th July, 1673.

Written in the margin of the will, 'my brother Lisle of Weldon, departed this world one Wednesday at night about 9 of the cloke at night, it being the 10th day of this month of March in the year of God, 1668.'

1686 (*circa*). Petition of Robert Lisle of Weldon, to Lord Chancellor Hampden. 'Your orator is son and heir of R. Lisle, late of Weldon, aforesaid, gent., deceased, who was son and heir of R. Lisle of Weldon, aforesaid, gent., deceased, your orator's grandfather, who was son and heir of Tristram Lisle, late of Weldon, aforesaid, gent., also deceased, your orator's great grandfather. That your orator's said father, grandfather, and great grandfather and their several and respective ancestors dyed lawfully seised of and in all and every the tythes and tenths of corn and grain, sheaves of corn and grain, etc., of Weldon, *alias* Weldon hall, Todstead, Oakhaugh, North Akehaugh, Middle-heugh, and Wester-brink-heugh in the parish of Brinkburn.' Mr. Beresford Lisle's MSS.

1736, August 10th; London. Dear brother I should have been very glad to have settled in the country had not my unfortunate misconduct reduced my circumstances to such a state as to require such desperate adventures, and I also sincerely assure you without any adulation I should scarcely care to return to England if I did not think of seeing you alive and my voyage turned out to both our satisfactions. I set out to-morrow for Bristol to go surgeon in the ship *Queen Elizabeth*, Chas. Tweedy, master, to Guinea and Barbadoes. I have £4 *per mens.* wages, and 1 shilling for every slave, which is 600, viz., £30. Your most affectionate brother, Will. Lesle. *Ibid.*

I, William Lisle of London, surgeon, now on an intended voyage from Bristol to Guinea, do make this my last will and testament in manner following. Item, I give and bequeath (after my just debts are fully paid) all my estate

and effect in any kind or quality whatsoever and wheresoever unto my loving brother Robert Lisle of Weldon, in the county of Northumberland, gentleman, for ever. And I make my said brother full and sole executor of this my last will. In witness whereof, I, the said William Lisle have hereunto set my hand and seale this tenth day of August in the year of our Lord 1736. *Ibid.*

1768, 29th March. Will of Dorothy Proctor of Carvill, Northumberland, widow. I give Carvill, otherwise called Cousens house, to my cousin George Lisle of Newcastle, esq. And after his death, to Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Mascall of Eppleton, esq. To my cousin, Thomas Byers of Newbottle, esq., £2,000, to his sister Elizabeth Routh, £800, and to his sister Jane Mascall, £800; to William Routh, son of the said Elizabeth, £500, and to Jane Mascall, daughter of the said Jane Mascall, £500; to the children of Anne Longridge, sister of the said Jane Mascall, £1,000 among them; to Elizabeth Mascall, daughter of the said Francis Mascall, deceased, £1,000; to the children of Mary Heron, Martha Henzel, and Barbara Hardy, daughters of my late cousins, Stephen and Mary Dryden, deceased, £50 each; to the children of my cousin, Ann Coulson, widow, £50 each when 21; to Ralph and John, sons of the Rev. Thomas Maddison, £200 each, and to Sarah, his daughter, wife of Thomas Bonner, esq., £200; to my cousin, John Dawson, £500, and to his sister, Margaret Dawson, £300; to my cousins, John Kirkup and Margaret Kirkup, £1,000 apiece; to Mr. Darch, rector of Fillingham, co. Lincoln, £400; to the children of my cousin, George Anderson, £100 each when 21; to my cousin, Ann Anderson, spinster, £800; to Matthew and Jane Consett, nephew and niece of the said Ann, £500 each; to John, Ann, Elizabeth, and Hannah Ord, children of my friend Sarah Ord, wife of the Rev. Thomas Ord, vicar of Kirknewton, £100 each; to Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Proctor, deceased, £100; to Robert, son of Thomas Proctor, a quay in Hillgate, Gateshead; my god-son, George Chambers, son of George Chambers of Gateshead; my god-daughters Sarah, daughter of Henry Gibson, surgeon; Isabel, daughter of Thomas Bonner, esq.; Isabel, daughter of Mr. John Dent, and Elizabeth, daughter of William Carr of Newcastle, merchant; to Mary, Phillis, and Isabel, daughters of Humphrey Robinson of Stannington, and nieces of my friend Isabel Peacock; my late uncles James and Stephen Fryer; my cousins Ann Coulson, Stephen Row, and Hannah Row. *Durham Probate Registry.*

1772, 2nd March. Will of George Lisle of Carville, Northumberland, gent. To my brother, Robert Lisle, my lands at Murton, co. Durham, charged with an annuity of £200 to the Rev. Wilfred Lawson, my friend; my cousin William Grieve of Berwick; to my brother all my lands at Todburn and Todstead, and elsewhere in Northumberland; to the Rev. Wilfred Lawson, my mansion house at Carville and the use of my furniture for his life, and after his death to go with my personal estate; to my cousin, John Lisle of Newcastle, £150 per annum, and to his wife if she survive him, £30 per annum; to Dorothy Scott, sister of the said John Lisle, £40; to Robert and John Lisle, sons of my cousin John Lisle, £1,000 each; to each of my cousins, Mr. James Grieve of Berwick, and to his niece, Mrs. Taylor, widow, £500 apiece; to the Rev. Mr. Atchison, minister of Falkirk, £300; to the Rev. Mr. Potter of Wallsend, and his son William Potter, £100 each; Elizabeth Williams, daughter of my cousin John Lisle; Robert, Isabel, and Elizabeth, children of the said Dorothy Scott; Frances Bulman of Long Horsley, widow; Mr. Jos. (?) Bulman of Morpeth, and his sister and the children of his brother Charles Bulman; residue to George Colpitts, Ralph Lodge, and Thomas Davison, they executors. Proved 1776. *Ibid.*

1779, 1st July. Will of Robert Lisle of Morpeth, gentleman. I give my freehold tenement and lands at Eachwick to my friend and relative Robert Lisle of Newcastle, gent., and all my other freehold and leasehold lands to my friend and relative Robert Lisle, who now lives with me, subject nevertheless to the payment of my debts, and the following legacies, etc. To John Lisle of Newcastle, brother of the said Robert Lisle, who lives with me, £50 per annum for life; to Ralph Forster of Berwick-on-Tweed, esquire, £1,000; to William Richardson, son of Mr. Thomas Richardson, of Morpeth, and Elizabeth his wife, £1,000, 'that he may always remember he was a favourite nephew of Miss Nicholls, late of Morpeth, aforesaid, and I wish him a good man;' to the said Mr. Thomas Richardson and his wife, £500; to my loving friend Robert Lowes of Hexham, esquire, ten guineas to buy a ring. Residue to my friend and relative Robert Lisle who lives with me; he executor. Proved at York, 27th December, 1779. Mr. Beresford Lisle's papers.

1784, 31st December. Indenture between Robert Lisle of Acton, esq., of the one part, and William Grieve of Ord-house, esq., a devisee of the will of George Lisle of the other part. Robert Lisle of Acton is described as devisee of the will of Robert Lisle, late of Morpeth, esq., deceased, who died a bachelor and without issue, and second cousin and heir-at-law of George Lisle, late of Carvill, esq., deceased, *i.e.*, eldest son and heir-at-law of John Lisle, late of Newcastle, joiner and cabinet maker, deceased, who was eldest son and heir-at-law of William Lisle, late of Low Framlington, gent., deceased, who was third brother of Robert Lisle, late of Weldon, esq., deceased, who was father of the said Robert Lisle of Morpeth, and of the said George Lisle, deceased, and which said Robert Lisle, late of Morpeth, survived his brother, the said George, who died a bachelor without issue. Lambert MS.

Act of Parliament, 52 George III., to enable Robert de Lisle to make a valid settlement on his intended marriage with Anne Salvin, spinster, notwithstanding his minority.

ORDE (NOW LISLE) OF WELDON AND ACTON.

ARMS OF ORDE: *Sable, three salmon pale argent.* Raine, *North Durham*, p. 303.ARMS OF LISLE: *Femine, a lion rampant.* *Supra*, p. 255.

Eliza Rogers, -- JOHN BERTRAM ORDE, son of Daniel Orde of Long-
and widow of ridge, in the parish of Norham (*d*); born 2nd
..... Young September, 1783; of the 21st Light Dragoons (*a*),
(*d*); died at and a major in the army (*d*); died in Edinburgh
the Cape of 27th March, 1863; will dated 1st March, 1862,
Good Hope, recorded at Edinburgh 18th February, 1864, and
7th May, 1867 confirmed at London 31st March, 1864 (*a*).
(*f*).

Robert Francis Orde, born 5th = Margaret
June, 1815; bapt. at Maidstone, | Macdonald
Kent; of the 79th Highlanders, | (*a*).
and captain of the British Legion;
died at Portobello 12th June,
1838; buried at Norham (*a*).

Eliza Robertina Orde, only child of the marriage, born at
Longridge 14th August, 1838; baptised at Norham; married
..... Dippie; living 1904 (*a*).

Mary, daugh- =
ter of Philip |
Cahill, mar. |
in Australia |
in 1843 (*a*).

Eliza, third daughter, and in her issue heiress of
Robert Lisle of Weldon and Acton, born 3rd July,
1788; baptised at Felton 17th Aug. of the same
year; married at Felton 11th Oct., 1814 (*a*);
articles before marriage 10th Oct., 1814 (*a*); died
at York Jan., 1861, and was buried there (*c*); will
dated 30th Dec., 1856; proved 15th April 1862 (*a*).
William Beresford Orde, born = Emily Caroline
18th September, 1816; baptised Butler, mar-
at Norham; emigrated ried 5th May,
to Australia; of the Surveyor- 1888; died
general's Office, Melbourne; 21st January,
succeeded to the Weldon and 1903; buried
Acton estate on the death of his at Tunbridge
aunt Isabella Lisle in 1882, and Wells; *s.p.*
assumed the name and arms (*a*).
of Lisle; died 12th January,
1903; buried at Tunbridge Wells (*a*).

Bertram Orde, born at
Portobello 17th June,
1820; baptised at Dud-
dingston in 1821;
ensign 2nd West India
regiment; died at Jama-
ica 3rd May, 1842,
s.p. (*a*).

Thomas James Orde,
born 3rd Nov., 1833;
bapt. at Norham; acci-
dentally shot dead at
Weetwood, near Wooler,
January 1-6, 1851 (*a*).

Mary Ann, born 26th May, 1818; baptised at Norham; died unmarried at Jamestown Lodge,
Leitrim, Ireland, 26th June, 1841, aged 23; buried at Annaduff (*a*).

Eliza Jane, born 10th November, 1822; baptised at Westbury, Bristol, in 1826; married
18th October, 1849, the Rev. John Romney of Whitestock-hall, near Milnthorpe, Lanca-
shire (*a*).

Harriet, born 16th August, 1824; baptised at Westbury, near Bristol, in 1826; married 3rd
October, 1848, the Rev. Charles Charlton, incumbent of St. Paul's, Alnwick (*a*). ↓

Emma, born 25th May, 1826; baptised at Westbury, near Bristol, 22nd June, 1826; married
at St. James's, Kensington, 17th November, 1851, Henry Richard Percy, assistant
surgeon 79th regiment (*a*); she died 3rd July, 1887; buried at York (*c*).

Isabella, born 24th December, 1827; baptised at Norham; died unmarried 10th March, 1848,
at Belsay Lodge, Soulby, Westmorland; buried at Crosby Garrett (*a*).

Anna Maria, born 14th January, 1831; baptised at Norham; died unmarried 19th November,
1850; buried at York cemetery (*a*) (*c*).

..... Orde,
a son, born
and died
1844 (*b*).

Bertram Orde, born 1847; --
assumed the name of Lisle in
1882 (*a*); educated at Mel-
bourne University; admitted
to Gray's Inn 18th Jan., 1883
(*e*); died at Edinburgh 8th
Nov., 1893 (*a*); buried at
Felton; will dated 21st Mar.,
1890; proved at Newcastle
24th Jan., 1894.

Jane Lucinda,
daughter of
..... Robert-
son of Mur-
rurindi, Vic-
toria, married
there 14th
Feb., 1880
(*a*).

Thomas James Orde
(*a*), born and died 1851
(*b*).

John Thomas Orde (*a*),
born and died 1852 (*b*).

William Beresford Orde
(*a*), born 1858, died
1859 (*b*).

..... Orde, a son, born
and died 1861 (*b*).

Eliza Jane Orde, born 1845 (*a*)
(*b*), mar. Poole (*a*). ↓

Isabella Orde, born 1849 (*a*) (*b*),
mar. at Port Fairy, Victoria,
Australia, Henry Bevan Jones,
and died July 29th, 1900. ↓

Mary Orde (*a*), born and died
1855 (*b*).

Mary Orde (*a*), born and died
1856 (*b*).

William Beresford Orde Lisle of Weldon and Acton, only issue of marriage, born 25th May, 1886; succeeded to the family
estates on the death of his grandfather (*a*).

(*a*) Mr. Beresford Lisle's MSS.

(*b*) Family pedigree in the possession of Mrs. Bertram Lisle.

(*c*) *Ex inf.* Miss E. A. M. Percy, February, 1904.

(*f*) *Gentlemen's Magazine*, 1807, p. 887.

(*d*) Pedigree of Orde of Longridge,
Raine, *North Durham*, p. 303.

(*e*) Foster, *Admissions to Gray's Inn*.

On the death of Robert de Lisle in 1860 Weldon and other estates passed to his sister, Mrs. Hugh Moises, who assumed the name of Lisle. On her death without issue in 1882 she was succeeded by her nephew, Mr. William Beresford Orde, who also assumed the name of Lisle. He died in 1902, and having survived his only son, Mr. Bertram Lisle, was succeeded by his grandson, Mr. William Beresford Orde Lisle, the present owner, who is a minor.

In 1663 Thomas Robson was rated for Todstead.¹ At the election of knights of the shire in 1722, Robert Turner of Rothbury Forest voted for Turnerstead and Robert Bulman of Morpeth for Todstead, and again in 1748 Lancelot Turner of Dents-hole voted for lands in Brinkburn.² Todstead is now the property of Mr. Beresford Lisle.

In 1763 Thomas Riddell and Elizabeth Margaret his wife had a rent from Low Weldon, let to John Swan, of £36, and from Side Banks, let to Robert Lisle, a rent of £5.³ Low Weldon was acquired in 1903 from Mr. Cuthbert Riddell by Mr. Beresford Lisle.

The bridge at Weldon was built by order of Quarter Sessions in 1744.⁴ Near it is an inn, beyond all other places in Northumberland the headquarters of fishers and once the resort of Roxby, Doubleday and others. It is over and over again mentioned in the book of angling songs :—

Adieu ! adieu ! sweet Weldon brig ! the harvest on thy hill
Is waiting for the sickle's sweep, in a' its liveried gold ;
And down by bonnie Hedley-wood, where creep the waters still,
The trout has made, aneath the shade, deep, deep, his simmer hold.
There, when the breeze just waves the trees, cast far an' fine ' the flee,'
And let it drap as saftly as can drap the simmer rain ;
For let the show'rs but shew their powers, all fruitless will it be ;
And this maun be, dear Coquet side, or ere I come again !

ROXBY.

¹ Book of Rates. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 261.

² *Poll Books*.

³ *Roman Catholic Registers*.

⁴ Proposals for building the bridge were requested by advertisement in *Newcastle Journal*, January 7th, 1744.

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